

**The official
and political
manual of the
state of
Tennessee**

Charles A. Miller



HARVARD LAW LIBRARY

BUGHT FROM THE ESTATE
OF
HON. E. S. HAMMOND
U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR WESTERN TENNESSEE

Received September 20, 1905



THE CAPITOL, NASHVILLE.

Sept 25

12

CH

THE

OFFICIAL AND POLITICAL

MANUAL

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE

PREPARED BY

CHAS. A. MILLER.

NASHVILLE, TENN.:

MARSHALL & BRUCE, STATIONERS.

1890.

*US
7:47
MLL*

π
T2 97m

Rec. Sept. 20, 1905.

PREFACE.

ON my election and induction into the office of Secretary of State, I found that the records and archives, which have been accumulating for one hundred years—from the formation of the Territory in 1790 to the present time—comprised such a great mass of matter that it was impossible to find any special record without an almost interminable search. Hence, I conceived the idea of getting up the compilation which is given to the public under the title of “THE OFFICIAL AND POLITICAL MANUAL OF TENNESSEE.”

Now, in almost all of the States of the Union, the Secretary of State is required, at the beginning of each State government, to prepare such a work at public expense. These manuals are distributed and furnished public officials just as the statutes and State reports. This work is prepared, however, voluntarily, and at individual expense.

It is not claimed for it that it embraces perhaps all that it should, but it is a patient and honest effort to contribute whatever of worth there may be in it to the preservation of the great history our forefathers have thus far made for Tennessee.

The principal sources from whence this book is compiled are Haywood's, Ramsey's, Putnam's, and Phelan's Histories of Tennessee, acts and journals of the State, Morris' Tennessee Gazette, Hume's Loyal Mountaineers, American, World, and Cumberland Almanacs, and the records and official documents in the Executive offices of the State.

The work, however, being a compilation, all authors, sources, and correspondents consulted are not credited.

CHARLES A. MILLER.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 20, 1890.

ERRATA.

Page 298 shows Secretary of State member of the Funding Board; this is error. "Politics of town officers not given" should be added to foot-notes on pages 315-320.

ADDENDA.

Guthridge L. Pitt, Clarksville, Tenn., appointed Attorney-general Montgomery County Criminal Court December 23, 1890, *vice* M. Savage, resigned.

Commissioners of Deeds for State of Florida in Tennessee:

Jno. L. Faulkner, Knoxville; appointed 1890.

J. A. Holtzclaw, Chattanooga; appointed 1890.

E. Kirby Smith, Sewanee; appointed 1887.

Hold office at will of Governor of Florida.

W. J. Muse, Shelbyville, appointed Trustee of Confederate Soldiers' Home, *vice* E. Shepard, December 12, 1890.

Registers of Land Office, terms expire February, 1891.

OFFICIAL MANUAL OF TENNESSEE.

THE CAPITOL.

ON what was known as "Campbell's Hill" in the early history of Nashville, a lofty eminence in the northern central part of the city, the State Capitol is situated. Up to October 7, 1843, when by act of the Legislature Nashville was selected as the permanent seat of government of the State—which was done on reconsideration of the vote fixing Kingston, in Roane County, as the seat of government—Tennessee had moved her capital from place to place. The Legislature met at Knoxville from 1796 to 1807, when the Seventh General Assembly met at Kingston, but adjourned to Knoxville the first day, where it continued to assemble until 1813, when it first met at Nashville, and held its sessions there until 1817, which session was held at Knoxville. From 1819 to 1825 Murfreesboro was the State Capital. The Legislature of 1827 met at Nashville, and that city has been the place of meeting since that time.

"Campbell's Hill" was bought for \$30,000 by the city of Nashville of Hon. W. B. Campbell, and donated to the State for a capitol site. By act of January 30, 1844, \$10,000 was appropriated, and Gov. Wm. Carroll, Wm. Nichol, John M. Bass, Sam D. Morgan, James Erwin, and Morgau W. Brown, all of Davidson County, were appointed Commissioners of Construction. John M. Bass was chairman. Wm. Strickland, of Philadelphia, was chosen architect. In May, 1844, James Woods, T. Allison, and Allen A. Hall, of Davidson, were added to the Building Commission. John M. Bass held the chairmanship until March 31, 1848, when Sam D. Morgan was made president, serving until the capitol was completed.

The ground of the site was begun to be cleared January 1, 1845, and the corner-stone was laid in the south-east corner of the building, with imposing ceremonies, July 4, 1845.

On April 7, 1854, Wm. Strickland died, and his remains were deposited in a recess in the wall on the east side of the north entrance portico. His son, F. W. Strickland, took charge of the work on the death of his father, and superintended the same until its completion.

April 30, 1854, Governor Andrew Johnson appointed John Campbell, John S. Young, and Jacob McGavock, of Davidson County, Commissioners. By an act

of February 28, 1854, R. J. Meigs and James F. Clark were made Commissioners, and John D. Winston was appointed by the Governor.

The following Governors served as Commissioners *ex officio*: Jas. K. Polk, Jas. C. Jones, Aaron V. Brown, Neil S. Brown, Wm. Trousdale, Wm. B. Campbell, Andrew Johnson, and I. G. Harris.

The last stone on the tower was laid July 21, 1855, and the last stone on the terrace March 19, 1859. The building was first occupied by the Legislature October 3, 1853.

The State-house is a parallelogram 112 by 239 feet. Its height from the ground to the top of the tower is 206 feet 7 inches. The main idea of the elevation or plan of the building is a Greek Ionic temple erected on a rustic basement, which in turn rests (in appearance) on terraced pavements. The end porticoes, north and south, have each eight magnificent Ionic columns. The east and west porticoes have six columns. These twenty-eight columns are 4 feet in diameter and 33 feet high, and rest on and are capped by entablatures. The building is divided into three stories—the crypt or cellar, the basement or first floor, and the main floor. The crypt is used for the State Arsenal and for furnaces and coal bins. The basement has a hall through the center of 204 feet in length by 24 feet wide, crossed transversely by a main hall 100 feet by 30 feet 3 inches; the height of this floor is 16 feet 4 inches. This floor is occupied by the Supreme Court, Agricultural Department, State Superintendent of Schools, and State Board of Health in the northern end, and in the southern end by the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Register of Lands. The main floor is reached by a handsome flight of stairs of variegated East Tennessee marble. The longitudinal hall of this floor is 128 feet 2 inches long by 24 feet 2 inches wide; height, 39 feet. The transverse hall is of the same dimensions as the lower. The rooms are: The Representatives' Hall, 61 by 97 feet; Senate Chamber, 34 feet 8 inches by 70 feet 8 inches; Library rooms, 16 by 34 and 34 by 34 feet respectively; and committee-rooms, each 16 feet 8 inches by 16 feet 8 inches.

The Representatives' Hall is very handsome and tasteful. The main floor is 61 by 97 feet, and is flanked on both sides by eight committee-rooms. Above these rooms, on each side, are the public galleries, overlooking the floor of the chamber. The front of each of these galleries is graced by eight coupled columns, 2 feet 10 inches in diameter and 21 feet 11 inches high, of the composite order and fluted. The shaft of each column is of one block, and capped by beautiful capitals. The windows are curtained. The Speaker's stand and screen wall is composed of red, white, and black Tennessee marble. An elaborate, adorned, and massive bronze chandelier, which cost \$1,500, swung pendant in the center of the Hall until removed in 1889 because considered unsafe.

The Senate Chamber is 34 by 70 feet, surrounded on the north, west, and south by a public gallery 10 feet 9 inches wide, supported by 12 smooth Ionic columns of red Tennessee marble, each 10 feet 3 inches high, with black marble bases and architrave of red and white marbles. This room has a chandelier of similar design to that of the Representatives' Hall, though smaller.

The tower rises above the center of the building through the roof, supported

by four massive piers, 10 by 12 feet each, rising from the ground. The model of this is patterned after "Demosthenes' Lantern," of Athens. It is composed of a rustic base 36 feet square and 42 feet high, with a window in each front. Above this the lantern or round part rises 26 feet 8 inches in diameter by 37 feet high. It consists of a circular cell with eight fluted Corinthian columns attached around its outer circumference, with blank windows between each two columns. This is covered by an iron finial ornamental roof. The stone work of the tower above the roof of the building is 79 feet 2 inches; iron ornament, together with roof, is 34 feet. The roof is covered with copper, is constructed of rafters composed of Cumberland River wrought iron ties and braces.

On each step buttress on each front of the building are ornamental lamp-posts, eight in all. Grouped around each of these are three youthful figures, nearly life-size, two female figures half draped representing morning and night and a youth holding a torch representing noon.

The material of the building is a stratified limestone full of fossils, some of it very hard. It was quarried within a half mile west of the building. The grounds are handsomely terraced, with nice stone steps and walks. A fountain graces the south front. On the east front is an equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, after Ward, balanced on the hind feet and made of bronze.

The total cost of the building and grounds has exceeded one million and a half of dollars.

On June 10, 1880, the body of Hon. Sam D. Morgan, president of the Building Commission, was deposited in a recess on the east side of the basement portico of the south entrance, directly opposite the point where repose the remains of Wm. Strickland, the architect.

TENNESSEE.

At the time of the first exploration of Tennessee it was unoccupied except by the Cherokees, who inhabited that part bordering on the Tennessee River. It was used as the common hunting-ground for all the neighboring Indian tribes. The Cherokees, who lived on what they called "Tenasee" or "Spoon" River, laid claim to all of what is now East Tennessee. The Choctaws claimed and used Middle Tennessee and the upper Cumberland River country, the Shawnees the lower Cumberland, which river they called "Old Shauvanon," or river of the Shawnees. The Chickasaws used and claimed the territory between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers, now West Tennessee. The Uchees once occupied the country near the mouth of Hiwassee River, but were exterminated by the Cherokees.

The first organized government in Tennessee was the "Watauga Association," formed by the people of Carter's Valley (now Rogersville), Brown's or Noli-chucky, and the Watauga settlements. In the year 1772 the people in convention assembled selected five persons as a general court or committee. They were John Carter, Charles and James Robertson, Zach. Isbell, and John Sevier, all afterwards illustrious in the history of the State. Wm. Tatham, Felix Walker, Thos. Gourley, and John Sevier served at different times as clerks of the association. In 1776 these settlements were annexed to North Carolina, and called the "District of Washington" being named after General Washington. This became Washington County, North Carolina, in 1777, and embraced the whole State of Tennessee, having the Mississippi River for one of its boundaries and taken off of Burke and Wilkes Counties, North Carolina.

In 1780 eight stations or forts and settlements in Middle Tennessee, along the Cumberland River, formed the "Cumberland Compact of Government," composed of a court or committee of "Twelve Notables" or "General Arbitrators," electing three from Nashborough (Nashville), one from Bledsoe (Castalian), one from Freeland's, two from Gasper's (Mansker's Lick), one from Fort Union (Haysborough), one from Asher's (Station Camp Creek, Sumner County), and two from Eaton's (east side of the river, at Brooklyn). General James Robertson was Chairman. This compact lasted until 1783, when Davidson County was established by the Legislature of North Carolina.

In August, 1784, a convention of delegates elected from Washington, Sullivan, and Greene Counties (Davidson does not seem to have gone into the movement) assembled at Jonesboro, and formed the State of Frankland or Franklin. Its first General Assembly elected John Sevier Governor early in the year 1785; Landon Carter, Secretary of State; Wm. Cage, Treasurer; David Campbell, Judge of the Superior Court; with Joshua Gist and John Anderson, Assistant Judges. Greeneville was the capital of the State of Franklin. On account of the resistance of North Carolina, and the failure of the people in the territory comprising the State to support same, the State of Franklin ceased to exist

in 1788, and North Carolina governed until in December, 1789, she ceded to the United States the territory now included in Tennessee, which cession was accepted April 2, 1790. By act of Congress May 26, 1790, the "Territory South of the Ohio" was established. This included Tennessee. Wm. Blount, of North Carolina, was appointed Governor, and took charge October 10, 1790, holding his first court, with David Campbell and Joseph Anderson judges, at the house of Wm. Cobb, in the fork of Holston and Watauga Rivers near "Watauga Old Fields," now Elizabethton. Daniel Smith was Secretary, and Andrew Jackson District Attorney of the Territory. Knoxville was laid off and established as the capital of the Territory in 1792. On November 28, 1795, the Territory voted 6,504 yeas, 2,562 nays to form a State. The census then showed a population of 77,262, including 10,613 slaves. On December 18 and 19, 1795, delegates were elected to a Constitutional Convention, which met at Knoxville, January 11, 1796, and formed the first Constitution of the State. General Andrew Jackson, then a delegate from Davidson County, suggested the name "Tennessee" for the State. The Territory had eleven (11) counties, to wit: Washington, Sullivan, Greene, Davidson, Sumner, Hawkins, Tennessee, Jefferson, Knox, Blount, and Sevier. On June 1, 1796, Tennessee was admitted into the Union as the sixteenth State.

The State is bounded on the east and south-east by North Carolina, on the west by the Mississippi River, on the north by the State of Kentucky, and on the south by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, as follows: "Beginning at the south-west angle of the State of Kentucky, on the left bank of the Mississippi River, and running east along the south boundary of Kentucky, 64 miles; thence up the Tennessee River 12 miles; thence east along the boundary line between Tennessee and Kentucky, to the extreme south-west angle of Virginia, 250 miles; thence along the southern boundary of Virginia to the extreme north-east angle of the State, 105 miles; thence south-west along the north-west boundary of North Carolina to the north boundary of Georgia, 174 miles; thence due west along latitude 35 degrees, the north boundary of Georgia, to the north-east angle of Alabama, 100 miles; thence along the north boundary of Alabama to the Tennessee River, and the north-east angle of the State of Mississippi, 140 miles; thence to the north-west angle of Mississippi, on the Mississippi River, 116 miles; thence up the Mississippi River 155 miles to the beginning;" total, 1,116 miles. Area of the State is about 42,000 square miles. Length, from east to west, about 430 miles; medial breadth, 104 miles; between 35 degrees and 36 degrees 36 minutes north latitude, and 4 degrees 30 minutes 13 degrees 20 minutes west longitude from Washington City. The extreme north, on the Tennessee River, is about 36 degrees 40 minutes.

In 1889 the assessed value of property of the State was \$324,930,210, divided as follows: East Tennessee, \$88,753,092; Middle Tennessee, \$144,414,005; West Tennessee, \$91,763,113. In addition to this, the railroad property was assessed at \$34,989,707.74. The taxable wealth of the State has increased from \$226,844,184 in 1884 to \$359,919,917.71 in 1889; over one hundred million of dollars in five years. The revenue receipts in 1889 amounted to \$1,865,204.62; disbursements, \$1,845,137.31. The railroad mileage in 1889 was 2,606 miles; State

tax for 1890, forty-five cents on the hundred dollars, fifteen cents of which is for school purposes.

From the beginning the State has fostered education and learning. Among the first acts passed by the Legislature of the State of Franklin was the incorporation of Martin Academy, with the Rev. Samuel Doak as president. He was a Presbyterian minister, who had come to Washington County in 1779, built a church ("Salem Congregation"), and established a school, "the first literary establishment in the Mississippi Valley." This academy afterward became Washington College, Salem, Tenn. In 1785 Davidson Academy was incorporated by act of the North Carolina Legislature, and Rev. Thomas B. Craighead, a Presbyterian preacher, was elected its president. This became Cumberland College and afterwards Nashville University. In 1794 Blount College, with Rev. Samuel Carrick as president, was established. It is now the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville. Greene College, with Rev. Hezekiah Balch as president, was established in the same year at Greeneville. In 1806 Congress set aside one hundred thousand acres in one tract for the use of academies in Tennessee, one in each county, and twenty-seven academies were established under this act. This act also appropriated one hundred thousand acres, the proceeds to be applied to two colleges, one in East and one in West Tennessee, which then comprised Middle Tennessee as well as what is now West Tennessee. This was the beginning of our common school system. By an act of the General Assembly of 1829, county courts were required to appoint commissioners to meet and divide the regiments of the State militia into school-districts, make a register of heads of families, these to elect five trustees, and they to choose commissioners for each county. Our present system is now controlled by a State Superintendent; besides, each county has a superintendent and each civil district three directors. The sum of \$150,000 is appropriated out of the State treasury each year; besides, fifteen cents State tax is levied on property, and all the poll-taxes go to the school-fund. In addition, most of the counties have a special school-tax. It is claimed by the Superintendent of Schools for the State that Tennessee raises more school-money in proportion to the taxable wealth than any State in the Union.

The resources of Tennessee are as varied as those of any country on the face of the globe. Minerals abound in inexhaustible beds of coal, iron, zinc, copper, and lead. Over two hundred varieties of marble are found in the State. Coal-oil and natural gas indications occur in Middle Tennessee. Her forests of hard and soft woods have scarcely been touched as yet, and offer a most inviting field to timber investors. In East Tennessee the mountains are full of minerals and valleys rich and fertile. In Middle Tennessee grains and grasses are cultivated to a high state of perfection, and the stock breeding interest is fostered and encouraged to an extent equal to any State in the Union. In West Tennessee cotton and corn are raised extensively, and the agricultural interests generally are nurtured. In addition to the above are its forests of poplar, oak, gum, hickory, and other timbers, thus making it a country unsurpassed in natural advantages. The climate of the State, from the high mountain section of the east to the level, fertile sections of the west, is healthy and delightful. The winters

are warm and summers cool, while droughts are less frequent and cyclones and storms of less severity than in the other parts of the Union.

Divisional lines of the sections of Tennessee have come down to us as an inheritance from the early settlement of the State; for at the same time that the settlements in the east entered into the Watauga Association, the settlements in the west formed the Cumberland Compact of Government. As a Territory, the State was divided into the districts of Washington, composed of the counties of Washington, Sullivan, Greene, and Hawkins; Hamilton, composed of Knox, Jefferson, Sevier, Cocke, and Blount Counties; and the Mero District, afterwards called the district of Mero, Robertson, and Winchester, composed of the counties of Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee. In 1813 the Washington and Hamilton Districts were changed to East Tennessee and the district of Mero to West Tennessee. West Tennessee was called the Western District until the Constitution of 1834, when the State was redivided into East, Middle, and West Tennessee. East Tennessee has thirty-four counties, including James (which was abolished by act of the extra session of the Legislature of 1890), Middle Tennessee has forty-one, and West Tennessee twenty-one counties, making a total for the State of ninety-six counties.

The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, Watauga, Nollichucky, French Broad, Clinch, Tellico, Emory, New, Hiwassee, Obed's, Caney Fork, Powell's, Sequatchie, Elk, Duck, Stone's, Harpeth, Red, Obion, Forked Deer, Hatchie, and Wolf, which furnish to the State as abundant a water supply as the most favored land on earth.

The people of Tennessee are generous, hospitable, law-abiding, and enterprising. Her laws are zealously enforced; education, morality, and the promotion of religion are fostered. Her population has increased thirty per cent. since 1880. Her cities are growing and markets increasing for her agricultural sections to supply. Peace, good order, and happiness abound in all her borders, and patriotism and the resolve to as quickly and bravely defend the right exist to the same extent to-day as it did when she won at an earlier period of her history the proud name of the "Volunteer State."

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

1540.

De Soto and his army cross the Mississippi River at the Indian village of Chisca, now the site of Memphis.

1584.

Queen Elizabeth granted to Sir Walter Raleigh first land patent to lands in the United States. The present State of Tennessee was included in that grant.

1665.

Charles II., King of England, granted Edward Earl of Clarendon, Monk, Lord Craven, Lord Ashley Cooper, Sir John Colleton, Lord John and Sir Wm. Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret, all the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean between $36^{\circ} 30'$ and 29° north latitude. Tennessee was included therein.

1682.

Fort Prudhomna built by La Salle on Chickasaw Bluffs, now Memphis.

1714.

M. Charleville, the French trader from Crozat's colony at New Orleans, built a store "on a mound on the west side of the Cumberland River, near French Lick, in the Shawnee country," near the present site of Nashville. Fort Assumption built by the French at Memphis.

1742.

General James Robertson was born June 28, in Brunswick County, Virginia, and died September 1, 1814, at Chickasaw Agency, now Memphis. He was known as the "father of Tennessee."

1745.

Governor John Sevier was born September 23, in Shenandoah County, Virginia, and died September 24, 1815, near Fort Decatur, Ala. His remains were removed to Knoxville, and buried in the court-house square in June, 1889, by order of the Legislature of the State.

1747.

Gov. Wm. Blount, Territorial Governor, born in North Carolina, and died at Knoxville, March 21, 1800.

1748.

Dr. Walker, of Virginia, and party penetrated Tennessee, and gave the name of Cumberland to the mountains and river, in honor of the Royal Duke of England.

1749.

Rev. Samuel Doak was born in Augusta, in Augusta County, Virginia, and died December 12, 1830.

1750.

Rev. Thomas B. Craighead was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and died at Nashville, 1825.

1753.

Judge John Haywood was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, and died at Nashville, 1826.

1756.

Treaty with the Cherokees allowing the establishment of forts on Indian lands in Tennessee, made by Governor Dobbs, of North Carolina.

1757.

Fort Loudon, first fort in East Tennessee, at the junction of the Tellico and Little Tennessee Rivers, built by the English under General Andrew Lewis.

1758.

Fort Chissel, on New River, and Fort Long Island, on Holston River, built by Colonel Byrd. Stephen Holston, of Virginia, came to Tennessee and gave the name to Holston River.

1760.

Garrison at Fort Loudon massacred by the Indians. Daniel Boone, being a member of Walker's expedition, left the following inscription on a beech on Boone's Creek, not far from Jonesboro: "D. Boon cilled A BAR on tree in The year 1760." Timothy Demonbreun visited Nashville.

1761.

Colonel Grant burnt the Indian town of Etchoe. First permanent settlement of Anglo-Americans on the Watauga River in this year.

1762.

Wallen's expedition traversed as far as the Cumberland River, and gave the name to Walden's Ridge.

1763.

Up to this time the French had claimed territory in the United States including Tennessee, but the treaty of Paris gave to England the sovereignty of the region of the United States east of the Mississippi in this year.

1764.

Daniel Boone and Samuel Calloway came as hunters for "Henderson's Company" to the Cumberland Mountain. Henry Scoggins fixed the first Anglo-American station, called "Mansker's Lick," west of the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee.

1766.

Judge John Overton born in Louisa County, Virginia, April 9; died April 12, 1833. Indians ceded the land included in Tennessee to King George III. of England. Colonel James, Joshua Horton, Uriah Stone, and Wm. Baker, of Carlisle, Penn., with a negro slave belonging to Horton, explored to Nashville, and named Stone's River after one of their party.

1767.

Andrew Jackson born March 15, at the Waxhaw settlement, South Carolina; died June 8, 1845.

1768.

The treaty of Stanwix with the Six Nations passed Tennessee to the King of England. Geo. W. Campbell born in North Carolina. He was Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, Secretary of the Treasury during Monroe's administration, and minister to Russia. Died at Nashville February 17, 1848.

1769.

Wm. Bean built a cabin at the junction of the Watauga River and Boone's Creek, and Russell Bean was the first white child born in Tennessee. A company of Virginians, under Abraham Bledsoe, Casper Mansker, and others, came to Nashville, and saw immense herds of buffalo and other game.

1770.

Carter's Valley, now Rogersville, settled. General James Robertson came to Tennessee and settled on the Watauga River. Colonel James Knox led a hunting and exploring party as far west as the mouth of the Cumberland.

1771.

Jacob Brown opened a store on the Nolichucky River, at Fort Gillespie. Casper Mansker established a station on Station Camp Creek, in Sumner County.

1772.

Watauga Association formed. General James Robertson and Daniel Boone leased of the Indians all the country on the waters of the Watauga River. Colonel Richard Henderson made at Sycamore Shoals, on the Watauga, at a general council with the Indians, a purchase of lands between the Kentucky and Cumberland Rivers. Nathaniel Hurt and Daniel Boone assisted in making same. Rev. Chas. Cummins, a Presbyterian, established a church at the Watauga settlement. General John Coffee born June 2; died in Alabama, July, 1834.

1773.

Hugh L. White born October 30, in Iredell County, North Carolina; died April 10, 1840.

1774.

September 10 Captain Evan Shelby and a company of fifty Tennesseans participated as "volunteers" in the battle of Point Pleasant or Kanawha.

1775.

May 20 the Mecklenburg declaration of independence was adopted. August 20, at Hillsboro, the Provincial Congress of North Carolina declared that they would bear their part of the expense of the continental army. Watauga people and Virginians from Wolf's Hill compelled the Brown's or Nolichucky settlement, they being mostly Tories, to take the oath of fidelity to the revolutionary cause.

1776.

April 4 the Provincial Congress, at Halifax, North Carolina, with Representatives from what is now Tennessee, passed resolutions in favor of the United Colonies declaring independence. This was six weeks before the national declaration of independence. August 22 a petition was filed at Raleigh, asking that the Watauga settlement be annexed to North Carolina under the name of the "Washington District." November 12 John Sevier, John Carter, John Haile, Jacob Womack, and Charles Robertson were elected delegates to the Provincial Congress of North Carolina. They attended same, except Jacob Womack, as Representatives from Washington District (Watauga settlement). Tennessee had a population of 600. July 20 occurred the battle of Island Flats. July 21 Watauga Fort was attacked by Indians under "Old Abraham," a Cherokee chief, and repulsed. Thomas Sharpe Spencer lived in a hollow sycamore-tree at Bledsoe's Lick, now Castalian Springs, and made a crop.

1777.

Felix Grundy born September 11, in Berkley County, Va. He was United States Senator, and Attorney-general of the United States under President Van Buren; died December 19, 1840.

Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions provided for Washington District, which became Washington County, one of its boundaries being the Mississippi River. It was taken off of Burke and Wilkes Counties, North Carolina.

1778.

A French trading-post was erected at the Bluff, now Nashville. First plantation at Bledsoe's Lick, in Middle Tennessee. Jonesboro, the first town in Tennessee, established by North Carolina.

1779.

Tidence Lane organized the first Baptist Church in the State on Buffalo Ridge. Sullivan County established, being named for General Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame, and Isaac Shelby appointed to command the militia. General James Robertson came to Nashville. Voyage of John Donaldson and party on "the adventure from Fort Patrick Henry, on the Holston, to Nashville," starting December 22, 1779, and ending April 24, 1780. Dr. Thomas Walker and General Daniel Smith, of Virginia, and Colonel Richard Henderson and Wm. P. Smith, of North Carolina, appointed commissioners to extend Jefferson and Fry lines between Virginia and North Carolina. Sullivan County, named for General Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame, established.

1780.

John Sevier with 100, and Isaac Shelby with 200 Tennesseans join the Revolutionary army as volunteers. October 7, battle of King's Mountain fought. American loss, 28 killed and 60 wounded; British loss, 1,105, six hundred of these being captured. Tennesseans under Sevier and Shelby bore a conspicuous part. Cumberland Compact of Government formed May 1. Tennesseans in the battle of King's Mountain were 200 from Sullivan County, commanded by Colonel Isaac Shelby, and 240 from Washington County, commanded by Colonel John Sevier.

1781.

The Legislature of North Carolina vote sword and pistols to John Sevier and Isaac Shelby for services at King's Mountain. The battle of the "Bluffs," where Nashville is located, was fought April 2. Dr. Felix Robertson, son of General James Robertson, born January 11 (first male child born at Nashville). Governor Newton Cannon born in North Carolina; died in 1841. John Sevier member of the Legislature of North Carolina.

1782.

The court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery was established for Washington and Sullivan Counties at Jonesboro, with Spencer McKay, Judge; Waightsill Avery, Attorney for the State; John Sevier, Clerk. An act was passed in April allowing to the settlers of Cumberland rights of pre-emption, and land office established at Hillsboro, N. C., for the sale of western lands, and courts of equity established in all the districts by North Carolina.

1783.

Greene County, named for General Nathaniel Greene, laid off; Washington County erected. October 16, Davidson County erected, named for Gen. Wm. Davidson, of North Carolina, with James Robertson as first Representative to the North Carolina Legislature. Rev. Jeremiah Lambert, first Methodist preacher, came to Holston Circuit.

1784.

August 23.—A convention of Washington, Greene, and Sullivan Counties met at Jonesboro. Davidson County does not seem to have been represented. John Sevier was President, and Landon Carter Secretary. The convention voted twenty-eight yeas to fifteen nays to hold a Constitutional Convention November 16, 1784, to form a State, with five delegates from each county. North Carolina passed an act, in April, ceding the territory now included in Tennessee to the United States, but repealed it in the fall.

July 4.—Nashville established, and Andrew Jackson appointed Judge of Superior Court of Law and Equity for Davidson County by North Carolina.

A second convention met at Jonesboro December 14. John Sevier was made President, and F. A. Ramsey Secretary. A Constitution was formed, and the new State named Frankland or Franklin. John Sevier was appointed Brigadier-general by North Carolina.

1785.

The first Legislature of Franklin met at Jonesboro, and John Sevier was elected by said Legislature Governor of the State of Franklin; Landon Carter, Speaker, and Thomas Talbot, Clerk of the Senate; Wm. Cage, Speaker, and Thomas Chapman, Clerk of the House of Commons. David Campbell was elected Judge of the Superior Court, and Joshua Gist and John Anderson Assistant Judges; Landon Carter, Secretary; Wm. Cage, Treasurer; Stockley Donaldson, Surveyor-general; Daniel Kennedy and Wm. Cocke, Brigadiers-general, and F. A. Ramsey was appointed Clerk of the Superior Court. This Legislature passed an act erecting Spencer County, now Hawkins, and, dividing Greene County, erected two new counties, called Caswell and Sevier. Caswell is now Jefferson. It also passed an act erecting Wayne County out of a part of Washington. Wayne included what is now Carter and Johnson Counties.

In April Governor Martin, of North Carolina, issued a proclamation against the State of Franklin asserting the authority of the State of North Carolina over its territory.

On November 14, in the convention at Greeneville, the Constitution of the State of Franklin was finally adopted, and Greeneville became the capital of the State.

1786.

Washington County elected John Tipton Senator, and James Stuart and Richard White Representatives to the North Carolina Legislature.

In the State of Franklin dual courts were set up; taxes were imposed both by North Carolina and the State of Franklin, and the people paid neither. Wm. Cocke was sent on a mission by the State of Franklin to North Carolina, but North Carolina refused to recognize the sovereignty of the new State. In November Sumner and Hawkins Counties were erected by North Carolina. The former was named after Brigadier-general Jethro Sumner, of the Revolution, and the latter after Benjamin Hawkins, United States Senator from North Carolina. General James Robertson and Daniel Hays were chosen Representatives from Davidson County to the North Carolina Legislature. David Crockett was born in Washington County, East Tennessee, August 17; died March 6, 1836, at the Alamo, Texas.

1787.

In September the last session of the Legislature of the State of Franklin met at Greeneville, with John Menifee Speaker of the House, and Charles Robinson Speaker of the Senate. David Campbell and Landon Carter were chosen Representatives to appear before the State of North Carolina and endeavor to settle differences between the States; and the result was that acts of amnesty and pardon were passed by the State of North Carolina, pardoning all those connected with the government of the State of Franklin. David Campbell was elected Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Washington by the North Carolina Legislature. Knoxville settled. James Robertson and Robert Hays from Davidson, David Campbell and Daniel Kennedy from Greene, John Tipton, James Stuart, and John Blair from Washington, Nathaniel Henderson

and Wm. Marshall from Hawkins, Joseph Martin, John Scott, and George Maxwell from Sullivan, were members of the North Carolina Legislature.

1788.

The State of Franklin ceased to exist February 1. In May North Carolina courts held at Greeneville, and Andrew Jackson, John McNairy, David Allison, Archibald Roane, and Joseph Hamilton were licensed by the judges to practice law. John Sevier besieges the house of John Tipton. Tennessee County was erected, embracing that part of Davidson County extending down the Cumberland, including what is now Montgomery, Robertson, and Stewart Counties. North Carolina passed a law, "to encourage the building of iron-works," by exempting them from taxation for ten years, and granting them a bounty of three thousand acres of vacant land.

1789.

John Sevier was elected to Congress from the westernmost district of North Carolina, which included all of Tennessee. Mero District established, composed of Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee Counties. The Legislature of North Carolina passed an act ceding to the United States the territory of which Tennessee is composed. Gov. Wm. Carroll was born in Pennsylvania in 1789; died March 22, 1844. John Sevier, who had been deprived of the right to hold office in North Carolina in 1788, was elected Senator from Greene County to the North Carolina Legislature.

1790.

On February 25 Samuel Johnston and Benjamin Hawkins, United States Senators from North Carolina, executed deeds of conveyance of territory, as required in the Act of Cession, and on April 2 Congress passed an act accepting the same.

May 26.—Congress passed an act for the government of the Territory South of the Ohio River. This included Tennessee.

August 7.—Wm. Blount, of North Carolina, was appointed first Governor of the Territory, and Daniel Campbell and Joseph Anderson, Judges. Governor Blount arrived in the Territory and held his first court October 10, with Judges Campbell and Anderson, at the house of Wm. Cobb, in the fork of Holston and Watauga Rivers, near "Watauga Old Fields." The Territory was divided into two districts: Washington, composed of Hawkins, Greene, Sullivan, and Washington Counties, with a population of 30,000; Mero, named for Don Stephen Mero, Spanish Governor of New Orleans, composed of Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee, with a population of 7,000. John Donelson was appointed Major-general of the United States army by President Washington. General Washington, President of the United States, appointed John Sevier Brigadier-general of Washington District, and James Robertson Brigadier-general of Mero District.

Governor Blount was appointed, in addition to his duties of Governor of the Territory, United States Superintendent of Indian Affairs, with Hugh L. White, Willie Blount, and Richard Mitchell as private secretaries. Gov. Wm. Trou-

dale was born in North Carolina September 23; died in Sumner County March 27, 1872.

1791.

February.—General James Robertson appointed Major-general in the United States army by General Washington. Andrew Jackson appointed District Attorney for the Territory.

November 5.—George Roulstone issued the first newspaper ever published in the State; called the *Knoxville Gazette*, and published at Rogersville.

1792.

Knoxville laid off and established as the seat of government for the Territory. Named for General Henry Knox, Secretary of War under General Washington.

June 11.—By Territorial ordinance Knox County, named for General Knox, laid off and erected from Greene and Hawkins Counties. Jefferson County, named for Thomas Jefferson, laid off from Greene and Hawkins.

June 26.—Zeigler's Station captured by Creek Indians.

September 30.—Buchanan's station, four miles south of Nashville, was attacked by 700 Indians, who were repulsed by the fifteen settlers defending the same.

1793.

Hamilton District, composed of Knox and Jefferson Counties, created, with two Superior Courts at Knoxville, to meet in April and October. F. A. Ramsey was appointed Clerk of said court. Casset's station, near Knoxville, captured by Indians. General Sevier fought his last Indian battle at Etowah, now Rome, Ga., December 22 and 23. Election for the first Territorial Legislature was held.

March 2.—Samuel Houston was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia; died at Huntsville, Texas, January, 1863.

Cave Johnson was born in Robertson County, Tennessee, January 11; died at Clarksville, November 23, 1866.

1794.

January 1.—Governor Blount issued a proclamation convening the Legislature at Knoxville, Monday, February 4, when the first session of the same was had. Ten names were chosen to be sent to the President of the United States, from which the General Council was to be selected. The session then adjourned.

August 5.—The Territorial Assembly again met at Knoxville, in the courthouse, at which the General Council of five were present.

September 7.—Battle of Nickajak fought, destroying the Chickamauga Indian towns on the Tennessee River, below where Chattanooga now is.

John Roulstone appointed first public printer.

Pay of members of the Legislature fixed at \$2.50 per day and \$2.50 for ferriage and riding each twenty-five miles.

September 27.—Sevier County, named for General John Sevier, erected off of Jefferson County and attached to Hamilton District. Acts for the establishment of Knoxville and Jonesborough passed.

A lottery established in Mero District; first in the State.

E. H. Foster was born at Bardstown, Ky., September 17; died at Nashville, September 14, 1854.

1795.

The Legislature met in extra session June 29. An act to take the census preparatory to erecting a State was passed. Blount County, named for Governor Wm. Blount, established by dividing Knox County, and was attached to Hamilton District.

July 11.—The Legislature prorogued *sine die*. The census taken showed a population of 77,262; and on November 28 there were 6,504 votes cast for organizing a State, with 2,562 votes against it. Five delegates from each of the counties of Tennessee—to wit: Blount, Davidson, Sullivan, Greene, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, Hawkins, Sumner, Washington, and Tennessee (now Robertson and Montgomery)—were elected to a Constitutional Convention. The towns of Sevierville, Blountville, and Clarksville were established by an act of the Legislature.

James K. Polk was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2; died at Nashville June 15, 1849. Aaron V. Brown was born in Virginia, August 15; died at Washington, D. C., March 8, 1859.

1796.

The Constitutional Convention met at Knoxville, January 11. Wm. Blount was President, and Wm. Maclin Secretary. At the suggestion of General Andrew Jackson, a delegate from Davidson County, the name of Tennessee was adopted for the new State. The bill of rights was reported by General Daniel Smith, of Sumner County. The Committee appointed to draft a Constitution were as follows: David Craig and Joseph Black, for Blount County; John McNairy and Andrew Jackson, for Davidson County; Samuel Frazier and Wm. Rankin, for Greene County; Thomas Henderson and Wm. Cocke, for Hawkins County; Joseph Anderson and Wm. Roddy, for Jefferson County; Wm. Blount and Charles McClung, for Knox County; W. C. C. Claiborne and John Rhea, for Sullivan County; D. Shelby and Daniel Smith, for Sumner County; Samuel Wear and John Clark, for Sevier County; Thomas Johnston and Wm. Fort, for Tennessee County; and John Tipton and James Stuart, for Washington County. On February 6 the Constitution was unanimously adopted and signed, and the convention adjourned. The first General Assembly met at Knoxville March 28.

April 9.—Carter County, named for Landon Carter, was taken off of Washington County and erected.

April 22.—Grainger County, named for Mary Grainger, wife of Gov. Wm. Blount, erected, being taken off of Hawkins and Knox. James Winchester and George Rutledge elected Brigadiers-general in place of James Robertson and John Sevier; George Conway, Major-general, who was succeeded by General Andrew Jackson.

March 31.—Wm. Blount and Wm. Cocke were elected United States Senators, and Wm. Maclin Secretary of State. The State was divided into three judicial

districts: Washington, Hamilton, and Mero. The Legislature adjourned April 14.

Tennessee was admitted into the Union as the sixteenth State.

The Legislature was called in extra session, July 30, to rectify errors in the election of Senators, etc. Wm. Blount and Wm. Cocke were again elected United States Senators.

November 9.—Landon Carter was commissioned Brigadier-general of Hamilton District, and James Winchester, of Sumner, Brigadier-general of Mero District.

November 12.—Andrew Jackson commissioned as first Representative in Congress from Tennessee.

The winter of 1796-7 was the coldest in the history of the State. At a barbecue given on the ice at Knoxville by United States army officers, "two quarters of a bear were barbecued without melting the ice."

Tennessee County was divided and the county of Robertson, named after General James Robertson, and Montgomery County, named for Colonel John Montgomery, of North Carolina, were erected.

Acts establishing the towns of Palmyra, Maryville, and Springfield.

The electoral vote of Tennessee was cast: three for Thomas Jefferson for President, and three for Aaron Burr for Vice-president.

1797.

United States District Court established for Tennessee, and John McNairy appointed Judge. United States revenue collector's office established at Palmyra.

February 27.—First boats arrive at Knoxville.

April 30.—Louis Phillipe and two brothers arrive at Knoxville on their way west.

July 8.—Wm. Blount expelled from the United States Senate.

August.—John Sevier elected Governor the second time.

October.—Cocke County, named for Gen. Wm. Cocke, taken off of Jefferson and erected.

November 4.—George Conway commissioned Major-general. Election day for Congressmen fixed on the first Thursday in August. An act to establish a fair in Greene County. The first fair in the State held at Greeneville.

First newspaper at Nashville established—*Tennessee Gazette*, afterward called *Clarion*.

1798.

December 3.—Second session of Second General Assembly met in Knoxville. Wm. Blount elected Speaker in place of James White, resigned. Laws passed providing for the appointment of entry-takers and surveyors in the several counties, fixing the number of Senators at twelve and Representatives at twenty-four, regulating the licensing of attorneys, and requiring all judgments to be rendered in dollars and cents.

March 1.—Wm. Blount resists arrest, and refuses to accompany a United States Marshal to Washington to stand trial of impeachment. Articles against Blount

dismissed in December because he had ceased to be a member of the Senate, the Senate refusing to entertain jurisdiction.

1799.

October 26.—Smith County, named for General Daniel Smith, erected off of Sumner. Wilson County erected; named for Major David Wilson, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Williamson County erected off of the county of Davidson. All these counties attached to Mero District. Acts passed "to prevent the malicious killing of slaves;" "to suppress excessive gaming;" "concerning divorces;" to establish the towns of Elizabethton, Newport, Franklin, and Dandridge; and "to provide for the election of electors for President and Vice-president by a committee of three citizens in each county." First camp-meeting in the State, if not the first in the United States (which is in doubt), held at Cane Ridge, in Sumner County.

1800.

March 21.—Gov. Wm. Blount died at Knoxville.

June.—"Great revival at Red River meeting," near Clarksville, led by the Rev. Jas. McGrady, from which the Cumberland Presbyterian Church had its origin. George Rutledge commissioned Brigadier-general of the district of Washington, in place of Landon Carter, deceased.

1801.

The Fourth General Assembly met at Knoxville Monday, September 21, and adjourned November 14. Among the laws passed were: "An act to prevent frauds and perjuries;" "to empower County Courts to emancipate slaves;" "to authorize the Governor to appoint Commissioners to ascertain the boundary line between Tennessee and Virginia;" "to prevent dueling;" "to appoint one Attorney-general for the State;" "to prevent the disturbance of public worship;" "providing for the election of members of Congress on the last Thursday and Friday of October."

November 6.—Anderson County, named for Joseph Anderson, United States Senator, and Roane County, named for Governor Archibald Roane, established by taking part of the territory from Knox and part from Grainger Counties.

October 29.—Claiborne County erected; named for Hon. W. C. Claiborne.

November 6.—Jackson County erected; named for General Andrew Jackson. The towns of Gallatin, Rutledge, Lebanon, and Tazewell established.

1802.

John Sevier, Moses Fisk, and John Rutledge, appointed commissioners for Tennessee in connection with Creed Taylor, General Joseph Martin, and Peter Johnson, for Virginia, to run the line between Virginia and Tennessee.

1803.

Stewart and Dickson Counties erected, the former named for James Stewart, Speaker of the House, and the latter for Wm. Dickson, member of Congress

from Tennessee. State laid off into three congressional districts, to wit: Washington, Hamilton, and Mero. Boundary line between Virginia and Tennessee confirmed as agreed upon by commissioners. Act appointing commissioners to ascertain boundary line between Kentucky and Tennessee. Act providing for five electoral districts, Electors for President and Vice-president to be chosen by the voters of said districts. Act to purchase patent for cotton-gin from Eli Whitney and Phineas Miller. Jackson challenged Sevier to duel. Articles of impeachment against Judge David Campbell preferred, but he is acquitted.

1804.

Legislature passed a law to regulate the laying out of public roads. Horse-racing inaugurated in Tennessee, at Gallatin.

1805.

Aaron Burr visits Nashville. Gov. Wm. Brownlow born in Virginia, August 29; died at Knoxville, April 29, 1877. Joseph Anderson, United States Senator from Tennessee, President *pro tempore* of the United States Senate.

1806.

Aaron Burr visits Nashville. Joseph Coleman first mayor of Nashville. "Silver Grays," of Nashville, an organization for suppression of combinations against the Union, tender their services to General Jackson. Land offices established at Knoxville and Nashville. Mero District divided into three judicial circuits, viz.: Robertson, with court at Clarksville for Stewart, Dickson, Robertson, and Montgomery Counties; Winchester, with court at Carthage for Smith, Jackson, and Wilson Counties; Mero, with court at Nashville for Davidson, Sumner, Williamson, and Rutherford. Salaries of Supreme Court Judges fixed at \$1,000 per annum, and of Attorney-general at \$350 per annum. Twenty-seven academies established, and Davidson Academy changed to Cumberland College, and made the principal college for West Tennessee (then including all of Tennessee west of the Cumberland Mountains).

March 1.—Duel between N. A. McNairy and Gen. Wm. Coffee.

May 30.—Duel on Red River, in Logan County, Kentucky, between General Andrew Jackson and Samuel Dickinson; Dickinson killed.

1807.

The Nashville Bank incorporated with a capital of \$200,000. Rhea County, named for John Rhea, Congressman from Tennessee, and Bledsoe County, named for Abraham Bledsoe, erected; both off of Roane County. Bedford County, off of Rutherford County, named for Thomas Bedford; Hickman County, named for Col. Edwin Hickman, off of Dickson County; Franklin County, named for Benjamin Franklin, off of White County; Warren County, named for General Warren, of Revolutionary fame, off of White County; and Maury County, named for Abram Maury, erected. East Tennessee College (Blount College) established at Knoxville. Providing for the appointment of two Attorneys-general for the State. Gov. Wm. B. Campbell born at Nashville, February 1; died August 19, 1867, at Nashville.

1808.

The second session of the Seventh General Assembly met at Kingston, April 3; adjourned April 22. Andrew Johnson born in North Carolina, December 29; died July 31, 1875, at Carter's Station, Tennessee.

1809.

The Legislature erected the following counties: Humphreys, named for Hon. Parry W. Humphreys, one of the first Congressmen from Tennessee, off of Dickson and Stewart; Lincoln, named for General Lincoln, of Revolutionary fame, off of Bedford; Giles, off of Maury. The towns of Sparta, Fayetteville, Shelbyville, Pulaski, Petersburg, Winchester, McMinnville, Madison, and Washington established. State divided into five judicial circuits, as follows: First Circuit—Greene, Washington, Carter, Sullivan, Hawkins, Grainger, Claiborne, and Campbell; Wm. Cocke, Judge. Second Circuit—Cocke, Jefferson, Sevier, Blount, Knox, Anderson, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe; James Trimble, Judge. Third Circuit—Smith, Warren, Franklin, Sumner, Overton, White, and Jackson; Nathaniel W. Williams, Judge. Fourth Circuit—Davidson, Wilson, Rutherford, Williamson, Maury, Giles, Lincoln, and Bedford; Thomas Stuart, Judge. Fifth Circuit—Montgomery, Dickson, Hickman, Humphreys, Stewart, and Robertson; Parry W. Humphreys, Judge. Superior courts of law abolished. A Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals established with two Judges, who were to hold courts in conjunction with a Circuit Judge at Jonesboro, Knoxville, Carthage, Nashville, and Clarksville. Salaries of Supreme Judges \$1,500 and Circuit Judges \$1,000 per annum. Hugh L. White and George W. Campbell were the first Supreme Judges. Gov. Jas. C. Jones born in Davidson County, April 20; died at Memphis, October 29, 1859.

1810.

February 4.—At the residence of Samuel McA Dow, in Dickson County, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is first organized as an independent presbytery. Tennessee had the following iron-works: Six blow-ovens, seven forges, six furnaces, and seven nail-works, valued at \$165,800. Byrd Smith commissioned Brigadier-general of the Eighth Brigade, and Thomas Coulter of the Seventh Brigade. Gov. Wm. Carroll opened the first nail store in the State at Nashville. Gov. Neil S. Brown born in Giles County, April 18; died at Nashville, 1886.

1811.

State bank established at Knoxville (Hugh L. White president until 1827) with branches at Clarksville, Columbia, Jonesboro, and Nashville. The Supreme Court vested with exclusive equity jurisdiction. Circuit Judges constituted judges of the State, and authorized to interchange ridings (or circuits), and were not to be associated on the bench with Supreme Judges. Criminal and civil jurisdiction restored to County Courts, and counties authorized to appoint county solicitors. The towns of Reynoldsburg, Elkton, Washington (in Rhea), Murfreesborough (formerly Cannonsburgh), were established by the General Assembly, which met in Knoxville this year for the last time (except in 1817,

when the Thirteenth Assembly met there) September 16 and adjourned November 22. "Shakes" or earthquake, forming Reelfoot Lake occurred.

1812.

Governor Blount furnishes, on requisition of the War Department, 2,500 men to the United States to engage in the war of 1812. Wm. Hall, of Sumner, commissioned Brigadier-general of the Fourth Brigade, and Thomas Washington Brigadier-general of the Ninth Brigade. Nashville Bridge Company incorporated. Eight Electors for President provided for. The importation of slaves into the State prohibited for five years. The State was divided into six congressional districts, as follows: First District—Hawkins, Carter, Washington, Sullivan, and Greene. Second District—Jefferson, Grainger, Claiborne, Knox, Sevier, Blount, and Cocke. Third District—Anderson, Campbell, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, Overton, White, Warren, and Franklin. Fourth District—Smith, Sumner, Wilson, and Jackson. Fifth District—Williamson, Bedford, Lincoln, Davidson, and Rutherford. Sixth District—Robertson, Montgomery, Dickson, Hickman, Humphreys, Stewart, Maury, and Giles. Court of Errors and Appeals removed from Jonesboro to Rogersville. Judge Wm. Cocke impeached and removed from office of Judge of First Circuit. General Jackson earned name of "Old Hickory," given him by his troops on account of his "toughness"—resembling the wood—and ability to withstand all fatigue and dangers. *Nashville Whig* established.

1813.

Act by General Assembly "authorizing the Governor to march 3,500 men against the Creek Indians;" "allowing appeals from County to Supreme Court;" "vesting concurrent equity jurisdiction with the Supreme Court in the Circuit Courts;" "changing name of the State Treasurers from Mero and Washington to Treasurers of East and West Tennessee." Nashville Library Company incorporated. Gen. Wm. Carroll appointed Major-general of Second Division State Militia, to succeed General Andrew Jackson, appointed a Major-general in the United States Army. Gov. Wm. Blount raised \$370,000 on his own responsibility to prosecute the Creek War. Governor Carroll and Jesse Benton fight a duel. Wm. Coffee commanded the Middle Tennessee, and Gen. Jno. Cocke the East Tennessee, brigades in the Creek and Florida wars. Fight between Gen. A. Jackson, Wm. Coffee, and Thomas Hays and Thomas and Jesse Benton at City Hotel, Nashville.

1814.

General James Robertson died at Chickasaw Agency—now Memphis—September 1. George W. Campbell appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the United States by President Madison.

1815.

General Assembly passed acts "incorporating banks at Franklin, Fayetteville, and Jonesboro;" "additional Judge of Court of Errors and Appeals provided for."

January 8.—Battle of New Orleans fought. Thomas K. Harris appointed Brigadier-general of Seventh Brigade. Anthony Fisher, Commissioner of Land Claims for West Tennessee; Richard H. Adams, Commissioner of Land Claims for East Tennessee.

November 29.—Parry W. Humphreys appointed commissioner for Tennessee to settle line between Kentucky and Tennessee.

December 18.—Geo. W. Campbell and John Williams commissioned to treat with the Cherokee Indians relative to the extinguishment of their claims to the lands in the chartered limits of Tennessee. Joseph Anderson, Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

1816.

August 30.—Major-general Andrew Jackson appointed commissioner to treat with Cherokees and Chickasaws relative to the extinguishment of their claim to the lands within the chartered limits of Tennessee. "Cold plague," influenza, or la grippe prevailed.

1817.

The Legislature again met at Knoxville, September 15. Among acts passed were: "To suppress gaming;" "authorizing Justices of the Peace to elect a quorum from the body to hold the County Courts." Sixth judicial circuit established, with Giles, Lincoln, Maury, Bedford, and Lawrence composing it; A. M. Harris, Judge. Ten solicitorial districts established, as follows: First District—Greene, Washington, Carter, and Sullivan, with James P. Taylor, Solicitor-general. Second District—Hawkins, Grainger, and Campbell, with Sterling Cocke, Solicitor-general. Third District—Cocke, Jefferson, Sevier, and Blount, with John Wilkinson, Solicitor-general. Fourth District—Knox, Roane, Morgan, and Rhea, with W. E. Anderson, Solicitor-general. Fifth District—Bledsoe, Warren, White, Overton, and Jackson, with Thos. J. Campbell, Solicitor-general. Sixth District—Smith, Wilson, and Rutherford, with Samuel H. Laughlin, Solicitor-general. Seventh District—Davidson, Williamson, and Sumner, with Thos. Washington, Solicitor-general. Eighth District—Franklin, Bedford, and Lincoln, with William B. Martin, Solicitor-general. Ninth District—Giles, Maury, Lawrence, and Hickman, with Robert L. Cobbs, Solicitor-General. Tenth District—Dickson, Stewart, Humphreys, and Montgomery, with Cave Johnson, Solicitor-general. Ten banks incorporated, to wit: Gallatin, Carthage, Rogersville, Nashville, Kingston, Winchester, Fayetteville, Maryville, Shelbyville, and Murfreesboro. Nashville Female Academy established. The following towns were established, to wit: Blountville, Gainesboro, Liberty, and Hartsville. The following towns were incorporated: Carthage, Blountville, Murfreesboro, Gallatin, and Columbia. Counties erected: Morgan, named for Major-general Daniel Morgan, with county site at Montgomery; Lawrence, taken off of Giles and Hickman Counties; Marion, named for General Francis Marion, taken off of Bledsoe, Warren, and Franklin; Wayne, named for General Anthony Wayne, taken off of Lawrence, Hickman, and Humphreys. General John Cocke, commissioner, and Jas. S. Gaines, mathematician, appointed to run the line between Georgia and Tennessee, together

with Captain Stock, commissioner, and James Carmack, mathematician, on the part of Georgia.

1818.

By treaty of October 19, made by Gen. A. Jackson and Isaac Shelby, with Chickasaws, all territory north of 35° and east of Mississippi River was ceded. First steam-boat arrived at Nashville, named General Jackson and owned by Governor Carroll. First Jockey Club formed at Nashville. Isham G. Harris born at Tullahoma, February 10. Chickasaws relinquish all claim to lands in Tennessee.

1819.

Thirteenth General Assembly met at Murfreesboro, being the first that had met there.

September 20.—Governor McMinn recommended the establishment of a penitentiary, which was the first time it had been done. John H. Eaton elected United States Senator by vote of thirty-one to twenty-nine for Parry W. Humphreys. Seven years statute of limitation, barring right to recover real estate, passed. Felix Grundy and W. L. Brown appointed commissioners for Tennessee, with John J. Crittenden and Robert Trimble, commissioners for Kentucky, to run line between Kentucky and Tennessee. Act passed requiring depositions to be taken in writing in the Chancery Court. Seventh judicial circuit established, composed of Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, McMinn, Hamilton, and Monroe Counties, with Charles F. Keith, Judge. Governor's salary raised to \$2,000. Eleventh solicitorial district established, composed of the counties of Rhea, Hamilton, McMinn, Bledsoe, and Marion, with John A. Montgomery, Solicitor-general. Counties erected: Hardin, named for Colonel Joseph Hardin, taken off of Wayne; McMinn, named for Governor Joseph McMinn; Monroe, named for President Monroe, taken off of Roane, Rhea, and Blount; Hamilton, named for Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States under General Washington, taken off of Rhea, Bledsoe, and Marion; Perry, taken off of Wayne, Hickman, and Humphreys; Shelby, on the Mississippi River, in the south-western part of the State, named for General Isaac Shelby—Chickasaw Bluff, county seat. Towns incorporated: Shelbyville, Springfield, Washington, Fayetteville, Clarksville, Carthage, Pulaski, and Lebanon. Towns established: Charleston, Mitchellsville, Memphis, Lawrenceburg, Williamsport, Danville, and Waynesborough. James Brown and Gen. Jas. Winchester run the south boundary line between Tennessee and Mississippi, beginning at the north-west corner of the State of Alabama, and running due west on 35° latitude; the line runs to lower end of President's Island, about four miles below Fort Pickering and ten miles below the mouth of Wolf River. West Tennessee purchased from Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

June 6.—President Monroe visited Nashville.

June 19.—All the banks of the State suspend specie payment except Bank of Tennessee.

October 19.—"Tennessee Antiquarian Society" organized, Judge John Haywood, President.

1820.

By the census taken this year, Tennessee had a population of 422,813, of which 80,097 were slaves and 2,739 free persons of color. Twenty-two counties of East Tennessee contained 121,734 whites, 12,413 slaves, and 1,165 free persons of color; total, 135,312. The twenty-six counties west of the mountains—what is now Middle and West Tennessee—contained 218,191 whites, 67,684 slaves, and 1,574 free persons of color; total, 287,501. Free white males, 180,872; females, 166,337. Number of persons engaged in commerce, 892; in agriculture, 101,717.

The second session of the Thirteenth General Assembly met at Murfreesboro June 26. Among acts passed was an act to incorporate the Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, with a branch at Knoxville; capital, \$1,000,000, and placed under government of a President and ten directors, elected by the Legislature; John McNairy, President. This bank is sometimes called the "Loan Office." Acts were passed "to provide for registration of deeds;" "right of redemption of slaves and real estate;" "to appoint commissioners to settle boundary line between Tennessee and North Carolina." In private acts Gainesboro, Dover, and Kingston incorporated, and Alexandria and Decatur established. James Bradford appointed Brigadier-general of the Second Brigade of Tennessee Militia. Alexander Smith, Isaac Allen, and Simeon Perry appointed commissioners to run the line between North Carolina and Tennessee. Electors: First District—Alfred M. Carter. Second District—Joseph Hamilton. Third District—David Campbell. Fourth District—Unrepresented. Fifth District—John J. White. Sixth District—Joseph Dickson. Seventh District—German Lester. Eighth District—Henry Small. The vote was cast for James Monroe for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins for Vice-president.

1821.

The Fourteenth General Assembly met at Murfreesboro September 17. Among the acts passed were: "To regulate proceedings in forcible entry and detainer;" "right to sue under the pauper's oath;" "confirming the boundary line between North Carolina and Tennessee run by Alex. Smith, Isaac Allen, and Simeon Perry, commissioners for Tennessee, and James Mebate, Montfort Stokes, and Robert Love for North Carolina;" "confirming the line run between Kentucky and Tennessee by William Steele and Absalom Looney;" "concerning champerty and maintenance." Counties erected, to wit: Henry, named for Patrick Henry; Carroll, named for Governor Carroll; Henderson, named for Colonel James Henderson. Towns established: Centerville; Lynchburg; Calhoun, as county seat of McMinn County; Perryville laid off; Waynesboro and Winchester incorporated. Eighth judicial circuit established, composed of Henry, Carroll, Henderson, Madison, Shelby, Wayne, Hardin, and Perry; Joshua Haskell, Judge. Thirteenth solicitorial district laid off, with Humphreys, Carroll, and Henry therein; Wm. Arnold, Solicitor-general. Fourteenth solicitorial district laid off, with Henderson, Madison, and Shelby therein; Alex. Bradford, Solicitor-general. Samuel Houston first appointed

Major-general of Second Division. *Nashville Whig* established; also the *Clarion*, the Republican (now Democratic) paper. Governor Alvin Hawkins born in Bath County, Kentucky, December 2. General Andrew Jackson appointed Territorial Governor of Florida, and Alex. Anderson, of Tennessee, United States District Attorney of West Florida.

1822.

Second session of the Fourteenth General Assembly met at Murfreesboro July 22, and ended August 24. Nine congressional districts established, to wit: First District—Carter, Washington, Sullivan, Hawkins, and Greene. Second District—Grainger, Claiborne, Cocke, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Blount. Third District—Campbell, Anderson, Morgan, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, Hamilton, McMinn, and Monroe. Fourth District—Franklin, Warren, White, Ferriss, Overton, and Jackson. Fifth District—Smith, Sumner, and Wilson. Sixth District—Davidson, Williamson, and Rutherford. Seventh District—Bedford, Lincoln, Giles, and Maury. Eighth District—Robertson, Montgomery, Dickson, Stewart, Humphreys, and Hickman. Ninth District—Wayne, Hardin, Perry, Lawrence, Henderson, Henry, Carroll, McNairy, Fayette, Tipton, Dyer, Obion, Weakley, Gibson, and Haywood. Under the census of 1820, another Judge—W. L. Brown—was added to the Supreme Bench; act requiring the court to hold district chancery sessions, and vesting it with original equity jurisdiction. Swords voted Generals Jackson and Gaines for gallantry in the War of 1812. Town of Jackson (formerly Alexandria) incorporated. Robert Desha, of Sumner, appointed Brigadier-general of the Fourth Brigade Militia.

1823.

Fifteenth General Assembly met at Murfreesboro September 15, and ended November 29. General Carroll re-elected Governor without opposition. Andrew Jackson elected United States Senator, having 35 votes to 25 for John Williams. Ninth judicial circuit, composed of Perry, Henderson, Carroll, and Henry, established, with John C. Hamilton, Judge. Fifteenth solicitorial district established, with Valentine D. Barry, Solicitor-general, composed of McNairy, Hardeman, and Shelby Counties. Sixteenth solicitorial district established, with James R. Chalmers, Solicitor-general, formed of the counties of Obion, Weakley, and Dyer. Hon. Joseph Phillips elected President of the State Bank, and Wm. Stone appointed Brigadier-general of the Twelfth Brigade State Militia. Acts passed were: "To preserve the purity of elections, providing that any person treating with spirituous liquors or betting on elections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor;" "an act providing for the registration of wills;" "removing county seat of McMinn from Calhoun to Athens;" "fixing the permanent seat of justice for Henry County at Paris, and incorporating the same." The following counties were erected, to wit: McNairy, named for Judge John McNairy, taken off of Hardin County; Hardeman, named for Colonel Tom Hardeman, laid off south of Madison County, court to be held at the house of Thomas McNeil, about one mile north of Bolivar; Dyer, taken off of Carroll County; Gibson, named for Colonel John

H. Gibson, taken off of Carroll; Weakley, named for Hon. Robert Weakley, taken off of Henry; Obion, in the north-west corner of State; Tipton, named for Colonel Jacob Tipton, who fell at St. Clair's defeat, taken off of northern part of Shelby County; Haywood, named for Judge John Haywood, taken off of Madison; Fentress, named for Hon. James Fentress, Speaker of the House of Representatives, by reducing Overton County to its constitutional limits. Abram Maury, Wm. Hall, James Fentress, and Benjamin Reynolds appointed commissioners to fix county sites of Weakley, Gibson, McNairy, Dyer, Hardeman, Obion, Tipton, and Haywood. *Pioneer*, at Jackson, first newspaper published in West Tennessee. Town of Paris incorporated.

1824.

Second session of the Fifteenth General Assembly held at Murfreesboro from September 20 to October 22. Acts were passed "providing for the holding of Supreme Courts at Sparta, Nashville, and Knoxville;" "erecting the county of Fayette (an abbreviation of Lafayette), named for General Lafayette;" "establishing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Brigades of Militia;" "to incorporate the town of Lexington, Mt. Pleasant, Hardinsville, and Centerville;" "making Brownsville the county seat of Haywood, named in honor of Major-general Jacob Brown, of the United States army; Gibsonport, county seat of Gibson; Dyersburg, of Dyer; Dresden, of Weakley; Troy, of Obion; Hatchie, of Hardeman; Purdy, of McNairy; Somerville, of Fayette, in honor or memory of Robert M. Somerville, who fell at the battle of the Horse-shoe; Covington, of Tipton;" "providing for the holding of the courts of Fentress County at the house of 'Coonrod Poiles;" "incorporating a turnpike from Murfreesboro to Nashville." A joint resolution to entertain General Lafayette at public expense passed the Legislature. Wm. Martin appointed Brigadier-general of the Ninth Brigade of State Militia. Dyer County, named for Colonel Henry Dyer, erected. Presidential vote of Tennessee: Andrew Jackson, 20,197; Adams, 216; Crawford, 312.

1825.

General Carroll re-elected Governor without opposition. First session of the Sixteenth General Assembly held at Murfreesboro from September 19 to December 7. Governor Carroll recommended the building of a penitentiary. The State makes internal improvements, and erects a District Court of Chancery. On October 2 a resolution passed both Houses of the Legislature, recommending General Andrew Jackson for President, Mr. Renean, a member of the House, dissenting, on the ground that it was not the province of the Legislature. On October 14 both Houses received General Jackson with ceremonious form, and four days thereafter he resigned his seat in the Senate. John Haywood and Robert L. Cobb, Esqs., were appointed to revise the statutes of the State. Hugh L. White elected United States Senator in place of General Andrew Jackson. Joseph Phillips re-elected President of the State Bank, and Thomas B. Craighead, *vice* Cobbs resigned, elected Solicitor of the ninth district. Jacob Tipton appointed Brigadier-general of the Fourteenth Brigade of the State Mili-

tia. A resolution was adopted to remove the seat of government to Nashville. Register's office for Western District established at Jackson. Acts passed were: "Striking attorneys from the roll for failure to pay over funds collected by them;" "providing that jurors for the trial of slaves shall consist of slave-holders only." Register's office for the Hiwassee District established at Athens. Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals to sit at Reynoldsburg, in the county of Humphreys. Nashville and Columbia Turnpike Company incorporated. Towns of Lawrenceburg and Jasper incorporated. County sites fixed as follows: Fentress, at Jamestown; Morgan, at Montgomery; Hardin, at Hardinsville. Name of the town of Hatchie changed to Bolivar. General Lafayette visits Nashville, and is received with great honors, both military and civil.

1826.

The Legislature, having met at Murfreesboro from 1819 to 1826, convened the second session of the Sixteenth General Assembly at Nashville October 16, and held to December 11. During this session a sword was voted to General William Carroll for distinguished services during the war with Great Britain of 1812. On November 4 John H. Eaton re-elected United States Senator. The following acts were passed: "To incorporate the Nashville Insurance Company," the first insurance company in the State; "to incorporate Brownsville, Somerville, Covington, Trenton, and Memphis;" "to incorporate Hiwassee Canal Company." *Memphis Advocate*, first newspaper at Memphis, established. Cotton crop this year estimated at 50,000 bales for the State. The Nashville Bank failed. Duel between Gen. Wm. White and Samuel Houston.

April 8.—Governor Carroll, in a proclamation, declared Nashville the capital of the State from May 1 ensuing.

October 7.—Gov. Wm. B. Bate born in Sumner County, Tenn.

1827.

Samuel Houston elected Governor. Seventeenth General Assembly held at Nashville from September 17 to December 15. Governor Carroll suggested a monument to Gen. Jas. Robertson. The Legislature passed acts creating Chancery Courts for East and West Tennessee, requiring courts to be held at Rogersville, Kingston, Carthage, McMinnville, Franklin, Columbia, Charlotte, Jackson, and Paris; Wm. E. Anderson was elected for West Tennessee and Nathan Green for East Tennessee, first Chancellors. Hugh L. White re-elected United States Senator, receiving 57 votes. Western District formed into a Treasury Division, and James Caruthers elected Treasurer. Leonard P. Cheatham elected President of the State Bank. A fund established for the support of free schools in this State. Richard Dunlap appointed Brigadier-general of the Third Brigade State Militia. Towns of Bolivar, Purdy, Dresden, Waynesboro, and Savannah incorporated. Branch Bank of United States established at Nashville. Gov. John C. Brown born in Giles County January 6, and died in 1889. John Bell defeated Felix Grundy, in Nashville District, for Congress by a vote of 4,857 for Bell to 3,833 for Grundy.

1828.

Jno. W. Simpson, of White, commissioned, September 26, Major-general of the Second Division State Militia. Mississippi River higher than ever known before. Andrew Jackson elected President of the United States, and served from March 4, 1829, till March 4, 1837. Presidential vote of Tennessee: Andrew Jackson, 44,090; John Quincy Adams, 2,240. Gov. Jas. D. Porter was born at Paris, Tenn., December 7.

1829.

April 16.—Samuel Houston, Governor, resigned, and Gen. Wm. Hall, of Sumner, Speaker of the Senate, became Governor. At the August election Governor Carroll was elected without opposition, receiving 57,551 votes. Among the acts passed by the Legislature were these, to wit: "To establish a penitentiary;" "to create a board of six commissioners—two east of Cumberland Mountains, two west of said mountains, and two west of the Tennessee River—elected by joint ballot of the Legislature, and to be denominated the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements, and appropriating \$150,000—\$60,000 in East Tennessee, \$60,000 in Middle Tennessee, and \$30,000 in West Tennessee—the Governor being *ex officio* President of the Board;" "to establish a uniform system of public schools, and to incorporate a medical society." Episcopal Church in Tennessee organized in convention June 18. On October 16 Felix Grundy was elected United States Senator in place of John H. Eaton, appointed Secretary of War by President Andrew Jackson, and serving to 1831. Joseph Phillips elected President of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, and Nicholas Hobson elected Cashier. James A. Whitesides appointed to incorporate acts of 1829 in Haywood & Cobb's Revised Code. John Rayburn, of Wayne, appointed Brigadier-general of the Eleventh Brigade; Peter Parsons, of Hawkins, of the First Brigade; and Richard Cheatham, of Robertson, of the Sixth Brigade, State Militia.

1830.

January 10.—Daniel S. Donaldson commissioned Brigadier-general of the Fourth Brigade of State Militia. The twenty-two counties in East Tennessee had a population of 89,233 white males, 87,411 white females, 1,943 free negroes, 17,887 slaves; total, 196,474. The twenty-six counties in Middle Tennessee had a population of 146,264 white males, 139,580 white females, 2,227 free negroes, 98,324 slaves; total, 389,395. The fourteen counties in West Tennessee had a population of 38,521 white males, 33,978 white females, 341 free negroes, 26,161 slaves; total, 99,000. Total population for the State, 684,870. Joel Parrish, Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee defaulted for \$200,000. J. A. McKinney, for Eastern, and James Collingworth, for Western District, United States Attorneys. Wm. Lyon, for Eastern, and R. Purdy, for Western District, United States Marshals.

1831.

Alex. B. Bradford commissioned Brigadier-general of Fourteenth Brigade, and Alex. Shields of the Eighth Brigade, State Militia. John Catron made Chief

Justice of the Supreme Court. Bank of Tennessee chartered in December, and Eastin Morris elected President and Nicholas Hobson Cashier. Act abolishing imprisonment for debt passed. Free persons of color prohibited from immigrating to this State. Act passed to regulate Clerk's fees in the State. Dr. Gerard Troost appointed State Geologist. Act to establish fire companies passed. The Supreme Court made to consist of a Chief Justice and three Associate Justices, and authorized to appoint a State Reporter. Act passed to appoint a commissioner to ascertain the southern boundary of the State. Towns incorporated: Troy, Livingston, and LaGrange. Franklin Railroad Company, Tennessee Manufacturing Company, Franklin and Columbia Turnpike Company, Clarksville and Russellville Railroad Company, Memphis Railroad Company, and Knoxville and Southern Railroad Company incorporated, the Memphis company being the first chartered. Hon. John H. Eaton appointed United States Minister to Spain. The last day of this year was the coldest in the history of the State, known as "cold Friday." The Mississippi River was frozen over at Randolph hard enough for persons to cross on ice.

1832.

Second session of the Nineteenth General Assembly held at Nashville from September 3 to October 22. The following congressional districts established, to wit: First District—Carter, Greene, Washington, Cocke, and Jefferson. Second District—Sullivan, Hawkins, Grainger, Claiborne, and Campbell. Third District—Anderson, Knox, Sevier, Blount, and Monroe. Fourth District—Morgan, Roane, McMinn, Rhea, Hamilton, Bledsoe, and Marion. Fifth District—Fentress, Overton, White, Warren, and Franklin. Sixth District—Jackson, Smith, and Sumner. Seventh District—Wilson and Davidson. Eighth District—Rutherford and Williamson. Ninth District—Bedford and Maury. Tenth District—Lincoln, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, and Hardin. Eleventh District—Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart, Humphreys, Hickman, and Dickson. Twelfth District—Haywood, Madison, Dyer, Obion, Gibson, Weakley, Henry, and Carroll. Thirteenth District—Perry, Henderson, McNairy, Hardeman, Fayette, Shelby, and Tipton. Fifteen Electors provided for, one to reside in each district, but to be elected by a general ticket. The charter of Bank of Tennessee repealed and Union Bank chartered; capital stock, \$3,000,000, State to take \$500,000, issuing bonds therefor; principal bank at Nashville, with branches at Knoxville and Jackson. Presidential vote of Tennessee: Andrew Jackson, 28,740; Henry Clay, 1,436. A lunatic asylum established within or near Nashville, and Francis Porterfield, J. Woods, H. R. W. Hill, James Roane, Felix Robertson, and Samuel Hogg appointed building commissioners. John R. Rogers commissioned Brigadier-general of Fifteenth Brigade of State Militia. Hugh L. White served as President *pro tempore* of the United States Senate from 1832 to 1834.

December 13.—Cholera declared to exist in Nashville.

1833.

Vote for a Constitutional Convention, 53,639; vote for Representatives, 90,781. So the vote for Convention, being 8,122 majority of all the votes given for Representatives, carried. First session of the Twentieth General Assembly held at Nashville from September 16 to December 2. Among the acts passed were the following, to-wit: "Calling a Constitutional Convention to meet in May, 1835;" "incorporating the Planters' Bank at Nashville;" "incorporating the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Memphis;" "incorporating the Tennessee Fire and Marine Insurance Company;" "incorporating the Western Railroad;" "changing the name of the Memphis to the Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad;" "to close up the concerns of the Bank of Tennessee;" "for the benefit of mechanics." January 7 George W. Gibbs, Daniel Craighead, H. L. Douglass, B. S. Tappan, and R. M. Boyers were elected directors of the Bank of Tennessee. Cholera visited Tennessee.

1834.

On first Thursday and Friday of March an election held for sixty delegates to Constitutional Convention. Gen. Wm. B. Carter, of Carter County, elected President; Col. Wm. K. Hill, Secretary. Assembled at Nashville May 19, adjourned August 30. J. W. Wyley commissioned Brigadier-general of the First Brigade State Militia. John Bell Speaker of the House of Representatives of Twenty-third Congress. Gov. D. W. C. Senter born in McMinn County, Tenn., March 26.

1835.

Constitution of 1834 ratified by the people on March 5 and 6, vote being 42,666 for to 17,691 against. Newton Cannon elected Governor over Governor Carroll and West H. Humphreys by about 7,000 votes, and inaugurated in October. First session of Twenty-first General Assembly held at Nashville from October 5 to February 22, 1836. Among acts passed were: "To fix first Thursday in August as day for holding elections for Governor, Representatives in Congress, and members of the General Assembly; and the first Saturday in March as the day for holding the elections for county officers;" "establishing a Supreme Court of three Judges;" "laying off the State into three chancery divisions, called the Eastern, Middle, and Western;" "establishing eleven judicial circuits (as follows: First Circuit—Greene, Washington, Carter, Johnson, Sullivan, Hawkins, Grainger, and Claiborne. Second Circuit—Cocke, Jefferson, Sevier, Blount, Knox, Campbell, Anderson, and Morgan. Third Circuit—Roane, Rhea, Meigs, Bledsoe, Marion, Hamilton, McMinn, and Monroe. Fourth Circuit—Smith, Overton, White, Jackson, Fentress, and Warren. Fifth Circuit—Wilson, Rutherford, Bedford, Coffee, and Franklin. Sixth Circuit—Williamson, Davidson, and Sumner. Seventh Circuit—Dickson, Hickman, Humphreys, Stewart, Montgomery, and Robertson. Eighth Circuit—Lincoln, Giles, Maury, and Lawrence. Ninth Circuit—Henry, Weakley, Obion, Dyer, Gibson, Carroll, and Benton. Tenth Circuit—Perry, Henderson, Madison, Haywood, Tipton, and Lauderdale. Eleventh Circuit—Shelby, Fayette, Hardeman, McNairy, Hardin, and Wayne);" "providing for the election of a Comptroller by the Legislature;" "providing

for election of Notaries Public, term of office four years;" "fixing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace at \$100 on notes and \$50 on open accounts;" "to encourage internal improvements in the State;" "to create the Board of Commissioners of Common Schools for the State, consisting of the Treasurer, Comptroller, and Superintendent of Public Instruction;" "to provide for the election of Treasurer of the State by the Legislature;" "to provide that each judicial circuit shall constitute a solicitorial district;" "to provide for the election of fifteen Electors for President and Vice-president, and to lay off fifteen districts, and to provide that no two of the Electors shall reside in the same district, and to elect them all by a general ticket and vote of the whole State;" "to prohibit lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets;" "to fix the legal rate of interest at six per cent.;" "to appoint an Attorney-general for the State, to be elected by the Legislature for six years;" "recommending Hugh L. White for President by joint resolution;" incorporated a great many railroads; "erecting Lauderdale (named for Colonel James Lauderdale, who fell at New Orleans), and laid off the town of Ripley as county seat;" "erecting Powell County off of Sullivan, Washington, Greene, and Hawkins (named for Judge Samuel Powell);" "erecting Benton County (named for Thos. H. Benton) by dividing Humphreys and fixing Camden as county site;" "erecting Johnson off of eastern part of Carter County, with county site at Taylorsville;" "erecting Bradley (named for Colonel Edward Bradley, of Shelby County) off of Hamilton and Rhea Counties;" "erected Cannon (named for Governor Newton Cannon) off of Warren, Rutherford, Williamson, and Smith;" "erecting Meigs (named for Colonel Return J. Meigs, of the Revolution) off of Rhea, Hamilton, Roane, and McMinn;" "erecting Marshall (named for Chief Justice John Marshall, of the United States Supreme Court) off of Bedford, Maury, Giles, and Lincoln, and Lewisburg fixed as county site;" "erecting Coffee (named in honor of General John Coffee) off of Bedford, Warren, and Franklin, and county site fixed at Manchester;" "to fix county site of Meigs County at Decatur." The following towns incorporated: LaGrange, Clinton, Madisonville, Rogersville, Lawrenceburg, Somerville, Dyersburg, and Dover. Tennessee was not represented in the convention that nominated Van Buren at Baltimore, in May, 1835, but refused to appoint delegates. The political term "Ruckerize" came from the fact that a man named Rucker cast the State's vote in said convention. James K. Polk, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and re-elected in 1837, served four years. Cholera prevailed this year.

1836.

The second session of the Twenty-first General Assembly called together by Governor Cannon for the purpose of meeting the expense of surveys of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad, met at Nashville, October 3, and adjourned October 26. Thomas Washington, John Yeatman, B. S. Tappan, Russell Dance, W. C. Beck (who resigned), and Joseph Johnson elected directors of the Union Bank. Nathaniel Smith, of the First Division; Wm. Trousdale, of the Second Division; Robert Cannon, of the Third Division; and Alex. B. Bradford, of the Fourth Division, were commissioned Majors-general of the

State Militia. The following were commissioned Brigadiers-general of the State Militia: First Brigade, Thomas R. Dulaney; Second Brigade, Thomas D. Arnold; Third Brigade, R. G. Fain; Fourth Brigade, Terrell H. Bratcher; Fifth Brigade, Wm. Wallace; Sixth Brigade, James Gamble; Seventh Brigade, Samuel Lyon; Eighth Brigade, James Harrison; Ninth Brigade, Paulding Anderson; Tenth Brigade, Alex. E. Patton; Eleventh Brigade, Jesse B. Clements; Twelfth Brigade, Samuel Mitchell; Thirteenth Brigade, Benjamin S. Tappan; Fourteenth Brigade, James L. McKoin; Fifteenth Brigade, Patrick Henry; Sixteenth Brigade, Joel A. Battle; Seventeenth Brigade, Richard H. Allen; Nineteenth Brigade, John W. Rodgers; Twenty-first Brigade, W. H. Loving; Twenty-second Brigade, Rufus P. Neely. Act of February 19, which was known as the "Pennsylvania Plan," was adopted for the construction of railroads, providing for the State to take one-third of the stock, for which bonds were to be issued, after two-thirds were raised by individuals. Tipton, Haywood, Lauderdale, and Dyer Counties were known as the "Key Corner Settlement." John H. Eaton appointed Minister to Spain. Tennessee furnished two regiments to the Florida War—First Regiment commanded by J. B. Bradford, and the Second Regiment by Wm. Trousdale; Gen. Robert P. Armstrong commanded the brigade.

March 6.—David Crockett killed at the Alamo.

Gov. A. S. Marks born in Daviess County, Ky., October 16. Branch Bank of United States at Nashville closed.

1837.

Newton Cannon, Whig, re-elected Governor by a majority of 17,494 over Robert Armstrong, his Democratic opponent. The first session of the Twenty-second General Assembly, known as the Legislature of 1837, met at Nashville in October, 1837, and adjourned January 27, 1838. Three additional judicial circuits were established, to wit: Twelfth Circuit—Grainger, Cocke, Sevier, Jefferson, Claiborne, and Campbell, with Robert M. Anderson, Judge. Thirteenth Circuit—Lincoln, Franklin, and Coffee, with A. J. Marchbanks, Judge. Fourteenth Circuit—Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, Perry, Carroll, and Benton, with Benjamin C. Totten, Judge. Among the acts passed were: "Repealing law granting license to sell liquor in less quantities than a quart;" "defining the line run between Tennessee and Mississippi by A. B. Ludlow, D. W. Connelly, W. Petrie, commissioners on the part of Mississippi, and John D. Graham, Austin Miller, and — Potts (he not acting) on the part of Tennessee;" "erecting Cumberland County;" "establishing Register's office at Cleveland for the Ocoee Land District;" "suppressing the sale of bowie-knives;" "incorporating the towns of Woodbury, Lewisburg, Waverly, Kingston, Camden, and Ripley;" "establishing a uniform system of public schools in the State;" "establishing the county of Powell." Act of January 19, 1838, chartered the Bank of Tennessee; capital stock, \$5,000,000, raised from school funds, and Governor directed to issue \$2,500,000 bonds of the State; Wm. Nichol, President, Henry Ewing, Cashier; \$1,000,000 of these bonds sold at par in New York. "Post notes," redeemable in specie either before or after maturity, authorized. The banks resumed specie payment in January, 1839. The principal bank was at

Nashville, with two banks in each grand division of the State—Rogersville, Athens, Shelbyville, Columbia, Trenton, and Somerville (Clarksville). At a later date branches were established at Sparta, Knoxville, and Memphis. A number of turnpikes, railroads, and academies were incorporated. Judge John Catron, of Tennessee, made Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, serving until May 8, 1865, when he died at Nashville.

1838.

The following were commissioned directors of the Bank of Tennessee: Wm. Nichol, George W. Campbell, John Shelby, Joseph W. Horton, Joseph M. Clay, Henry Ewing, Oliver B. Hayes, Benjamin T. Motley, Samuel R. Anderson, Nicholas T. Perkins, Jonathan Currin, and Thomas F. Bradford. Luke Peak commissioned a Brigadier-general of the Fourth Brigade of State Militia November 26. Felix Grundy appointed Attorney-general of the United States July 7, 1838, and served until January 10, 1840.

1839.

William G. Harding, of the Sixteenth Brigade, James C. Redord, of the Twelfth Brigade, and Wm. Brazleton, of the First Division, commissioned, the first two Brigadiers-general and the last Major-general. James K. Polk elected Governor, defeating Newton Cannon by 2,616 majority, exclusive of the vote of Shelby County, which was not returned. James W. McCombs appointed Inspector of the Penitentiary. The Governor also made the following appointments since the adjournment of the last Legislature, to wit: Return J. Meigs, Attorney-general of the State; George W. Gibbs, Chancellor of the Western Division; Ebenezer Alexander, of the Second, and N. H. Allen, of the Seventh Circuit, Attorneys-general; Thomas Maney, Judge of the Sixth Circuit; and Ephraim H. Foster, United States Senator, *vice* Felix Grundy, resigned. The session of 1839-40 of the Twenty-third General Assembly met at Nashville October 7, 1839, and adjourned February 1, 1840. Among acts were: "To repeal all laws authorizing the State to take stock in internal improvement companies;" "erecting DeKalb County, named for Baron DeKalb, taken off of Cannon, Franklin, White, and Jackson;" "erecting Polk County, named for James K. Polk, taken off of McMinn and Bradley;" "fixing county site of DeKalb at Smithville, and of Polk at Benton, named for Thomas H. Benton;" "re-establishing Powell County, taken off of Sullivan, Hawkins, Washington, and Greene;" "incorporating the town of Chattanooga;" "erecting Van Buren County, named for President Van Buren, and fixing county site at Spencer;" "amending the school law." A number of turnpikes, academies, and railroads were incorporated. Resolution adopted to fix State capital at Murfreesboro, but no appropriation was made for removal from Nashville. Joint resolution adopted instructing Senators to vote against chartering national banks by Congress, in favor of the sub-treasury bill, and condemning a bill to prevent the interference of certain Federal officers in elections. On account of the passage of these resolutions, Hugh L. White and E. H. Foster resigned, and Alex. Anderson was appointed in place of White, and A. O. P. Nicholson in place of Grundy, de-

ceased, who had been elected in place of Foster. Total State school money invested in public stocks amounted to \$835,034. Governor Sam Houston visits Tennessee.

1840.

Anthony Johnson, Cornelius C. Conner, Wm. McNeill, Walter B. Morris, and Ed. A. White commissioned State directors of the Union Bank. Samuel R. Anderson, Jonathan Currin, Nicholas T. Perkins, D. David Binford, Obadiah G. Finley, Jos. W. Horton, Wm. Nichol, Geo. W. Campbell, Wm. Carroll, Felix Robertson, Thos. Harvey, and Willoughby commissioned State directors of the Bank of Tennessee. Electors for President and Vice-president elected in 1840: E. H. Foster, Spencer Jarnigan, Thos. D. Arnold, W. S. Senter, A. A. Anderson, Thos. J. Campbell, J. F. Munford, T. L. Bransford, J. C. Jones, D. W. Dickson, T. H. Cabal, E. J. Shields, G. A. Henry, Geo. W. Gibbs, and Burchett Douglass were elected on the Whig ticket, and cast the vote of the State for Harrison and Tyler. Democrats called E. H. Foster, Jno. Bell, and A. A. Hall, editors of the *Whig*, at Nashville, the "Whig Junto." "Great Whig Convention" met at Nashville, August 17; Henry Clay made a speech, and E. H. Foster was the President. Jeremiah George Harris, editor of the *Union*, the Democratic organ of the State. Presidential vote of Tennessee: W. H. Harrison, Whig, 60,391; Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 48,289.

April 10.—Hugh L. White died at Knoxville.

December 19.—Felix Grundy died at Nashville.

1841.

Session 1841-2 of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly held at Nashville from October 4, 1841, to February 7, 1842. The Whigs had a majority in the lower House. In the Senate, with the vote of the Speaker, Hon. Samuel Turney, the vote stood thirteen Democrats to twelve Whigs. Foster and White, Whigs, having resigned from the United States Senate, because they could not conscientiously obey and vote instructions of the Legislature in regard to the United States Bank, etc., and Nicholson's and Anderson's appointments expiring with the Legislature, the Democrats in the Senate of the General Assembly refused to go into an election for United States Senators, and thus defeated choice of Senators, so that Tennessee—Governor Jones not making any appointments—was unrepresented in the United States Senate from 1841 to 1843. The thirteen Senators who refused to go into election for United States Senator were called in newspaper parlance of the day "the immortal thirteen," and were Jno. P. Hardwicke, Jno. A. Gardner, Andrew Johnson, Samuel H. Laughlin, Sackfield Macklin, Barclay Martin, Thos. J. Matthews, John Miller, Robt. W. Powell, Wm. T. Ross, Richard Waterhouse, Richard Warner, and Speaker Samuel Turney. Among the laws passed were the following, to-wit: "To suppress illegal voting;" "erecting Macon County off of Smith and Sumner;" "establishing a Criminal Court in Davidson County;" "to encourage domestic manufacturing." Resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas and the repeal of the national bankrupt law were passed. John Bell appointed Secretary of War by President

Harrison. Jno. D. Kelly appointed Superintendent of Insane Asylum. *Morus multicaulis*, or silk-worm culture, excitement raged.

1842.

W. D. Williams commissioned Brigadier-general of Twenty-fourth Brigade State Militia. P. Lindsley, W. G. Dickson, J. Waters, R. C. K. Martin, J. W. McCombs, Jno. M. Hill, and Wilkins Tannehill commissioned Lunatic Asylum Commissioners.

1843.

James C. Jones re-elected Governor, beating James K. Polk by 3,837 majority. The session of 1843-44 of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, held at Nashville from October 2, 1843, to January 31, 1844. Among acts passed were: "Establishing Nashville as the permanent seat of government;" "to incorporate the towns of Dandridge, Tazewell, Lafayette, Smithville, and Woodbury;" "establishing a Criminal Court at Memphis;" "erecting Lewis County, named for Captain Merriwether Lewis, taken off of Maury, Lawrence, Wayne, and Hickman;" Bank of East Tennessee chartered; "erecting Hancock County, named for John Hancock, one of the patriots of the Revolution, taken off of Hawkins and Claiborne;" "to establish Hanover County off of Fayette and Shelby," afterward dissolved by law; "to provide for thirteen electoral districts, and two Electors for the State at large for President and Vice-president to be voted for by the whole State on a general ticket;" "erecting Grundy County, named for Felix Grundy, taken off of Warren and Coffee;" "appointing Wm. Carroll, Wm. Nichol, John M. Bass, Samuel D. Morgan, James Erwin, and Morgan W. Brown Commissioners of Construction, and providing for the erection of the capitol;" "to provide for the appointment of a Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and making the Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Comptroller Inspectors of the Penitentiary." Felix Robertson was President of the Bank of Tennessee, and Joseph W. Horton Cashier. John Harding, R. C. Foster, and Wm. Carroll were Inspectors of the Penitentiary, and H. J. Anderson Agent and Keeper. Spencer McMurray was Bank Commissioner. The congressional districts were as follows: First District—Washington, Johnson, Hawkins, Sullivan, Carter, Greene, and Cocke Counties. Second District—Sevier, Claiborne, Morgan, Jefferson, Campbell, Blount, Anderson, Monroe, and Grainger Counties. Third District—Rhea, Knox, Bradley, Polk, McMinn, Marion, Roane, Meigs, Hamilton, and Bledsoe. Fourth District—Coffee, Warren, Overton, Van Buren, Fentress, White, DeKalb, and Jackson. Fifth District—Franklin, Marshall, Lincoln, and Bedford. Sixth District—Hardin, Hickman, Maury, Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne. Seventh District—Williamson, Wilson, Cannon, and Rutherford. Eighth District—Smith, Sumner, and Davidson. Ninth District—Humphreys, Dickson, Montgomery, Stewart, Henry, Robertson, and Benton. Tenth District—Shelby, Hardeman, Fayette, Haywood, McNairy, Lauderdale, and Tip-ton. Eleventh District—Carroll, Madison, Weakley, Gibson, Perry, Henderson, and Obion. Marshal Bertrand, of France, visits Nashville. Gens. E. P. Gaines and Robert Patterson visit Nashville.

1844.

W. B. Campbell, of the Second Division, and Thomas H. Bradley, of the Third Division, commissioned Majors-general. P. M. Senter, of the Third, A. Northcut, of the Tenth, and William Conner, of the Twenty-first, were commissioned Brigadiers-general. James Knox Polk was nominated at Baltimore on the ninth ballot by a convention of Democrats, and elected in the fall of the year as the tenth President of the United States. The great Whig Convention of 1844 was held at Nashville, and S. S. Prentiss and Albert Pike were the chief orators. Henry Clay carried Tennessee over James K. Polk by 113 votes. Francis B. Fogg and Return J. Meigs appointed by the Supreme Court to prepare a digest of laws. School for the blind established. Gov. Wm. Carroll died March 22, at Nashville.

1845

Great commercial convention at Memphis, Jno. C. Calhoun, President.

James K. Polk inaugurated President March 4. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, appointed Postmaster-general by President Polk. H. W. McCorry, for West Tennessee, Jno. M. Lea, for Middle Tennessee, and Thos. C. Lyon, for East Tennessee, were appointed United States District Attorneys. R. I. Chester, West Tennessee, B. H. Sheppard, Middle Tennessee, and R. M. Woods, East Tennessee, were appointed United States Marshals for Tennessee. Aaron V. Brown, Democrat, was elected Governor over Ephraim H. Foster, Whig, by 1,470 votes majority. A. O. P. Nicholson nominated by a Democratic caucus for United States Senator, but was defeated by Hopkins L. Turney, six Democrats refusing to abide by the action of the caucus. The session of 1845-6 of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly was held at Nashville from October 6, 1845, to February 2, 1846. Among acts passed were: "To incorporate Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School at Knoxville, Tennessee Blind School at Nashville, and to appoint trustees for both;" "to erect Decatur County (named for Commodore Stephen Decatur, of the United States navy) by dividing Perry and attaching part of Wayne County;" "to erect Crockett County off of Haywood, Madison, Gibson, and Dyer, and to hold an election for the purpose of establishing said county;" the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and Mississippi Railroad Company incorporated. Towns incorporated: Jackson, Springfield, Trenton, Dresden, Clarksville, and Macon. A number of turnpikes incorporated. Wm. Nichol, President of the Bank of Tennessee, and Wm. Ledbetter Cashier. Thos. McIntosh principal of the Deaf and Dumb School at Knoxville. Jno. S. McNairy Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum at Nashville. H. I. Anderson Keeper of the Penitentiary. Andrew J. Donelson appointed Minister to Prussia; Wm. H. Polk, Minister to Naples; Gen. Robt. Armstrong, Consul to Liverpool; James Dunlap, Assistant Justice of the Circuit Court for District of Columbia.

June 8.—General Andrew Jackson died at the Hermitage, near Nashville.

1846.

A. O. P. Nicholson, President of the Bank of Tennessee; J. W. Horton, Cashier. Mexican war declared. Governor Brown made a call for 2,800 volun-

teers in Tennessee—30,000 volunteered. Gideon J. Pillow, Brigadier-general of volunteers in the United States army. Tennessee furnished one regiment of cavalry and three regiments of infantry to the Mexican war. Wm. B. Campbell, of the First, Wm. T. Haskell, of the Second, and B. F. Cheatham, of the Third, Colonels of Tennessee infantry regiments in the Mexican war. Order of the Sons of Temperance had its first successful run through the State. Colonels Richard Waterhouse and Jonas E. Thomas commanded the Fourth Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry, in Mexican war, and Capt. Wm. M. Blackman commanded the Tenth Legion.

1847.

Mexican war ended with the fall of the City of Mexico in September, 1847. Neil S. Brown, Whig, elected Governor, beating Aaron V. Brown, Democrat, 1,015 votes. A. O. P. Nicholson, President, James Pettit, Cashier, of Bank of Tennessee. W. B. Shapard, Jno. N. Esselman, and John Thompson, Inspectors of the Penitentiary; Jno. McIntosh, Keeper. Georgia Railroad completed to Chattanooga. Session of 1847-8 of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly held at Nashville from October 4, 1847, to February 7, 1848. Among acts passed were: "To incorporate the Mobile and Ohio Railroad;" "to incorporate East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad;" "to incorporate Tennessee Central Railroad;" "to establish State Hospital for the Insane (now the Central Hospital at Nashville);" "to provide for thirteen Electors—two from the State at large—on a general ticket for President and Vice-president;" "to incorporate the New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Company," first telegraph company incorporated in the State. Gideon J. Pillow commissioned Major-general United States army, April 13. Wm. Trousdale (afterward Governor) commissioned Colonel, and Jno. H. Savage Major, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry. B. F. Cheatham appointed Major-general Tennessee Militia.

1848.

The act—Chapter 169, page 273, of the Acts of 1847-8—passed February 4, 1848, requiring the Governor to indorse bonds of East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company was the beginning of that system of State aid to railroads. Zachary Taylor, Whig, carried Tennessee over Lewis Cass, Democrat, for President by a majority of 6,288 votes. Samuel K. Shrewsbury, of the Second Brigade; J. D. C. Atkins, of Eighteenth Brigade; and S. M. Senter, of the Third Brigade, appointed Brigadiers-general. Philip Lindsley, R. C. K. Martin, J. P. W. Brown, Godfrey Fogg, John N. Easelman, A. Heiman, and John P. Ford appointed Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum. James C. Jones, John Netherland, T. A. R. Nelson, A. G. Watkins, Reese B. Brabson, John L. Goodall, Wm. Kercheval, Solon E. Rose, John S. Brien, Wm. Cullom, A. Goodrich, Granville D. Searcy, and C. H. Williams commissioned Electors for President and Vice-president December 3. They were elected as Whigs, and cast the vote for Taylor and Fillmore. Vote of Tennessee for President: Zachary Taylor, Whig, 64,705; Lewis Cass, Democrat, 58,419; Van Buren, Free Soil, no votes. First telegraphic dispatch received in Tennessee.

1849.

General William Trousdale, the "War-horse of Sumner County," Democrat, defeated Neil S. Brown, Whig, for Governor by a majority of 1,390 votes. Dr. Boyd McNairy appointed Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, *vice* John S. McNairy, deceased. Wm. I. Standifer, of the Seventh Brigade; A. K. Ross, of the Ninth Brigade; James T. Carter, of the First Brigade; and W. M. Blackman, of the Fourteenth Brigade, appointed Brigadiers-general. Thos. King, John D. Kelley, and W. E. Watkins, Inspectors of the Penitentiary; John McIntosh, Keeper. Wm. Ledbetter, President of the Board of Commissioners of Common Schools of the State; Wm. C. Dibrell, Secretary. Wm. Ledbetter, President of the Bank of Tennessee. J. T. Edgar, Chairman of Trustees of School for the Blind; E. W. Whelan, Principal. James K. Polk, tenth President of the United States, died at Nashville June 15, 1849. The session of 1849-50 of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly held at Nashville from October 4, 1849, to February 11, 1850. Among acts passed were: "To establish branches of the Bank of Tennessee at Clarksville, Columbia, and Chattanooga;" "to incorporate the Historical Society;" "to erect Scott County, named for General Winfield Scott, taken off of Anderson, Campbell, Fentress, and Morgan Counties;" "to erect Union County, taken off of Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson, and Knox;" "to establish the Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis;" "to establish the Nashville Gas-light Company;" "incorporating Nashville and Louisville Railroad;" "incorporating McMinnville and Manchester Railroad;" "incorporating Henderson and Nashville Railroad;" "passing 'small offense' law." Towns incorporated: Waverly, Clinton, Dover, Linden, Dyersburg, and Elizabethtown. A number of turnpikes, manufactories, and academies incorporated. Neil S. Brown, appointed Minister to Russia. Cholera visits Tennessee. Tennessee Historical Society established May 1.

1850.

The following were commissioned Brigadiers-general of the State Militia: J. F. Nolin, of Fifteenth Brigade; Jeremiah Gilmer, of the Twenty-fourth Brigade; L. M. Campbell, of Twenty-first Brigade; J. W. C. Jones, of Twentieth Brigade; and Samuel D. Lowe, of the Fifth Brigade. Jonathan S. Cameron was commissioned Major-general of the Fourth Division. Charles N. Gibbs, Thos. D. Mosely, and Samuel Rodgers appointed United States District Attorneys, and Andrew Guthrie, Jesse B. Clements, and Daniel McCallum appointed United States Marshals for West, Middle, and East Tennessee, respectively. Southern Convention met at Nashville in May, W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, President. Visitation of cholera occurred. Gov. Robt. L. Taylor was born at Happy Valley, Tennessee, July 31.

1851.

W. B. Campbell, Whig, defeated Gov. Wm. Trousdale, Democrat, for reelection by 1,660 votes. Luke Lea appointed Indian Commissioner by President Fillmore. D. B. Stamps, of the Tenth; A. T. Robertson, of the Twenty-second; and W. H. Bass, of the Eleventh, appointed Brigadiers-general of the State

Militia, and John W. Whitfield Major-general of the Third Division. J. Walker Percy and W. E. Watkins, Inspectors of the Penitentiary, and John McIntosh Keeper. The session of 1851-52 of the General Assembly was held at Nashville from October 16, 1851, to March 1, 1852. Among the acts passed were: "To establish branch of Bank of Tennessee at Athens;" "to regulate the business of banking" (free banking act); "to submit amendment to the Constitution to provide for the election of Judges and Attorneys-general by the people;" "to provide for twelve Electors, two from the State at large, for President and Vice-president;" "to increase the Governor's salary to \$3,000;" "to establish a system of internal improvement" (known as the 'Omnibus Bill'). Railroads incorporated: Louisville and Nashville, Nashville and North-western, Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville, and Edgefield and Kentucky. "To apportion the representation in Congress and redistrict the State, to wit: First District—Composed of the counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Hawkins, Washington, Greene, Cocke, Jefferson, Hancock, and Sevier. Second District—Grainger, Campbell, Claiborne, Scott, Anderson, Knox, Morgan, Fentress, and Overton. Third District—Blount, Monroe, Polk, McMinn, Meigs, Rhea, Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton, Marion, and Roane. Fourth District—Jackson, Macon, Smith, DeKalb, White, Warren, Coffee, Grundy, and Van Buren. Fifth District—Sumner, Wilson, Rutherford, Cannon, and Williamson. Sixth District—Franklin, Bedford, Marshall, Lincoln, and Maury. Seventh District—Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, McNairy, Perry, Decatur, Benton, Humphreys, Hickman, and Lewis. Eighth District—Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart, and Dickson. Ninth District—Henry, Weakley, Dyer, Obion, Lauderdale, Tipton, Gibson, Carroll, and Henderson. Tenth District—Madison, Haywood, Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby. A resolution passed appointing S. W. Cochran and Robert N. Lewis commissioners to negotiate accessions from the State of Kentucky.

1852.

In the presidential election the Whigs carried Tennessee by 1,880 majority, and elected as Electors for President and Vice-president as follows: State at large, Gustavus A. Henry and Wm. T. Haskell. From districts, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Horace Maynard, George Brown, Samuel M. Fite, Jordan Stokes, James M. Davidson, E. R. Osborne, John A. McEwen, A. G. Shrewsbury, and John R. Mosby. S. R. Anderson commissioned Major-general of the Second Division, and W. M. Williamson Brigadier-general of the Twenty-third Brigade. Return J. Meigs and Wm. F. Cooper appointed to revise the statutes of Tennessee. Vote of Tennessee for President: Winfield Scott, Whig, 58,898; Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 57,018; Hale, Free Soil, no votes.

August 10.—Felix K. Zollicoffer, editor of the *Banner*, and John L. Marling, editor of the *Union*, fight a duel.

Insane Asylum at Nashville opened March 1.

1853.

Wm. Trousdale, Minister to Brazil. John L. Marling, Minister to Venezuela. W. H. Humphreys, United States District Court Judge. Richard J. Hays, West

Tennessee; Thomas B. Childress, Middle Tennessee; and J. C. Ramsey, East Tennessee, United States District Attorneys. Robert L. Cheater, West Tennessee; Jesse B. Clements, Middle Tennessee; and W. M. Lowry, East Tennessee, United States Marshals. Andrew Johnson, Democrat, defeats Gustavus A. Henry, Whig, for Governor by 2,250 majority. James Johnson, Harris Graves, and Wm. Donelson, Inspectors of the Penitentiary; C. H. Hays, Keeper. J. T. Edgar, Chairman Board of Trustees, and J. M. Sturtevant, Superintendent, of the Blind School. S. R. Cockrill, President Trustees Insane Asylum; W. A. Cheatham, Superintendent. John M. Bass and J. Currey, Cashiers of the Union Bank of Tennessee. Wm. Ledbetter, President, and Jas. Morton, Cashier, of the Bank of Tennessee. Rev. R. B. McMullen, President of the Deaf and Dumb School; Oran W. Morris, Principal. Session of 1853-4 of the General Assembly met at Nashville in the new State capitol, being the first which had been held there, on October 3, 1853, and adjourned March 6, 1854. Amendment requiring Judges and Attorneys-general to be elected by the people adopted as part of the State Constitution by vote of 68,676 in its favor, that being more than one-half of the total vote cast for Representatives—to wit, 118,270. The vote on the amendment in regard to new counties failed, only getting 55,375. Among the acts passed at this session were: "To establish a State Agricultural Bureau;" "to establish a criminal court at Memphis;" "to establish the fifth and sixth chancery divisions, the fifth to be composed of the counties of Blount, Roane, Monroe, McMinn, Polk, Bradley, Rhea, Hamilton, Bledsoe, Marion, White, and Overton, and the sixth of the counties of Carroll, Benton, Humphreys, Dickson, Hickman, Perry, Decatur, Henderson, McNairy, Hardin, Wayne, and Lawrence;" "to re-establish Putnam County;" "to provide for the election of three Supreme Judges and one Attorney-general for the State by the vote of the State, and one Judge and one Attorney-general in each judicial district, and one Chancellor in each chancery division by the vote of the district or division;" "to create the office of State Librarian." Railroads incorporated: Mississippi Central and Tennessee, Mississippi and Tennessee, and Nashville and Knoxville. Towns incorporated: Somerville and Altamont.

1854.

Ephraim H. Foster died at Nashville, September 14.

1855.

Andrew Johnson re-elected Governor, defeating M. P. Gentry, Whig, who was supported by the Know-nothings, by a majority of 2,150. Samuel D. Morgan, President of Building Commissioners of the capitol. Governor *ex officio* President State Agricultural Bureau; E. G. Eastman, Secretary. B. W. Hall, Aris Brown, and Isaac Paul, Inspectors of the Penitentiary; Richard White, Keeper. Cave Johnson, President, and James Morton, Cashier, Bank of Tennessee. A. Heiman, Architect of the Insane Hospital. R. G. Payne, Road Commissioner of the State. The session of 1855-6 of the Thirty-first General Assembly met at Nashville, October 1, 1855, and adjourned March 3, 1856. Among the acts passed at this session were the following, to wit: "To erect Cumberland County

off of White, Morgan, Fentress, Bledsoe, Rhea, and Putnam;" "to erect Cheatham County off of Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, and Dickson;" "to incorporate Cookeville." A number of building and loan, mining and manufacturing, railroad and turnpike companies incorporated. Yellow fever visits Tennessee. Philip Lindsley, a pioneer educator in Tennessee, died May 25. Wm. Cullom, of Tennessee, Clerk of United States House of Representatives.

1856.

James Buchanan, Democrat, carried the State for the first time for the Democrats since Andrew Jackson, by a majority of 7,519, over Fillmore and Fremont. The following were commissioned as Electors for President and Vice-president: Wm. H. Polk and Isham G. Harris, for the State at large; First District, Samuel Powell; Second District, J. W. McHenry; Third District, David M. Key; Fourth District, E. L. Gardenhire; Fifth District, E. A. Keeble; Sixth District, Jas. H. Thomas; Seventh District, Thomas J. Brown; Eighth District, G. G. Poindexter; Ninth District, J. D. C. Atkins; Tenth District, David M. Currin. The Governor, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, bought the Hermitage, paying \$48,000 in bonds of the State for the same. Vote of Tennessee for President: Buchanan, 73,636; Fillmore, 66,117.

1857.

Isham G. Harris, Democrat, beat Robt. Hatton, Whig, 11,371 votes for Governor. The session of 1857-8 of the Thirty-second General Assembly held at Nashville from October 5, 1857, to March 22, 1858. Governor Johnson, in his message, recommended an amendment of the Constitution of the State, inhibiting any future Legislature to create a debt without submission to the people. He showed the State debt to be \$4,190,856.66; liability for bonds indorsed for and loaned to railroads and turnpike companies, \$8,676,000; Agricultural Bureau bonds, \$30,000; total, \$12,866,856.66. He also stated in his message that there had been spent on the capitol up to date, \$1,204,072.12. To raise this sum, there had been issued \$841,000 of six per cent. bonds, besides the balance in cash, and labor of convicts from the penitentiary had also been used in its erection. Among the acts passed at this session were the following, to wit: "To repeal the free banking law;" "to erect Sequatchie County, formed out of Hamilton County;" "to establish a law court at Chattanooga, to be held by the Judge of the third judicial circuit;" "to reduce all laws on the subject of exempting property from execution and attachment into one;" "to create the fifteenth judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Gibson, Obion, Dyer, and Lauderdale;" "to establish the sixteenth judicial circuit, composed of White, Scott, Morgan, Cumberland, Bledsoe, Marion, Sequatchie, Fentress, and Overton;" "to create the mechanics' lien law;" "to abolish military duty." Joint resolutions on instructions of Senators and request of Congressmen to favor a homestead law, and favoring bounty to soldiers of the war of 1812. Aaron V. Brown, appointed Postmaster-general of the United States by President James Buchanan. Alex. W. Campbell, West Tennessee; Thos. B. Childress, Middle Tennessee; and J. C. Ramsey, East Tennessee, United States District Attorneys. Hampden

McClanahan, Jesse B. Clements, and W. M. Lowery, United States Marshals for West, Middle, and East Tennessee, respectively. Southern Commercial Convention at Knoxville.

1858.

James Williams appointed Minister to Turkey. Cave Johnson, President, and James Morton, Cashier, of Bank of Tennessee. R. G. Payne, Road Commissioner. W. H. Johnson, Keeper of the Penitentiary. J. M. Safford, State Geologist. Samuel D. Morgan, President; and Gov. I. G. Harris, Allen A. Hall, Jacob McGavock, James P. Clark, James Words, R. J. Meigs, John Campbell, and J. D. Winston, Capitol Commissioners; James Plunkett, Secretary of the Board. S. R. Cockrill, President of Trustees, and Dr. W. A. Cheatham, Superintendent, of Hospital for Insane; A. Heiman, Architect. David W. Ballew and A. L. Burch appointed commissioners to run the line between Virginia and Tennessee. Samuel Milligan and George McClelland, *vice* Ballew and Burch, resigned, and C. R. Watkins and Benjamin Peoples, *vice* Thos. McNeilly, appointed to run line between Kentucky and Tennessee. J. D. Winston, W. G. Harding, and John Overton, Inspectors of Penitentiary.

1859.

Isham G. Harris, Democrat, re-elected Governor over John Netherland, Whig, by a majority of 8,031 votes. The session of 1859-60 of Thirty-third General Assembly was held at Nashville from October 3, 1859, to March 26, 1860. In a message to the General Assembly Governor Harris showed total liabilities of the State to be \$16,643,606.66, composed of what was then called "actual indebtedness of the State"—or bonds issued to turnpikes and railroads and capitol and Hermitage bonds, amounting to \$3,844,606.66, and bonds loaned to internal improvement companies, amounting to \$12,799,000—and recommended that the liabilities of the State be no further increased. Among the laws passed at this session were the following, to wit: "To repeal law establishing foreign banking agencies in Tennessee; "to abolish the office of State Geologist;" "to establish a conventional rate of interest, not to exceed ten per cent.;" "to compel railroads to keep within the rates of freight as set forth in their charters;" "to ratify and confirm the line run between Kentucky and Tennessee;" "to repeal State aid granted to railroads not under contract;" "to establish the seventh chancery division, composed of the counties of Overton, Jackson, Macon, Sumner, Robertson, Montgomery, Smith, and Stewart." Hiram F. Cummins appointed Road Commissioner, *vice* R. G. Payne, resigned.

August 15.—Aaron V. Brown died.

October 29.—Jas. C. Jones died.

November 18.—Allen A. Hall, editor of the *News*, killed George G. Poindexter, editor of the *Union and American*, at Nashville.

1860.

Vote of Tennessee in the presidential election: John Bell, Constitutional Unionist, 69,274; John C. Breckinridge, Democrat, 64,709; Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, 11,350; A. Lincoln, no votes. John J. Brooks commissioned Major-

general of the Western Division of State Militia, and James Hickey Brigadier-general of the Sixth Brigade of the State Militia. Presidential Electors elected: State at large, Bailey Peyton and N. G. Taylor; First District, James W. Deaderick; Second District, O. P. Temple; Third District, Alfred Caldwell; Fourth District, S. S. Stanton; Fifth District, Edward I. Golliday; Sixth District, W. F. Kercheval; Seventh District, John C. Brown; Eighth District, John F. House; Ninth District, Alvin Hawkins; Tenth District, Benjamin D. Nabors.

1861.

January 7.—The Legislature convened in extra session at the call of Governor Harris, who, in his message, urgently placed before the Legislature the perilous condition of affairs then existing. Among the first acts of this session was to provide for an election for delegates to a convention, and to repeal the act abolishing military duty. Resolutions were adopted inviting Hon. L. P. Walker, of Alabama, and Thomas J. Wharton, of Mississippi, to address the Legislature; and providing for the election of delegates to the General Convention of the Southern States.

January 25.—Delegates elected to the Southern Conference by the Legislature: State at large, A. W. O. Totten and R. J. McKinney; First Congressional District, Samuel Milligan; Second District, Alvin Cullom; Third District, Josiah M. Anderson; Fourth District, Wm. Hickerson; Fifth District, Robert L. Caruthers; Sixth District, George W. Jones; Seventh District, Thomas Martin; Eighth District, Felix K. Zollicoffer; Ninth District, Isaac R. Hawkins; Tenth District, Wm. H. Stephens.

February 9.—Tennessee voted for the Secession Convention as follows: For convention, 57,798; no convention, 69,675. Vote for disunion delegates, 24,749; vote for union delegates, 88,803.

April 25 the second extra session of the Legislature convened at Nashville. In his message to this session, Governor Harris recommended the perfecting of an ordinance declaring the independence of Tennessee of the Federal Union, and the admission of the State to membership in the Southern Confederacy, and on May 6 the Legislature passed an ordinance of secession. On June 8 the State voted 104,913 for to 47,238 against, a majority of 57,675 in favor of secession.

May 1.—Legislature passed resolutions authorizing the Governor to enter into a "military league" with the Confederacy, and G. A. Henry, A. W. O. Totten, and Washington Barrow were appointed commissioners for that purpose.

May 7.—Tennessee's commissioners met Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, the accredited representative of the Confederate States, and perfected this league, and the Legislature ratified the same on the same date. Among acts passed were: "To raise and equip a provisional force of 55,000 volunteers, and voted \$5,000,000 to equip them;" "to regulate the pay of officers and men;" "to authorize the Banks of Tennessee to receive and pay out Confederate treasury notes;" "to submit to a popular vote an ordinance to adopt the Constitution of the Confederate States."

May 9.—The Legislature confirmed the following: Majors-general, Gideon J. Pillow and Samuel R. Anderson; Brigadiers-general, Felix K. Zollicoffer, Benja-

min F. Cheatham, Robert C. Foster, Third, John L. T. Sneed and Wm. R. Caswell; Adjutant-general, Daniel S. Donelson; Inspector-general, W. H. Carroll; Quartermaster-general, V. K. Stephenson; Commissary-general, R. G. Fain; Paymaster-general, William Williams; Surgeon-general, Dr. Paul F. Eve; Military and Financial Board, Neil S. Brown, James E. Bailey, and W. G. Harding.

May 30.—Union Convention met at Knoxville, composed of delegates from East Tennessee, with T. A. R. Nelson, President, and John M. Fleming, Secretary, and adjourned to meet at Greeneville June 17. Passed a resolution looking to the formation of a new State, and declared its fealty to the Union.

June 18.—Legislature met in adjourned session. O. P. Temple, John Netherland, and James P. McDonald, commissioners of the Union people of East Tennessee, presented a memorial to the Legislature of the State. Assistant Commissaries-general nominated and confirmed: Frank W. Green, John R. Woods, Daniel F. Cocke, T. C. Ramsey, G. W. Menees, Samuel E. Barber, and O. B. Caldwell.

June 24.—Governor Harris issued a formal proclamation dissolving the tie which bound Tennessee to the United States of America.

August 1.—Members of Confederate Congress elected. Dr. B. W. Avent, Surgeon-general, *vice* Dr. Paul F. Eve, declined.

October 7.—First session of Thirty-fourth General Assembly met at Nashville; adjourned over from December 21 to January 20, 1862; adjourned February 15, 1862, to meet on call of the Governor in Memphis, Nashville being threatened with capture by the Federals. Eleven congressional districts were established, as follows: First District—Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Hancock, Hawkins, Greene, and Cocke. Second District—Campbell, Claiborne, Union, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Blount. Third District—Monroe, McMinn, Meigs, Rhea, Polk, Bradley, Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Grundy, and Franklin. Fourth District—Anderson, Roane, Cumberland, Morgan, Scott, Fentress, Overton, Jackson, Putnam, White, Van Buren, and Warren. Fifth District—Macon, Smith, DeKalb, Wilson, and Davidson. Sixth District—Cannon, Coffee, Bedford, Marshall, Rutherford, and Williamson. Seventh District—Lincoln, Lewis, Lawrence, Giles, Maury, and Wayne. Eighth District—Sumner, Robertson, Montgomery, Cheatham, Dickson, Humphreys, Hickman, and Stewart. Ninth District—Henry, Weakley, Obion, Dyer, Gibson, and Carroll. Tenth District—Madison, Hardeman, Henderson, McNairy, Hardin, Decatur, Benton, and Perry. Eleventh District—Shelby, Fayette, Tipton, Lauderdale, and Haywood.

November 6.—Election held for Congressmen and Electors of the Confederate States. In his message Governor Harris reports having turned over thirty-eight regiments of infantry, seven battalions of cavalry, and sixteen artillery companies to the Confederacy. Confederate Electors for President and Vice-president: At large, Robert C. Foster, 3d, and Wm. Wallace; First District, F. M. Fulkerson; Second District, W. G. McAdoo; Third District, W. L. Eakin; Fourth District, S. P. Rowan; Fifth District, John F. Doak; Sixth District, Geo. W. Buchanan; Seventh District, Lucien J. Polk; Eighth District, G. A. Washing-

ton; Ninth District, B. F. Lamb; Tenth District, Robert B. Hart; Eleventh District, Jos. K. Mosby.

November 7.—Battle of Belmont.

1862.

January 18.—Battle of Mill Spring; General Felix Zollicoffer killed.

February 6.—Fort Henry fell.

February 16.—Fort Donelson surrendered.

February 20.—Legislature met at Memphis, in City Hall, on call of Governor, and adjourned *sine die* March 20. Among acts passed were: "To constitute all white male population between eighteen and forty-five a reserve military corps;" "to provide nurses for sick soldiers;" "to authorize the Bank of Tennessee to issue 'change' notes;" to authorize the Banks of Tennessee to remove their locations in case of danger from invading enemy, etc.;" "to provide for families of indigent soldiers;" "to establish an 'ordnance bureau.'"

February 25.—Nashville occupied by Federals.

March 3.—Andrew Johnson commissioned Military Governor by the United States Government, and took charge March 12.

April 6 and 7.—Battle of Shiloh; Albert Sidney Johnston, commander of Department of Tennessee, killed April 6.

June 4.—Fort Pillow fell.

June 7.—Memphis surrendered.

Battles in Tennessee: July—Thirteenth, Murfreesboro (cavalry fight). August—Sixth, Tazewell; seventh, Trenton; twelfth, Gallatin; nineteenth, Clarksville; twenty-ninth, Manchester; thirtieth, Bolivar; McMinnville and Altamont. September—First, Britton's Lane; ninth, Columbia; seventeenth, Durhamville. October—First, Gallatin; seventh, Lavergne; eighth, Perryville, Ky.; twentieth, Woodville; twenty-third, Waverly. November—Eleventh, Lebanon and Huntsville. December—Seventh, Hartsville; ninth, Lavergne and Brentwood; twelfth, Franklin; eighteenth, Lexington, Jackson; twentieth, Trenton, Humboldt, and Spring Creek Bridge; twenty-first, Kenton Station; twenty-second, Union City; twenty-fourth, Middleburg; twenty-fifth, Hillsboro; twenty-eighth, Elk Fork; twenty-ninth, Stewart Creek; thirtieth, Watauga Bridge, Parker's Cross-roads, and Jefferson; thirty-first, first day's battle at Murfreesboro. Governor Johnson appointed J. J. Robb, E. F. Mulloy, and W. P. Jones Inspectors of the Penitentiary, and James Cavert Keeper.

1863.

Battles fought in Tennessee: January—First and second, Murfreesboro or Stone's River, Stewart Creek, Lavergne; fifth, Middleton; eighth, Ripley; thirteenth, Harpeth Shoals; twenty-third, Smyrna, Fish Spring; twenty-fourth, Woodbury; thirtieth, Dyersburg; thirty-first, Middleton, Stone's River near Nashville. February—First, Franklin; third, Fort Donelson; thirteenth, Bolivar; fifteenth, Cainsville, Nolensville. March—First, Bradyville; second, Eagleville; fourth and fifth, Thompson Station; ninth, Bolivar, Franklin; tenth, Covington; twentieth, Vaught's Hill, Murfreesboro pike; twenty-fifth, Franklin,

Brentwood; twenty-ninth, Somerville. April—Second and third, Woodbury and Snow Hill; tenth, Waverly, Antioch Station; twentieth, McMinnville. May—Twelfth, Linden. June—Fourth, Franklin; sixth, Murfreesboro; ninth, Triune; twenty-fourth, Shelbyville pike, Hower's Gap; twenty-fifth, Liberty Gap; twenty-seventh, Gay's Gap. July—Fourth, University Place; sixth, Pond Gap; thirteenth, Jackson; fifteenth, Pulaski. August—Ninth, Sparta. September—Fifth, Limestone Station; eighth, evacuation of Chattanooga; ninth, Cumberland Gap surrendered; tenth, Brimstone Creek, Knoxville evacuated; thirteenth, Paris; nineteenth and twentieth, Chickamauga; twenty-first, Bristol; twenty-second, Blountville, Carter's Station, Johnson; twenty-sixth, Charleston; thirtieth, Swallow Bluff. October—First, Anderson Gap and Cross Roads; third, Thompson's Cove, McMinnville; fourth, Murfreesboro road; fifth, Blue Springs, Wartrace; seventh, Farmington; tenth, Blue Springs; eleventh, Rheatown, Collierville; thirteenth, Blountville; twenty-fourth, Sweetwater; twenty-sixth, Philadelphia; twenty-seventh, Brown's Ferry, Wauhatchie. November—First, Fayetteville; third, Centerville; fourth, Lawrenceburg, Moscow, Motley's Ford; sixth, Rogersville; thirteenth, Palmyra; fourteenth, Huff's Ferry, Rockford, Maryville; fifteenth, Lenoirs, Holston River; sixteenth, Campbell's Station; seventeenth to December fourth, siege of Knoxville; twenty-third to twenty-fifth, Missionary Ridge; twenty-sixth, Sparta and Kingston; twenty-seventh, Fort Sanders and assault of Knoxville. December—Seventh, Celina; tenth, Bean's Station, Morristown; fourteenth, Bean's Station; twenty-second, Cleveland; twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth, Bolivar and Somerville; twenty-fifth, Lafayette; twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth, Collierville, Charleston; twenty-ninth, Mossy Creek. Brigadiers-general James E. Rains killed at Murfreesboro, January 1, and Preston Smith killed at Chickamauga, September 19. Allen A. Hall appointed by President Lincoln United States Minister to Bolivia, and Connally F. Trigg United States District Court Judge for Tennessee; Jno. M. Fleming for East Tennessee, H. H. Harrison for Middle Tennessee, and Jno. M. Carmack for West Tennessee, United States District Attorneys; B. McDaniel for East Tennessee, E. R. Glasscock for Middle Tennessee, and T. J. Gardner for West Tennessee, United States Marshals. Horace Maynard appointed Attorney-general and Reporter by Military Governor Andrew Johnson.

June 17.—Convention at Winchester nominated Robert Caruthers for Governor, and eleven Congressmen to Confederate States; A. M. Looney President, and Franc M. Paul Secretary.

December 8.—Andrew Johnson, Military Governor, issued "amnesty" proclamation, granting amnesty and pardon to those who would take oath to henceforth support the Union and Constitution of the United States. Governor Samuel Houston died at Huntsville, Texas.

Union Convention met at Nashville, July 1; W. B. Lewis, of Davidson County, President; Wm. Spence, of Rutherford County, W. C. Pickens, of Sevier County, and Robert Crawford, of Greene County, Vice-presidents; S. C. Mercer and H. H. Harrison, of Davidson County, Secretaries. No nominations made.

1864.

Battles fought in Tennessee: January—Thirteenth, Mossy Creek; fourteenth, Middleton; sixteenth, Dandridge; twentieth, Tracy City; twenty-fourth, Tazewell; twenty-seventh, Fair Gardens, near Sevierville, Scott's Mills, near Knoxville; twenty-eighth, Brick Church. February—Sixth, Bolivar; twentieth, Holston River; twenty-second, Johnson Mills; twenty-third, Calf Killer. March—Fifth, Panther Springs; sixteenth, Fort Pillow; seventeenth, Manchester; twenty-fourth, Union City; twenty-ninth, Bolivar. April—Second, Cleveland; eighth, Wolf River; twelfth, Fort Pillow captured; thirteenth, Cleveland; twenty-fifth, Watauga Bridge. May—Second, Memphis; third, Bolivar; thirteenth, Pulaski; twenty-fourth, Nashville. June—Twenty-fourth, Lafayette. Lieutenant-general Leonidas Polk killed at Pine Mountain, Ga., June 14. August—Twenty-first, raid into Memphis by General Forrest. September—Fourth, Greeneville, Gen. Jno. H. Morgan killed; seventh, Readyville; twenty-fourth, Buel's Gap; twenty-fifth, Johnsonville; twenty-seventh, Pulaski, Carter's Station, Watauga River; twenty-ninth, Centerville. October—First, Block House, Spring Hill, captured; tenth, South Tunnel; seventeenth, Fort Donelson; twenty-eighth, Mazeppa captured at Fort Heiman; thirtieth, capture of United States gun-boat *Undine* at Fort Harrison. November—First Union Station; fourth and fifth, Johnsonville; thirteenth, Bell's Gap; twenty-second, Lawrenceburg; twenty-third, Mount Pleasant; twenty-fourth, Campbellsville and Lynnville; twenty-ninth, Columbia, Spring Hill; thirtieth, Franklin, Major-general P. R. Cleburne, Brigadiers-general John Adams, O. F. Strahl, — Gist, — Granbery, and — Carter killed. December—Second, Block House, Mill Creek, and near Murfreesboro; fifth and eighth, Murfreesboro; thirteenth, Kingsport; fifteenth and sixteenth, Nashville; seventeenth, Hollow Tree Gap, Franklin; twenty-third, Lynnville, Buford's Station; twenty-fifth, Anthony's Hill; twenty-sixth, Sugar Creek.

September 5.—Union Convention at Nashville nominated Electors pledged to vote for Lincoln and Johnson, and they were elected, but their votes were not counted by Congress. Electors, to wit: H. Maynard, W. H. Wisener, State at large; R. A. Crawford, L. C. Houk, J. C. Everett, W. B. Stokes, J. O. Shackelford, T. H. Gibbs, A. Cass, W. H. Fitch.

June 1.—Samuel Milligan commissioned Supervisor of Banks.

July 26.—Edward F. Miller, *vice* Russell Houston, commissioned Inspector of Penitentiary.

1865.

The Army of Tennessee, C. S. A., under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., April 26. Cavalry force of Lieut-gen. N. B. Forrest, under General Dick Taylor, surrendered at Meridian, Miss., May 4. Gen. E. Kirby Smith surrendered May 26. Four hundred and eight battles and skirmishes were fought during the war of the rebellion on the soil of Tennessee. Tennessee furnished over 100,000 men to the Confederacy and 30,000 to the Union, exclusive of negroes; and to the Confederacy the following general officers, to wit: N. B. Forrest, A. P. Stewart, B. F. Cheatham, W. B. Bate, John C. Brown, J.

P. McCown, Samuel R. Anderson, Gideon J. Pillow, D. S. Donelson, W. H. Jackson, Felix K. Zollicoffer, W. Y. C. Humes, Bushrod R. Johnson, Andrew Jackson, Jr., W. M. G. Davis, — Perry, O. F. Strahl, Robert Hatton, G. W. Gordon, John Adams, J. E. Carter, Preston Smith, John C. Vaughn, A. J. Vaughn, J. B. Palmer, W. A. Quarles, M. J. Wright, George G. Dibrell, Alex. W. Campbell, Thomas Benton Smith, Tyree Bell, — Frazier, George Maney, Joseph Mabry, James E. Rains, — Richardson, J. S. Fulton, E. C. Cook, — Tyler, Joel A. Battle, A. E. Jackson, and C. C. Wilcox. To the United States army Tennessee furnished the following general officers, to wit: Samuel P. Carter, Joseph A. Cooper, Alvin C. Gillem, Wm. B. Campbell, Andrew Johnson, James Spears, James P. Brownlow, George Spaulding, and Wm. J. Smith. Convention at Nashville, January 9, adopted amendments to the Constitution abolishing slavery and repudiating the debt of the State contracted in aid of the rebellion.

February 22.—These amendments were ratified by a vote of the people of 25,293 for to 48 against.

March 4.—W. G. Brownlow, Governor, and members of the Legislature were elected. The Executive Committee of Union Men for Middle Tennessee were M. M. Brien, Wm. Spence, Lewis Tillman, A. V. S. Lindsley, Joseph S. Fowler.

First session of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly met at Nashville April 3 and held to June 12. A. Gattinger was elected Librarian and Andrew Johnson, Jr., Keeper of the Penitentiary. Among acts passed were: "To increase compensation of Judges to \$3,000; "to punish guerrillas, etc.;" "to punish horse stealing by hanging;" "to establish the eighth chancery district, composed of the counties of Sevier, Blount, Monroe, Roane, Knox, Anderson, and McMinn;" "to suspend the statute of limitation from May 6, 1861, to January 1, 1867;" "to limit the electoral franchise to unconditional Union men and soldiers of the Union army;" "to establish a claim agency in Washington City for Tennessee;" "to apportion the representation in the United States Congress, to wit: First District—Composed of the counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Hawkins, Hancock, Cocke, Greene, Jefferson, Grainger, and Sevier. Second District—Claiborne, Union, Knox, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, Anderson, Blount, Monroe, Polk, McMinn, Bradley, and Roane. Third District—Meigs, Rhea, Hamilton, Marion, Grundy, Bledsoe, Van Buren, Sequatchie, Warren, White, Smith, Cumberland, Putnam, Jackson, Macon, Overton, DeKalb, and Fentress. Fourth District—Rutherford, Cannon, Coffee, Franklin, Lincoln, Bedford, Marshall, Giles. Fifth District—Williamson, Davidson, Wilson, Sumner, Robertson, and Cheatham. Sixth District—Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, Perry, Lewis, Maury, Hickman, Humphreys, Dickson, Montgomery, and Stewart. Seventh District—Benton, Henry, Weakley, Obion, Dyer, Gibson, Lauderdale, Henderson, and Carroll. Eighth District—McNairy, Hardeman, Fayette, Shelby, Tipton, Madison, and Haywood;" "incorporating a number of mining, railway, and manufacturing companies." Joint resolutions, offering a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension of Governor Harris and on the death of President Lincoln, were passed at this session. Election held on August 3 for Congressmen under a proclamation issued by the Governor, in accordance with the

terms of the "Franchise Act;" and, on account of alleged irregularities, the vote of twenty-nine counties were thrown out, reducing the aggregate vote from 61,783 to 39,509, defeating D. B. Thomas for Congressman in the sixth district, who had a majority on returns. A. A. Kyle was appointed Supervisor of Banks. The Governor appointed mayors and aldermen for several of the cities during this year. Ashton W. Hawkins was appointed Commissioner of Railroads, and A. M. Hughes was commissioned Claim Agent at Washington July 27. The second session of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly met at Nashville October 2, 1865, and held until May 28, 1866. Governor Brownlow, in his message, extolled the virtues of the "Franchise Act;" congratulated the people upon the suppression of the rebellion; recommended "no mercy" to the leaders; urged that Congress had no right to fix the qualifications of a voter within a State, claiming that it was exclusively the province of a State; that the time had not come for negro suffrage in Tennessee, and recommended the colonizing of the negroes in Texas or Mexico. H. G. Scovel, Samuel E. Harr, and A. B. Shankland were appointed Inspectors of the Penitentiary June 7. Among the laws passed at the second session were: "To establish the seventeenth judicial circuit, composed of Campbell, Anderson, Morgan, Scott, Fentress, and Cumberland Counties; "granting aid to railroads;" "establishing the ninth chancery division, composed of the counties of Weakley, Henry, Obion, Dyer, Gibson, Carroll, and Benton;" "to wind up and settle the business of the Bank of Tennessee;" "the disfranchisement act;" "to lease out the penitentiary;" "to repeal the 'Free Banking Act;'" "to establish Recorder's Courts in Shelbyville, Fayetteville, Franklin, Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Manchester, and Winchester;" "to incorporate Milan, Madisonville, and New Middleton;" "prohibiting the sale of liquor within two miles of Holston College, etc.;" incorporating the Pullman, Kimball-Ramsey, Sleeping-car Company; the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad; Tennessee Normal Institute, and a large number of mining, manufacturing, and other companies. A joint resolution declaring that death should be inflicted on Jefferson Davis, James M. Mason, R. M. T. Hunter, Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Judah P. Benjamin, John Slidell, Robert E. Lee, and John C. Breckinridge was passed.

March 4.—Andrew Johnson qualified as Vice-president of the United States. On the death of President Lincoln, April 15, he became President.

1866.

On June 19 Governor Brownlow issued a proclamation calling extra session of the Legislature, which met July 4, for the purpose of ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In order to enforce a quorum to pass legislation to ratify the amendment, warrants of arrest were ordered issued by the House of Representatives for the following members, to wit: A. J. Martin, of Jackson County; Pleasant Williams, of Carter; G. D. Foster, of Hamilton; G. Brittle, of Smith; — Porter, of Henry; and — Marshall, of Benton and Humphreys, whose seats were declared vacant, and they were expelled. — Brown, of Madison, M. E. W. Dunnaway, of Bedford, and — Overstreet were arrested, but not expelled. Resolutions were passed

commanding Judge T. N. Frazier to appear before the House of Representatives to answer such charges as might be brought against him because he had granted a writ of *habeas corpus* for Representative Pleasant Williams, arrested by Wm. Heydt, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. Out of this grew the famous "Frazier impeachment trial." The Fourteenth Amendment ratified July 19 by joint resolution, and the session adjourned July 25. J. M. Safford, State Geologist. Wm. Heydt, Superintendent of the Capitol. Samuel E. Harr, A. B. Shankland, and Wm. Bills, Directors of the Penitentiary. S. Watson, President and Trustee of Bank of Tennessee. Second session of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly held at Nashville from November 5, 1866, to March 11, 1867. Among acts passed were the following: "To issue State bonds in aid of certain railroads" (known as the "Omnibus Bill"); "to disfranchise all who had fought on Confederate side in the civil war of the rebellion;" "to provide for the re-organization of the common school system, making each civil district a school district, with three directors, and providing for the election by the people of a State Superintendent of Common Schools, to be elected for two years at the same time and manner as the Governor, and giving him the power to appoint County Superintendents of Public Schools." The militia law was passed known as the "Brownlow Militia Law." Cholera prevailed. Cave Johnson died at Clarksville November 23. Ku-klux Klan originated in May at Pulaski with a coterie of young men, who intended it for amusement; disbanded in March, 1869.

1867.

Judge Thomas N. Frazier impeached and removed from office. Act of February 25 gave to negroes the right of suffrage, and to the Governor the right to appoint Election Commissioners for each county, who had the power of appointing judges and clerks of election. At a convention held at Nashville April 16 Hon. Emerson Etheridge was nominated by the "Conservatives" in opposition to Governor Brownlow, who had been nominated by the Republicans in February. On July 1 Governor Brownlow issued a proclamation warning County Courts not to interfere in the appointment of judges and clerks of election, and ordering the militia, under the name of State Guards, to be stationed in "rebellious localities to enforce the franchise law." This action caused the opposition candidates to withdraw, and Governor Brownlow was elected by 50,000 majority. A large number of bonds were issued to railroads during this year, and the State debt was greatly increased. Under an act of this year Barbour Lewis, President; Jas. E. Murriman, Wm. H. White, Wm. Hunt, and F. W. Lewis were appointed Commissioners for Shelby County. Chas. P. Irwin was appointed receiver of the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad, and W. P. Irwin of the Nashville and North-western Railroad. John Eaton, Jr., Richard B. Cheatham, and Jas. M. Kercheval were appointed Commissioners of Immigration; John B. Brownlow, Railroad Commissioner, and Clay Roberts, General Claim Commissioner; Simon B. Brown, receiver of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad. John Eaton, Jr., elected Superintendent of the Common Schools for the State at the August election. Yellow fever prevailed at Memphis. S. Watson, President of Bank of Tennessee. First session of Thirty-fifth General

Assembly met at Nashville October 7, and adjourned March 16, 1868. Among acts passed were the following: "Repealing reward for Gov. I. G. Harris;" "granting State aid to certain railroads;" "removing the place of holding Supreme Court from Jackson to Brownsville;" "creating Boards of County Commissioners for Davidson and Madison;" "concerning leasing and consolidating railroads." Town of Union City incorporated. Davidson County made the thirteenth chancery division and the nineteenth judicial circuit. Board of Finance, consisting of Governor, Comptroller, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and President of the Bank of Tennessee, was created. Gov. Wm. B. Campbell born at Nashville February 1, 1807, and died August 19, 1867.

1868.

D. B. Cliffe appointed receiver of Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad January 16. A. J. Sharp, Chas. Robinson, and E. A. Otis, Board Penitentiary Directors.

July 14.—D. B. Cliffe appointed receiver of the Nashville and North-western Railroad Company.

December 11.—Wm. Shane, *vice* Sharp, and March Murrell, *vice* Otis, Directors of the Penitentiary. Between April, 1866, and December, 1868, the State debt was increased over \$21,000,000.

In July Governor Brownlow called an extra session of the Legislature, stating in his call that the "rebellious elements in the State were secretly assuming and perfecting a military organization, known as the Ku-klux Klan, with an eye to overthrow the State Government." At this extra session an act was passed to authorize the Governor to organize "The Tennessee State Guard," and giving him power to declare martial law in any county, and it was made a felony for any person to belong to the Ku-klux. D. W. C. Senter and H. H. Harrison were the Republican and E. Etheridge and E. Cooper the Democratic candidates for Electors at large. Session of 1868-69 met October 9, 1868, and adjourned March 1, 1869. Among acts passed were: "To elect Supreme Judges on the fourth Tuesday in May, 1869;" "canceling the lease of penitentiary to Ward & Briggs;" "to establish an agricultural college;" "allowing railroads to redeem their indebtedness in bonds (amended December 17 to allow them to redeem in bonds of any series)." Samuel Milligan appointed Judge of United States Court of Claims. "Texas cattle plague" prevailed. Thos. Waters, General Claims Commissioner. Herman Bokern, Commissioner of Immigration.

August 1.—B. F. Cheatham, N. B. Forrest, W. B. Bate, J. C. Brown, J. B. Palmer, T. B. Smith, B. R. Johnson, G. J. Pillow, W. A. Quarles, S. R. Anderson, G. G. Dibrell, Geo. Maney, and G. W. Gordon, Confederate generals, met at the capitol and framed a memorial to the Legislature, protesting against the charge of hostility to the Government, and expressing solicitude for peace.

1869.

May 27.—Election of Judges of the Supreme, Circuit, and other courts. Republican convention of May 20, at Nashville, failed to agree on a candidate—the radical wing nominating Wm. B. Stokes, and the conservative wing nominat-

ing D. W. C. Senter. Senter was supported by the Democrats, by whose instructions certificates were given them to vote. In May the Supreme Court decided that the act allowing the Governor to set aside the registration of voters for fraud or irregularity was unconstitutional. Receivers of railroads appointed: July 19—J. W. Johnson appointed receiver of the South-western Railroad. September 8—Jos. A. Mabry, of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad; M. D. Bearden, of the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad; W. H. Moores, of the Alabama and Winchester Railroad; Ed. A. Fort, of the Edgetfield and Kentucky. October 21—Michael Burns, *vice* D. B. Cliffe, of the Nashville and North-western Railroad. For the first time since the war the Democrats had a majority in the Legislature, which met October 4, 1869, and adjourned March 5, 1870. Tipton elected Superintendent of Public Schools in August. Among acts passed at session of 1869-70 were: "To remove Supreme Court from Brownsville to Jackson;" "requiring voters to vote in district in which they reside;" "abolishing the seventeenth judicial circuit;" "to establish two circuits—one Chancery and one Criminal Court—for Shelby County;" "repealing all laws granting State aid to internal improvement;" "providing for lease of penitentiary;" "changing time from first to fourth Saturday in March for the election of county officers;" "funding the floating debt;" "calling a Constitutional Convention, to be voted for on third Saturday in December, 1869, and to meet the second Monday in January, 1870;" "repealing law requiring candidates to take an oath." A joint resolution rejecting the Fifteenth Amendment to United States Constitution was passed. John Chumbley, Warden of the Penitentiary.

1870.

Constitutional Convention met at Nashville, January 10, and adjourned February 23; Jno. C. Brown, President. Constitution ratified by a vote of the people, March 26, by a vote of 98,128 for to 33,872 against. Reconstruction attempted in the State. Supreme Judges elected in August. Second session of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly met May 9 and adjourned July 11. Counties erected: Hamblen (named for Hezekiah Hamblen); Trousdale (named for Gov. Wm. Trousdale), off of Sumner, Macon, Smith, and Wilson; Clay (named for Henry Clay), off of Jackson and Overton; Lake, off of Obion. Provided that all males over twenty years of age be voters. Made elections for the General Assembly and Governor second Tuesday in November, 1870, and forever afterward the first Tuesday in November. Protection of fish. Made election of Judges and other civil officers on first Thursday in August. Provided for the organization of Supreme Court, with six Judges, two from each grand division of the State, with power to appoint Clerks and Attorney-general and Reporter for the State. Fixed number of Representatives in the General Assembly at seventy-five. Laid off the State into judicial circuits (to wit: First Circuit—Carter, Hancock, Hawkins, Greene, Johnson, Sullivan, Washington, and Boone [if established]. Second Circuit—Cocke, Jefferson, Grainger, Union, Sevier, Scott, Campbell, Claiborne, and Hamblen. Third Circuit—Morgan, Anderson, Knox, Monroe, Roane, Cumberland, Fentress, Blount, and Christiana [if established]. Fourth Circuit—McMinn, Polk, Meigs, Bradley, Rhea, Hamilton, Ma-

rion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, and a special Court at Chattanooga. Fifth Circuit—DeKalb, Overton, Putnam, White, Smith, Jackson, Macon, and Clay. Sixth Circuit—Grundy, Warren, Coffee, Franklin, Lincoln, and Van Buren. Seventh Circuit—Rutherford, Cannon, Wilson, and Bedford. Eighth Circuit—Davidson. Ninth Circuit—Williamson, Maury, Marshall, Giles, and Lawrence. Tenth Circuit—Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart, Cheatham, Dickson, Humphreys, and Sumner. Eleventh Circuit—Hardin, Wayne, Lewis, Hickman, Perry, Decatur, Henderson, and McNairy. Twelfth Circuit—Benton, Henry, Weakley, Carroll, Obion, Lake, Etheridge [if established], and a special court at Union City. Thirteenth Circuit—Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Madison, and a special court at Humboldt. Fourteenth Circuit—Fayette, Tipton, Hardeman, Lauderdale, and the Circuit Court at Bartlett, Shelby County. Fifteenth Circuit—Comprising the two Circuit Courts of Shelby County.) That the Criminal Courts of Rutherford and Davidson, and Shelby Criminal Courts remain as heretofore established. The following chancery divisions were established: First Division—Johnson, Carter, Washington, Sullivan, Jefferson, Hawkins, Greene, Hancock, Claiborne, Grainger, Cocke, Powell, and Hamblen. Second Division—Knox, Sevier, Campbell, Union, Anderson, Roane, Monroe, Blount, Scott, Morgan, Fentress, and Christiana. Third Division—Polk, McMinn, Meigs, Rhea, Cumberland, Bledsoe, Sequatchie, Marion, Hamilton, Bradley, and the special court at Chattanooga. Fourth Division—Franklin, Lincoln, Bedford, Rutherford, Cannon, Coffee, Warren, and Grundy. Fifth Division—Van Buren, White, Putnam, Overton, Jackson, Macon, Smith, DeKalb, and Clay. Sixth Division—Wilson, Sumner, Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart, Cheatham, and Trousdale. Seventh Division—Davidson. Eighth Division—Williamson, Maury, Marshall, and Giles. Ninth Division—Benton, Humphreys, Hickman, Henderson, McNairy, Lewis, Lawrence, Dickson, Decatur, Perry, Hardin, and Wayne. Tenth Division—Hardeman, Madison, Haywood, Tipton, Fayette, and Lauderdale. Eleventh Division—Dyer, Obion, Lake, Weakley, Gibson, Etheridge, Carroll, and Henry. Twelfth Division—Shelby. “To dispose of the old lunatic asylum, and to provide a site for the Governor’s mansion;” “to remove the county site of Hamilton from Harrison to Chattanooga;” “to establish the Law Court of Nashville;” “to re-organize and regulate the public schools;” “authorizing the sale of the State’s interest in delinquent railroads;” “the homestead law;” “to establish the Probate Court of Shelby County;” “to erect Crockett County (in honor of David Crockett) off of Haywood, Madison, Gibson, and Dyer, and to attach same to thirteenth circuit and eleventh chancery division;” “to establish Knox County Criminal Court;” “to regulate the business of life insurance;” “to establish a Criminal Court in Montgomery County.” Third session of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly met December 5, and held until February 6, 1871; taken up largely with the investigation of railroad and school fund frauds. Archibald Wright, F. B. Fogg, and R. J. McKinney appointed commissioners in conjunction with the Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller to sell the State’s interest in delinquent railroads. R. C. McNairy, T. A. Atchison, and J. D. Maney appointed Inspectors of the Penitentiary. Bell County (named for Hon. Jno. Bell) erected off

of Hardeman, Fayette, and McNairy—afterward enjoined; Houston County (named for Hon. Samuel Houston) established; the Chancery Court authorized to grant incorporations; James County (named for Jesse J. James) established. Dr. Wm. H. Wharton, Librarian.

1871.

At election the second Tuesday in November, Jno. C. Brown, Democrat, beat W. H. Wisener, Republican, by a vote of 78,979 for Brown to 41,500 for Wisener. Enumeration reported to the Legislature by Secretary of State showed 250,025 voters in the State. Total indebtedness of the State reported by Comptroller, \$41,863,406.69. Of this, railroads and turnpikes, estimated January 1, \$31,300,417.14; State debt proper, \$4,819,544.26; bonds indorsed by the State, and interest to January 1, 1872, \$4,075,028.00. Mrs. Paralee Haskell appointed Librarian May 14, *vice* Wharton, deceased. Thos. O'Connor and R. F. Looney lease the penitentiary November 17. First session of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly met October 2, and adjourned December 16. Among acts passed were: "To authorize railroads to consolidate;" "to establish a Criminal Court for the counties of Maury, Williamson, Giles, and Marshall;" "to establish a Bureau of Immigration of three commissioners appointed by the Governor;" "to create the office of State Geologist;" "to create the office of Superintendent of Prisons;" "to erect Moore County;" "to revise the rules of chancery practice;" "to establish a Bureau of Agriculture;" "to erect Crockett County;" "to apportion the State into senatorial and representative districts." General Joel A. Battle appointed Superintendent of Prisons; J. M. Safford, State Geologist; Wm. Morrow, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio*; J. B. Killebrew, Assistant. Green Sawyer, Archer Cheatham, and Daniel F. Carter appointed Inspectors of the Penitentiary; C. W. Charlton, Commissioner of Immigration; James White, Road Commissioner for East Tennessee, Hiram F. Cummins for West Tennessee.

1872.

Governor Brown called extra session of the Legislature, which met March 12, and held until April 1. Among acts passed were: "To apportion the State into congressional districts (as follows: First District—Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Hawkins, Greene, Hancock, Claiborne, Union, Grainger, Hamblen, Cocke. Second District—Sevier, Knox, Jefferson, Anderson, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, Fentress, Cumberland, White, Putnam, Overton, Jackson, Smith, Macon, and Clay. Third District—Blount, Loudon, Roane, Monroe, McMinn, Meigs, Rhea, Polk, Bradley, James, Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Grundy, Van Buren, and Warren. Fourth District—Franklin, Lincoln, Marshall, Bedford, Coffee, Cannon, and Rutherford. Fifth District—Robertson, Cheatham, Davidson, Sumner, Wilson, Trousdale, and DeKalb. Sixth District—Williamson, Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, Hickman, and Dickson. Seventh District—Houston, Montgomery, Stewart, Humphreys, Benton, Henry, Carroll, Henderson, Decatur, Perry, Hardin, and McNairy. Eighth District—Madison, Crockett, Haywood, Lauderdale, Dyer, Gibson, Weakley, Obion, and

Lake. Ninth District—Shelby, Tipton, Fayette, and Hardeman, and one for the State at large)." Andrew Johnson, Independent Democrat, B. F. Cheatham, Democrat, and Horace Maynard, Republican, ran for Congressman for the State at large. Maynard got 80,822 votes; Cheatham, 63,976; Johnson, 37,902. W. A. Quarles, Jno. M. Fleming, and Jno. S. Fowler, Democratic Electors, and A. J. Ricks, Jno. Trimble, and Arch M. Hughes, Republican Electors for the State at large. District Electors: First District—L. M. Jarvis, Democrat; — Singletary, Republican. Second District—J. D. Goodpasture, Democrat; H. R. Gibson, Republican. Third District—A. L. Spears, Democrat; Jno. M. Ramsey, Republican. Fourth District—J. H. Lewis, Democrat; Wm. H. Wisener, Republican. Fifth District—Joseph Motley, Democrat; R. S. Tuthill, Republican. Sixth District—N. N. Cox, Democrat; Joshua B. Frierson, Republican. Seventh District—A. R. Langford, Democrat; Geo. W. Shipman, Republican. Eighth District—S. W. Sharp, Democrat; W. F. Poston, Republican. Ninth District—W. W. McDowell, Democrat; H. G. Smith, Republican. Commissioners of Agriculture: Thomas Cruthfield and Hunter Nicholson for East Tennessee, J. B. Killebrew and W. H. Jackson for Middle Tennessee, and Robt. B. Hunt and A. B. Haynes for West Tennessee. Samuel Murphy, *vice* D. F. Carter, Inspector of the Penitentiary. Samuel R. Anderson, *vice* Samuel Murphy, Inspector of the Penitentiary. Thomas Menees, *vice* Archer Cheatham, resigned, Inspector of the Penitentiary. W. M. Wright, *vice* J. A. Battle, deceased, appointed Superintendent of Prisons, September 3.

March 27.—Governor Wm. Trousdale died in Sumner County.

1873.

James E. Bailey and John W. Head were appointed Arbitration Court, in conjunction with Chief Justice A. O. P. Nicholson, for Middle Tennessee. First session of Thirty-eighth General Assembly held from January 6 to March 25. Governor Brown recommended the funding of State debt. Among acts passed were: "To repeal poll-tax voting qualification;" "establishing sixteenth judicial circuit, composed of Anderson, Morgan, Campbell, Scott, Fentress, Overton, and Cumberland Counties;" "to regulate business of fire insurance;" "to establish a uniform system of public schools, and create office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction." State apportioned into congressional districts, as follows: First District—Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Greene, Hawkins, Hancock, Claiborne, Grainger, Hamblen, and Cocke. Second District—Jefferson, Sevier, Blount, Monroe, Loudon, Roane, Knox, Anderson, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, and Union. Third District—Polk, McMinn, Rhea, Meigs, Bradley, James, Hamilton, Marion, Grundy, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Van Buren, White, Warren, DeKalb, Cannon, and Cumberland. Fourth District—Fentress, Overton, Putnam, Jackson, Clay, Macon, Smith, Trousdale, Wilson, Sumner, and Robertson. Fifth District—Franklin, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore, Bedford, Coffee, and Rutherford. Sixth District—Davidson, Cheatham, Dickson, Humphreys, Stewart, Houston, and Montgomery. Seventh District—Wayne, Lawrence, Giles, Lewis, Maury, Hickman, and Williamson. Eighth District—Henry, Benton, Carroll, Perry, Decatur, Hardin, McNairy, Hender-

son, and Madison. Ninth District—Weakley, Obion, Lake, Dyer, Gibson, Crockett, Haywood, Tipton, and Lauderdale. Tenth District—Shelby, Fayette, and Hardeman. Act to establish a hospital for the insane in East Tennessee passed March 20. Act authorizing the forming of incorporations by filing articles with the Secretary of State passed March 25. Cholera and yellow fever visited Tennessee. John M. Fleming appointed State Superintendent of Public Schools March 25. John A. McKinney, Road Commissioner for East Tennessee. Dr. P. D. Sims, C. M. McGhee, and John G. King, commissioners to select a site for Tennessee Hospital for Insane. J. W. McHenry, S. W. Cochran, and T. Nixon Van Dyke, committee to draft and report a bill for surveying the State into sections, and grant titles to same. Wm. E. Rogers, John A. Gardner, and Geo. W. Day, commissioners to locate an asylum in West Tennessee. Funding act also passed this year.

1874.

W. Matt. Brown appointed Warden of the Penitentiary May 7. H. F. Cummins, *vice* John A. Gardner, commissioner to select site in West Tennessee for location of asylum. H. F. Cummins resigned, and Gen. Wm. Conner appointed instead; also Robert I. Chester, *vice* George W. Day, resigned.

1875.

Thirty-ninth General Assembly met January 4, and adjourned March 24. Among the acts passed were: "To repeal the funding act of 1873;" "to abolish the Second Circuit and Chancery Courts of Shelby County;" "to establish the Common Law and Chancery Court of Madison County;" "authorizing the appointment of Coal-oil Inspectors;" "declaring the mode of valuing railroad property for taxation;" "establishing a Bureau of Immigration;" "to provide for the organization of corporations." Resolutions adopted submitting amendments to the Constitution in regard to extending the term of Governor to four years," etc. Wm. R. Hamby appointed Adjutant-general and Private Secretary to the Governor January 18. H. F. Cummins, Warden of the Penitentiary; B. F. Cheatham, Superintendent of Prisons. J. B. Killebrew appointed Commissioner of Agriculture March 6. Leon Trousdale, appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction March 25. E. D. Hicks, John Frizzell, and J. B. Jeup appointed Advisory Board of Immigration. E. E. Westbrook and Benton McMillan appointed to purchase Madrid Bend from Kentucky. Andrew Johnson died near Carter's Station, East Tennessee, July 31. Horace Maynard appointed United States Minister to Turkey, and served until 1880.

1876.

February 25.—R. P. Neely appointed receiver of the Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad. E. H. Pennebaker appointed a member of the Advisory Board of Immigration, *vice* J. B. Jeup. Wm. B. Bate and E. A. James were Democratic candidates for Electors for State at large for Tilden and Hendricks, candidates for President and Vice-president; and H. S. Foote and A. H. Pettibone, Republican candidates for Electors for Hayes and Wheeler. District

Electors: First District—H. H. Ingersoll, Democrat; Alfred A. Taylor, Republican. Second District—Moses White, Democrat; I. C. Houk, Republican. Third District—W. J. Cliff, Democrat; J. W. Ramsey, Republican. Fourth District—Benton McMillin, Democrat; W. W. Goodpasture, Republican. Fifth District—Edmund Cooper, Democrat; J. A. Warder, Republican. Sixth District—Thomas L. Dodd, Democrat; Joseph R. Dillin, Republican. Seventh District—John H. Moon, Democrat; A. M. Hughes, Republican. Eighth District—B. A. Enloe, Democrat; G. W. Shipman, Republican; Ninth District—G. W. Smitheal, Democrat; W. M. Hall, Republican. Tenth District—J. W. Clapp, Democrat; Thomas D. Eldridge, Republican.

1877.

First session of the Fortieth General Assembly held at Nashville from January 1 to March 27. Among the acts passed were: "To repeal the conventional rate of interest;" "the four-mile law;" "to repeal the Law Court of Davidson;" "to provide for Abitration Court at Nashville;" "to create a State Board of Health;" "to repeal the Criminal Court of Williamson, Maury, Giles, and Marshall Counties." John H. Savage, G. W. Martin, Jesse Arledge, W. E. Travis and Lewis Sheppard, Legislative committee to confer with committee of Tennessee bondholders, composed of George S. Coe, J. D. Vermilye, B. B. Sherman, B. B. Comegys, and Enoch Pratt, in regard to a settlement of the State debt at ("60-6") sixty cents on the dollar and six per cent. interest. Thos. R. Shearon, Z. W. Ewing, and S. P. Ivins appointed Railroad Tax Assessors. W. W. McDowell, for West Tennessee; George F. Akers, for Middle Tennessee, and J. B. Turley, of Knox, for East Tennessee, Fish Commissioners. Dr. Duncan Eve, Physician, and Rev. J. M. Sharpe, Chaplain, to Penitentiary.

June 19.—Charles D. Porter appointed Adjutant-general and Governor's Private Secretary. S. J. Kirkpatrick, Road Commissioner for East Tennessee. D. M. Key, Postmaster-general of the United States to 1880. First extra session of the Legislature met December 5, called for the purpose of considering the acceptance of the "60-6" settlement. The second extra session met December 11. Gov. Wm. G. Brownlow died at Knoxville April 29.

1878.

Yellow fever raged in West Tennessee.

1879.

The first session of the Forty-first General Assembly was held from January 1 to April 1. Among the acts of this session were: "To establish taxing districts;" "to give laborers a lien on crops;" "to create the county of Pickett, taken off of Overton and Fentress;" "to create Chester County, named for Col. Robert I. Chester, taken off of Hardeman, McNairy, Madison, and Henderson Counties;" "to change the name of East Tennessee University to 'The University of Tennessee;'" "to establish a Law and Chancery Court at Bristol;" "to settle the debt of the State at '50-4,' and to submit said settlement to the people."

January 23.—Wallace W. Estill appointed Governor's Private Secretary and Adjutant-general; J. B. Killebrew, Commissioner of Agriculture; Leon Trousdale, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Lon Blizzard, Warden of the Penitentiary; Nathan Boon, Superintendent of Prisons; Jesse Arledge, John H. Glass, and George R. McClellan, Railroad Tax Assessors. Yellow fever prevailed at Memphis. The vote on the "50-4" proposition, August 7, resulted as follows: Accepted, 46,704; rejected, 75,755.

December 16.—Extra session of the General Assembly met and held to December 24, and a number of acts of local legislation relating to Memphis, passed.

1880.

The Democratic convention of June nominated two candidates for Governor—one wing, the State credit, nominating John V. Wright, and the other wing, the low tax, nominating S. F. Wilson. Geo. Maney and A. A. Taylor were the Republican and John L. T. Sneed and Andrew B. Martin the Democratic candidates for Electors at large for President and Vice-president. The candidates for District Electors were: First District—Chas. R. Vance, Democrat; W. P. Gilenwater, Republican. Second District—W. L. Ledgerwood, Democrat; H. R. Gibson, Republican. Third District—John R. Neal, Democrat; W. B. Stokes, Republican. Fourth District—Joseph E. Washington, Democrat; Fred. Miller, Republican. Fifth District—Jas. H. Buchanan, Democrat; B. M. Tillman, Republican. Sixth District—W. A. Thomas, Democrat; G. D. Hudson, Republican. Seventh District—E. T. Taliaferro, Democrat; T. J. Cypert, Republican. Eighth District—A. G. Hawkins, Democrat; J. M. Neely, Republican. Ninth District—T. E. Richardson, Democrat; W. J. Lyle, Republican. Tenth District—R. J. Morgan, Democrat; R. F. Husley, Republican.

June 2.—Horace Maynard appointed Postmaster-general of the United States by President Hayes. D. M. Key appointed United States District Judge for Middle and East Tennessee.

1881.

The first session of the Forty-second General Assembly was held from January 3 to April 7. Among the acts passed was the following: "To settle the State debt at one hundred cents on the dollar and three per cent. interest, and making coupons receivable for taxes." This act, in the case of *H. J. Lynn and others v. M. T. Polk*, was declared unconstitutional and void. Thos. Waters was appointed Warden and Scott Bennett Superintendent of Penitentiary; Ernest Hawkins, Adjutant-general and Private Secretary to the Governor; A. W. Hawkins, Commissioner of Agriculture, and W. S. Doak, Superintendent of Public Instruction; John W. Austin, Superintendent of the Capitol Grounds; Joseph R. Dillin, John Nail, and Thomas J. Mason, Railroad Tax Assessors; W. M. Cassety, Jas. Lovell, W. C. Dibrell, James T. Anderson, Adam Wolf, and John Crossman, Cumberland River Commissioners; John M. Lea, Wm. F. Cooper, and James Whitworth, Commissioners of Watkins Institute. First extra session of the Forty-second General Assembly was held from December 7 to December 26. This session fixed the present apportionment for members of the General

Assembly. M. T. Williamson, of West Tennessee, and G. N. Tillman, of Middle Tennessee, United States Marshals. A. M. Hughes, Jr., United States Revenue Collector for Middle and West Tennessee.

1882.

Second extra session of the Forty-second General Assembly met April 6, and held until April 26. Among acts passed were, to wit: "To apportion the State into congressional districts (as follows: First District—Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Unicoi, Hawkins, Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, Claiborne, Coker, and Grainger. Second District—Jefferson, Union, Sevier, Blount, Knox, Loudon, Roane, Anderson, Morgan, Campbell, and Scott. Third District—Monroe, Polk, Bradley, Warren, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Bledsoe, Sequatchie, Marion, Grundy, Van Buren, and White. Fourth District—Sumner, Wilson, Macon, Trousdale, Smith, DeKalb, Clay, Jackson, Putnam, Overton, Fentress, and Pickett. Fifth District—Cannon, Coffee, Franklin, Lincoln, Moore, Marshall, Bedford, and Rutherford. Sixth District—Davidson, Robertson, Cheatam, Montgomery, Stewart, Humphreys, and Houston. Seventh District—Williamson, Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, Lewis, Hickman, and Dickson. Eighth District—Henry, Benton, Carroll, Perry, Decatur, Hardin, McNairy, Madison, and Henderson. Ninth District—Weakley, Gibson, Crockett, Haywood, Lauderdale, Dyer, Obion, and Lake. Tenth District—Hardeman, Fayette, Shelby, and Tipton)." Third extra session of the Forty-second General Assembly held from April 27 to May 22, inclusive. Among acts passed at this session was: "To settle and fund the State debt into bonds at sixty cents on the dollar, with graded interest of three per cent. for two years, four per cent. for next two years, five per cent. for next two years, and six per cent. thereafter." In June the Democrats nominated Wm. B. Bate for Governor, and declared in favor of paying the "State debt proper" in full, and a compromise of fifty cents on the dollar and three per cent. interest on the railroad debt. The "sky-blues," or bolters from this convention, nominated J. H. Fussell. The Republicans renominated Alvin Hawkins, and the Greenbackers ran Jno. R. Beasley. Bate was elected, receiving 120,637 votes to 107,642 votes of his combined opponents. V. F. Gossett, W. J. Elliott, and Wm. J. Randolph were appointed Commissioners on Removal of the Penitentiary.

August 11.—James Davis appointed Superintendent of the Capitol, and E. D. Hicks Fish Commissioner for Middle Tennessee.

1883.

First session of the Forty-third General Assembly held from January 1 to March 30. Among acts passed were: "To erect an insane asylum in East Tennessee;" "to include the counties of Rhea, Meigs, and Cumberland in the third congressional district;" "to provide for hanging in private;" "to settle the State debt in conformity with the platform on which Governor Bate was elected, called the 'fifty and three' settlement;" "to provide for a Railroad Commission to regulate railroad traffic." Robert W. Cantrell appointed Adjutant-general and Private Secretary to the Governor.

January 16.—Hayden March appointed Superintendent of the Capitol; Ferg. S. Harris, Warden of the Penitentiary; Jas. E. Carter, Superintendent of Prisons; Rev. C. D. Elliott, Chaplain of the Penitentiary; J. M. Safford, State Geologist.

April 13.—Geo. W. Gordon, of Shelby County, appointed Railroad Commissioner for West Tennessee; J. A. Turley, of McMinn County, Railroad Commissioner for East Tennessee; Jno. H. Savage, of Warren County, Railroad Commissioner for Middle Tennessee; Deering J. Roberts, Physician to Penitentiary; A. G. Trevathan, J. S. Butler, and W. O. Peoples, Railroad Tax Assessors; J. M. Hamilton, Cumberland River Commissioner.

1884.

March 28.—J. G. Wallace appointed Railroad Tax Assessor for Middle Tennessee.

Votes for Railroad Commissioners, election November 4: Democrats—Jno. H. Savage, 115,416; G. W. Gordon, 115,692; J. A. Turley, 115,714. Republicans—W. W. Murray, 120,708; A. M. Hughes, 120,667; M. J. Condon, 120,768. J. D. C. Atkins and Robt. L. Taylor, Democrats, and Horace H. Harrison and S. W. Hawkins, Republicans, Electors at large for President and Vice-president. The district Electors were: First District—Robt. Burrow, Democrat; J. F. Hall, Republican. Second District—S. G. Heiskell, Democrat; D. H. Meek, Republican. Third District—C. Marchbanks, Democrat; W. F. McCarver, Republican. Fourth District—M. S. Elkin, Democrat; S. H. Morgan, Republican. Fifth District—Ernest Pillow, Democrat; P. C. Smithson, Republican. Sixth District—J. W. Judd, Democrat; W. G. Brien, Jr., Republican. Seventh District—L. P. Padgett, Democrat; T. J. Cypert, Republican. Eighth District—R. P. Cole, Democrat; J. E. McCall, Republican. Ninth District—W. P. Caldwell, Democrat; G. W. Winstead, Republican. Tenth District—J. H. Mathes, Democrat; T. A. Hamilton, Republican.

1885.

The Forty-fourth General Assembly held its first or regular session from January 5 to April 9. Among the acts passed at this session were: "To erect an insane hospital in West Tennessee;" "to repeal the Railroad Commission;" "appointing William E. Tilson, F. H. Hamner, and David White commissioners to ascertain the true boundary line between North Carolina and Tennessee;" "to establish taxing districts of the second class;" "to provide for the redemption of 'post-notes' of the Bank of Tennessee;" "to organize and incorporate an independent militia;" "to appropriate \$10,000 to exhibit the State's products at the New Orleans Exposition." T. W. Dick Bullock, W. P. Jones, H. H. Harrison, D. A. Nunn, and John M. Lea appointed commissioners to contract for a pedestal for Jackson's statue. The first extra session of the Forty-fourth General Assembly met May 25, and adjourned June 13. This session was called because of the failure of the regular session to make any appropriations, etc. Among acts passed were: "To allow convicts good time in diminution of their sentences;" "to divide the State into judicial and chancery districts as are

now existing." F. P. Gracey appointed Cumberland River Commissioner, *vice* J. J. Crusman, resigned.

April 15.—T. C. Cain appointed Superintendent of Prisons; J. G. Wallace, W. O. Peebles, and A. G. Trevathan, Railroad Assessors; D. C. McMillin, *vice* Peebles, and Atha Thomas, *vice* Wallace, resigned. A. J. McWhirter, Commissioner to New Orleans Exposition; Campbell Brown, T. B. Snipes, and James V. Fulkerson, Live-stock Sanitary Commissioners. James D. Porter appointed First Assistant Secretary of State of the United States; J. D. C. Atkins, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs; J. C. J. Williams, Ernest Pillow, and H. W. McCorry, United States District Attorneys; S. F. Wilson, S. P. Ivins, and T. B. Yancey, United States Marshals for Middle, East, and West Tennessee respectively; Samuel Donelson, Door-keeper United States Congress; John T. Hillsman, United States Internal Revenue Collector for Middle and West Tennessee, and N. Gregg for East Tennessee. Albert Roberts, at Hamilton, Ontario; Peter Staub, at Basle, Switzerland; W. R. Heming, at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, United States Consuls.

1886.

Peter Turney, W. C. Caldwell, H. H. Lurton, W. C. Fowlkes, and B. L. Snodgrass, Democratic candidates for Supreme Judges, received an average of 157,000 votes and W. M. Randolph, J. A. Warder, W. M. Baxter, Samuel Watson, and W. W. Murray, Republican candidates, 122,500 votes in the election of August 5. Gov. Neil S. Brown died.

1887.

The first session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly was held from January 3 to March 29. Among the acts passed were: "To compensate judges and clerks of elections;" "to provide for the redistricting of the State into insane hospital districts;" to organize the National Guard of the State;" "to establish a uniform standard of weights and measures."

January 31.—Robert T. Quarles appointed Superintendent of the Capitol.

February 15.—J. L. Percy appointed Warden of the Penitentiary.

March 11.—Railroad Assessors appointed: Jno. B. Stokely for East Tennessee, W. A. Wade for West Tennessee, and Reese K. Henderson for Middle Tennessee.

March 19.—B. M. Hord appointed Commissioner of Agriculture.

April 26.—F. M. Smith appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

September 30.—Vote on prohibition amendment to the Constitution, 145,197 against to 117,504 for.

October 28.—W. C. Dibrell, C. S. Pearce, J. M. Hamilton, J. H. Anderson, Frank P. Gracey, J. H. Lovell, and W. M. Cassety appointed Cumberland River Commissioners. James P. Taylor appointed Adjutant-general.

1888.

May 1.—Wm. Park appointed Inspector of Mines to serve until April 1, 1891.

A. S. Marks and Josiah Patterson, Democrats, H. B. Lindsay and Emerson Etheridge, Republicans, Jas. A. Tate and J. H. Fussell, Prohibition, Electors

for the State at large for President. The district Electors were as follows, to wit: First District—H. Y. Hughes, Democrat; W. B. Bachman, Republican; J. G. Hodges, Prohibition. Second District—Geo. P. Yoe, Democrat; M. F. Caldwell, Republican; Lewis Tillman, Prohibition. Third District—W. T. Murray, Democrat; H. B. Case, Republican; L. B. Searle, Prohibition. Fourth District—W. M. Hammock, Democrat; C. W. Garrett, Republican; J. R. Goodpasture, Prohibition. Fifth District—W. C. Houston, Democrat; J. W. Jenkins, Republican; A. G. Russell, Prohibition. Sixth District—Eli T. Morris, Democrat; W. T. Ownby, Republican; G. M. Fizio, Prohibition. Seventh District—Flournoy Rivers, Democrat; J. H. Morris, Republican; W. W. Joyce, Prohibition. Eighth District—R. P. Cole, Democrat; T. A. Lancaster, Republican; W. J. F. Allen, Prohibition. Ninth District—F. P. Bond, Democrat; W. F. Poston, Republican; J. B. Cummings, Prohibition. Tenth District—Harry M. Hill, Democrat; T. F. Cassells, Republican; T. D. Eldridge, Prohibition. Dr. Robt. W. Mitchell, of Memphis, member of the National Board of Health of the United States.

ACT OF CESSION.

ACT OF CESSION OF CERTAIN TERRITORY OF NORTH CAROLINA WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS TO THE UNITED STATES, COMPRISING THE TERRITORY NOW INCLUDED IN TENNESSEE. APPROVED APRIL 2, 1790. FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

A deed of cession having been executed, and in the Senate offered for acceptance to the United States, of the claims of the State of North Carolina to a district of territory therein described, which deed is in the words following, viz.:

To all who shall see these presents: We, the undersigned, Samuel Johnston and Benjamin Hawkins, Senators in the Congress of the United States of America, duly and constitutionally chosen by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, send greeting:

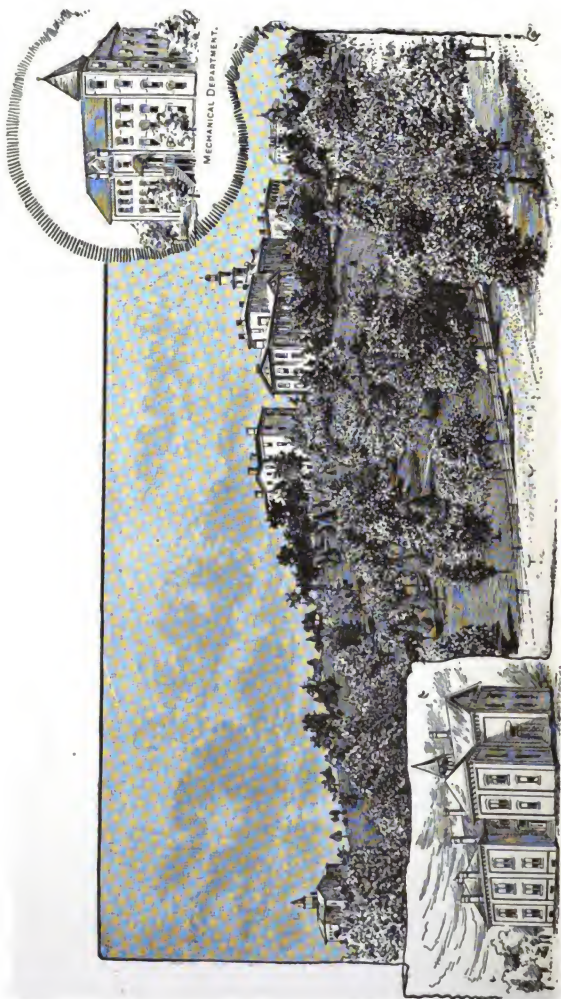
WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, on the — day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, passed an act entitled "An act for the purpose of ceding to the United States of America certain western lands," therein described in the words following, to wit: Whereas the United States, in Congress assembled, have repeatedly and earnestly recommended to the respective States in the Union claiming or owning vacant western territory, to make cessions of part of the same as a further means as well as of hastening the extinguishment of the debts as of establishing the harmony of the United States; and the inhabitants of the said western territory being also desirous that such cessions should be made, in order to obtain a more ample protection than they have heretofore received: Now, this State, being ever desirous of doing ample justice to the public creditors, as well as the establishing the harmony of the United States, and complying with the reasonable desires of her citizens,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States, or one of the Senators and any two of the Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, are hereby authorized, empowered, and required to execute a deed, or deeds, on the part and behalf of this State, conveying to the United States all right, title, and claim which this State has to the sovereignty and territory of the lands situated in the chartered limits of this State, west of a line beginning at the extreme height of the Stone Mountain, at the place where the Virginia line intersects it; running thence along the extreme height of the said mountain to the place where Watauga River breaks through it; thence a direct course to the top of the Yellow Mountain, where Bright's road crosses the same; thence along the ridge of said mountain, between the waters of Doe River and the waters of Rock Creek, to

the place where the road crosses the Iron Mountain; from thence along the extreme height of said mountain to where Nolichucky River runs through the same; thence to the top of the Bald Mountains; thence along the extreme height of the said mountain to the Painted Rock on French Broad River; thence along the highest ridge of said mountain to the place where it is called the Great Iron or Smoky Mountain; thence along the extreme height of the said mountain to the place where it is called Unicoi or Unaka Mountain, between the Indian towns of Cowee and Old Chota; thence along the main ridge of said mountain to the southern boundary of this State, upon the following express conditions, and subject thereto; that is to say:

FIRST. That neither the lands nor inhabitants westward of the said mountains shall be estimated, after the cession made by virtue of this act shall be accepted, in the ascertaining the proportion of this State with the United States in the common expense occasioned by the late war.

SECONDLY. That the lands laid off or directed to be laid off by any act or acts of the General Assembly of this State for the officers and soldiers thereof, their heirs and assigns respectively, shall be and inure to the use and benefit of the said officers, their heirs and assigns respectively; and if the bounds of the said lands already prescribed for the officers and soldiers of the Continental line of this State, shall not contain a sufficient quantity of lands fit for cultivation, to make good the usual provisions intended by law; that such officer or soldier, or his assignee, who shall fall short of his allotment or proportion, after all the lands fit for cultivation within said bounds are appropriated, be permitted to take his quota, or such part thereof as may be deficient, in any other part of the said territory intended to be ceded by virtue of this act, not already appropriated. And where entries have been made agreeable to law, and titles under them not perfected by grant or otherwise, then in that case the Governor for the time being shall, and he is hereby, required to perfect, from time to time, such titles in such manner as if this act had never been passed. And that all entries made or grants made to all and every person or persons whatsoever agreeable to law, and within the limits hereby intended to be ceded to the United States, shall have the same force and effect as if such cession had not been made, and that all, every right of occupancy and pre-emption, and every other right reserved by any act or acts to persons settled on and occupying lands within the limits of the lands hereby intended to be ceded as aforesaid, shall continue to be in full force, in the same manner as if the cession had not been made, and as conditions upon which the said lands are ceded to the United States. And, further, it shall be understood that if any person or persons shall have, by virtue of the act entitled "An act for opening the land-office for the redemption of specie and other certificates, and discharging the arrears due to the army," passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, made his or their entry in the office usually called "John Armstrong's Office," located the same to any spot or piece of ground on which any other person or persons shall have previously located any entry or entries, that then, and in that case, the person or persons having made such entry or entries, or their assignee or assignees, shall have leave and be at full liberty to remove the location of such entry or entries to any lands on



UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE. (See pages 270, 310.)

which no entry has been specially located, or on any vacant lands included within the limits of the lands hereby intended to be ceded; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the making good any entry or entries or any grant or grants heretofore declared void by any act or acts of the General Assembly of this State.

THIRDLY. That all of the lands intended to be ceded by virtue of this act to the United States of America, and not appropriated as before mentioned, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion, in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever.

FOURTHLY. That the territory so ceded shall be laid out and formed into a State or States containing a suitable extent of territory, the inhabitants of which shall enjoy all the privileges, benefits, and advantages set forth in the ordinances of the late Congress for the government of the western territory of the United States; that is to say, whenever the Congress of the United States shall cause to be officially transmitted to the executive authority of this State an authenticated copy of the act to be passed by the Congress of the United States, accepting the cession of territory made by virtue of this act under the express conditions hereby specified, the said Congress shall at the same time assume the government of the said ceded territory, which they shall execute in a similar manner to that which they support in the territory west of the Ohio; shall protect the inhabitants against enemies, and shall never debar or deprive them of any privileges which the people in the territory west of Ohio enjoy; *Provided always*, That no regulations made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves.

FIFTHLY. That the inhabitants of said ceded territory shall be liable to pay such sums of money as may, from the taking their census, be their just proportion of the debt of the United States and the arrears of the requisitions of Congress on this State.

SIXTHLY. That all persons indebted to this State residing in the territory intended to be ceded by virtue of this act, shall be held and deemed liable to pay such debt or debts in the same manner and under the same penalty or penalties as if this act had never been passed.

SEVENTHLY. That if the Congress of the United States do not accept the cession hereby intended to be made, in due form, and give official notice thereof to the Executive of this State within eighteen months from the passage of this act, then this act shall be of no force or effect whatsoever.

EIGHTHLY. That the laws in force and use in the State of North Carolina at the time of the passage of this act, shall be and continue in full force within the territory hereby ceded until the same shall be repealed or otherwise altered by the legislative authority of the said territory.

NINTHLY. That the lands of non-resident proprietors within the said ceded territory shall not be taxed higher than the lands of residents.

TENTHLY. That this act shall not prevent the people now residing south of the French Broad, between the rivers Tennessee and Big Pigeon, from entering

their pre-emptions in that tract, should an office be opened for that purpose, under an act of the present General Assembly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sovereignty and jurisdiction of this State in and over the territory aforesaid, and all every the inhabitants thereof, shall be and remain the same, in all respects, until the Congress of the United States shall accept the cession to be made by virtue of this act, as if this act had never passed.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly this — day of December, A.D. 1789.

CHAS. JOHNSON, *Sp. Sen.*
S. CABARRUS, *Sp. H. C.*

Now, therefore, know ye that we, Samuel Johnston and Benjamin Hawkins, Senators aforesaid, by virtue of the power and authority committed to us by the said act, and in the name and for and on behalf of said State, do by these presents convey, assign, transfer, and set over unto the United States of America for the benefit of said States, North Carolina inclusive, all right, title, and claim which the said State hath to the sovereignty and territory of the lands situated within the chartered limits of the said State, as bounded and described in the above recited act of the General Assembly, to and for the uses and purposes, and on the conditions, mentioned in the said act.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals, in the Senate Chamber at New York, this the twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the fourteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON, [L. S.]
BENJAMIN HAWKINS. [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

SAM. A. OTIS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said deed be, and the same is hereby, accepted.

Approved April 2, 1790.

THE TERRITORY SOUTH OF THE OHIO—1790.

AN ACT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES SOUTH OF THE RIVER OHIO.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the territory of the United States south of the River Ohio, for the purposes of temporary government, shall be one district,

the inhabitants of which shall enjoy all the privileges, benefits, and advantages set forth in the ordinances of the late Congress for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the River Ohio. And the government of the said territory south of the Ohio shall be similar to that which is now exercised in the territory north-west of the Ohio, except so far as is otherwise provided in the conditions expressed in an act of Congress of the present session, entitled "An act to accept a cession of the claims of the State of North Carolina to a certain district of western territory."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the salaries of the officers which the President shall nominate and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint by virtue of this act, shall be the same as those by law established of similar officers in the Government north-west of the River Ohio. And the powers, duties, and emoluments of a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the southern department shall be united with those of the Governor.

Approved May 26, 1790.

ACT OF 1796, ADMITTING THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

AN ACT FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE INTO THE UNION.

WHEREAS, By the acceptance of the deed of cession of the State of North Carolina Congress are bound to lay out into one or more States the territory thereby ceded to the United States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the whole of the territory ceded to the United States by the State of North Carolina shall be one State, and the same is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, by the name and title of the State of Tennessee; that until the next general census the said State of Tennessee shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, and in all other respects, as far as they may be applicable, the laws of the United States shall extend to and have force in the State of Tennessee in the same manner as if that State had originally been one of the United States.

Approved June 1, 1796.

THE CONSTITUTION OF TENNESSEE—1796.

This Constitution was framed by a convention assembled at Knoxville January 11, 1796, and which adjourned February 6, 1796. It was not submitted to the people for ratification:

We the people of the territory of the United States south of the River Ohio, having the right of admission into the General Government as a member State thereof, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the act of cession of the State of North Carolina recognizing the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the River Ohio, do ordain and establish the following Constitution or form of government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State by the name of the State of Tennessee.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both dependent on the people.

SEC. 2. Within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and within every subsequent term of seven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of Representatives shall at the several periods of making such enumeration be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each, and shall never be less than twenty-two nor greater than twenty-six until the number of taxable inhabitants shall be forty thousand; and, after that event, at such ratio that the whole number of Representatives shall never exceed forty.

SEC. 3. The number of Senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the districts formed as hereinafter directed according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each, and shall never be less than one-third or more than one-half of the number of Representatives.

SEC. 4. The Senators shall be chosen by districts to be formed by the Legislature, each district containing such a number of taxable inhabitants as shall be entitled to elect not more than three Senators. When a district shall be composed of two or more counties they shall be adjoining, and no county shall be divided in forming a district.

SEC. 5. The first election for Senators and Representatives shall commence on the second Thursday in March next, and shall continue for that and the succeeding day; and the next election shall commence on the first Thursday in August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and shall continue on that and the succeeding day; and forever after elections shall be held once in two years,

commencing on the first Thursday in August and terminating the succeeding day.

SEC. 6. The first session of the General Assembly shall commence on the last Monday of March next, the second on the third Monday of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven; and forever after the General Assembly shall meet on the third Monday of September next ensuing the then election, and at no other period, unless as provided for by this Constitution.

SEC. 7. That no person shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly unless he shall have resided three years in the State and one year in the county immediately preceding the election, and shall possess in his own right in the county which he represents not less than two hundred acres of land, and shall have attained to the age of twenty-one years.

SEC. 8. The Senate and House of Representatives, when assembled, shall each choose a Speaker and its other officers, be judges of the qualifications and election of its members, and sit upon its own adjournment from day to day. Two-thirds of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 9. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense, and have all other powers necessary for the Legislature of a free State.

SEC. 10. Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 11. Each House may punish, by imprisonment, during their session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence.

SEC. 12. Whenever vacancies happen in either House, the Governor for the time being shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 13. Neither House shall, during their session, adjourn without the consent of the other for more than three days; nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 14. Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other.

SEC. 15. Every bill shall be read three times, on three different days, in each House, and be signed by the respective Speakers before it becomes a law.

SEC. 16. After a bill has been rejected, no bill containing the same substance shall be passed into a law during the same session.

SEC. 17. The style of the laws of this State shall be, "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.*"

SEC. 18. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish them, except such parts as the welfare of the State may require to be kept secret; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the request of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 19. The doors of each House, and committees of the whole, shall be kept open unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 20. The Legislature of this State shall not allow the following officers of Government greater annual salaries than as follows, until the year one thousand eight hundred and four, to wit: The Governor not more than seven hundred and fifty dollars; the Judges of the Superior Courts not more than six hundred dollars each; the Secretary not more than four hundred dollars; the Treasurer or Treasurers not more than four per cent. for receiving and paying out all moneys; the Attorney or Attorneys for the State shall receive a compensation for their services not exceeding fifty dollars for each Superior Court which he shall attend. No member of the Legislature shall receive more than one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, nor more for every twenty-five miles he shall travel in going to and returning from the General Assembly.

SEC. 21. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

SEC. 22. No person who heretofore hath been, or hereafter may be, a collector or holder of public moneys shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly until such person shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be accountable or liable.

SEC. 23. No Judge of any court of law or equity, Secretary of State, Attorney-general, Register, Clerk of any court of record, or person holding any office under authority of the United States, shall have a seat in the General Assembly. Nor shall any person in this State hold more than one lucrative office at one and the same time; *Provided*, That no appointment in the Militia or of the office of Justice of the Peace shall be considered a lucrative office.

SEC. 24. No member of the General Assembly shall be eligible to any office or place of trust, except the office of Justice of the Peace or trustee of any literary institution, when the power of appointment to such office or place of trust is vested in their own body.

SEC. 25. Any member of either House of the General Assembly shall have liberty to dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journals.

SEC. 26. All lands liable to taxation in this State held by deed, grant, or entry, shall be taxed equal and uniform, in such manner that no one hundred acres shall be taxed higher than another, except town lots, which shall not be taxed higher than two hundred acres of land each. No freeman shall be taxed higher than one hundred acres, and no slave higher than two hundred acres on each poll.

SEC. 27. No article manufactured of the produce of this State shall be taxed otherwise than to pay inspection fees.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a Governor.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be chosen by the electors of the members of the

General Assembly, at the times and places they shall respectively vote for the members thereof. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of each House of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. He shall at least be twenty-five years of age and possess a freehold estate of five hundred acres of land, and have been a citizen or inhabitant of this State four years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 4. The first Governor shall hold his office until the fourth Tuesday of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and until another Governor shall be elected and qualified to office; and forever after the Governor shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until another Governor shall be elected and qualified; but shall not be eligible more than six years in any term of eight.

SEC. 5. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into service of the United States.

SEC. 6. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

SEC. 7. He shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for his services, which shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 8. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to them, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

SEC. 10. He shall take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient.

SEC. 12. In case of his death, or removal from office, or resignation, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor until another Governor shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 13. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall execute the office of Governor.

SEC. 14. When any officer, the right of whose appointment is by this Constitution vested in the General Assembly, shall, during the recess, die, or his office by other means become vacant, the Governor shall have power to fill up such

vacancy by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature.

SEC. 15. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called "the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee."

SEC. 16. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Tennessee, be sealed with the State seal, and signed by the Governor.

SEC. 17. A Secretary of this State shall be appointed and commissioned during the term of four years. He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor; and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto before the General Assembly, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined upon him by law.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Every freeman of the age of twenty-one years and upward possessing a freehold in the county wherein he may vote, and being an inhabitant of this State, and every freeman being an inhabitant of any one county in the State six months immediately preceding the day of the election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly for the county in which he shall reside.

SEC. 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from them.

SEC. 3. All elections shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation.

SEC. 3. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the whole House.

SEC. 4. The Governor and all civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the State. The party shall nevertheless, in all cases, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in such superior and inferior courts of law and equity as the Legislature shall from time to time direct and establish.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, appoint Judges of the several courts of law and equity; also an Attorney or Attorneys for the State, who shall hold their respective offices during good behavior.

SEC. 3. The Judges of the superior courts shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, but shall not be allowed any fees or perquisites of office, nor shall they hold any other office of trust or profit under this State or the United States.

SEC. 4. The Judges of the superior courts shall be justices of *oyer* and *terminer* and general jail delivery throughout the State.

SEC. 5. The Judges of the superior and inferior courts shall charge juries with respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.

SEC. 6. The Judges of the superior courts shall have power in all civil cases to issue writs of *certiorari* to remove any cause, or a transcript thereof, from any inferior jurisdiction into their court on sufficient cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

SEC. 7. The Judges or justices of the inferior courts of law shall have power in all civil cases to issue writs of *certiorari* to remove any cause, or a transcript thereof, from any inferior jurisdiction into their court on sufficient cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

SEC. 8. No Judge shall sit on the trial of any cause when the parties shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity, except by consent of parties. In case all the Judges of the Superior Court shall be interested in the event of any cause or related to all or either of the parties, the Governor of the State shall in such case specially commission three men of law knowledge for the determination thereof.

SEC. 9. All writs and other process shall run in the name of the State of Tennessee, and bear test and be signed by the respective Clerks. Indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State."

SEC. 10. Each court shall appoint its own Clerk, who may hold his office during good behavior.

SEC. 11. No fine shall be laid on any citizen of this State that shall exceed fifty dollars, unless it shall be assessed by a jury of his peers, who shall assess the fine at the time they find the fact, if they think the fine ought to be more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 12. There shall be Justices of the Peace appointed for each county, not exceeding two for each captain's company, except for the company which includes the county town, which shall not exceed three, who shall hold their offices during good behavior.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. There shall be appointed in each county, by the County Court, one Sheriff, one Coroner, one Trustee, and a sufficient number of Constables, who shall hold their offices for two years. They shall also have power to appoint one Register and Ranger for the county, who shall hold their offices during good behavior. The Sheriff and Coroner shall be commissioned by the Governor.

SEC. 2. There shall be a Treasurer or Treasurers appointed for the State, who shall hold his or their offices for two years.

SEC. 3. The appointment of all officers not otherwise directed by this Constitution shall be vested in the Legislature.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by those citizens in their respective districts who are subject to military duty.

SEC. 2. All field officers of the militia shall be elected by those citizens in their respective counties who are subject to military duty.

SEC. 3. Brigadiers-general shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

SEC. 4. Majors-general shall be elected by the Brigadiers and field officers of the respective divisions.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant-general; the Majors-general shall appoint their Aides; the Brigadiers-general shall appoint their Brigade Majors; and the commanding officers of regiments their Adjutants and Quarter-masters.

SEC. 6. The captains and the subalterns of the cavalry shall be appointed by the troops enrolled in their respective companies, and the field officers of the districts shall be appointed by the said captains and subalterns; *Provided*, That whenever any new county is laid off the field officers of said cavalry shall appoint the captain and other officers therein *pro tempore*, until the company is filled up and completed, at which time the election of the captains and subalterns shall take place as aforesaid.

SEC. 7. The Legislature shall pass laws exempting citizens belonging to any sect or denomination of religion, the tenets of which are known to be opposed to bearing of arms, from attending private and general musters.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. Whereas, the ministers of the gospel are, by their professions, dedicated to God and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions; therefore, no minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination whatever shall be eligible to a seat in either House of the Legislature.

SEC. 2. No person who denies the being of God or a future state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil department of this State.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. That every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit shall, upon entering on the execution thereof, take an oath to support the Constitution of this State, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 2. That each member of the Senate and House of Representatives shall, before they proceed to business, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the State, and also the following oath:

"I, A B, do solemnly swear [or affirm] that, as a member of this General Assembly, I will, in all appointments, vote without favor, affection, partiality, or prejudice, and that I will not prepare or assent to any bill, vote, or resolution which shall appear to me injurious to the people, or consent to any act or thing whatever that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges as declared by the Constitution of this State."

SEC. 3. Any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, money, or otherwise, shall suffer such punishment as the laws shall direct. And any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give, promise, or bestow any such reward to be elected, shall thereby be rendered incapable, for two years, to serve in the office for which he was elected, and be subject to such further punishment as the Legislature shall direct.

SEC. 4. No new county shall be established by the General Assembly which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them from which it shall be taken, to a less content than six hundred and twenty-five square miles; nor shall any new county be laid off of less content. All new counties, as to the right of suffrage and representation, shall be considered as a part of the county or counties from which it was taken until entitled by numbers to the right of representation. No bill shall be passed into a law for the establishment of a new county except upon a petition to the General Assembly for that purpose, signed by two hundred of the free male inhabitants within the limits or bounds of such new county prayed to be laid off.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Knoxville shall be the seat of government until the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

SEC. 2. All laws and ordinances now in force and use in this Territory, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall continue to be in force and use in this State until they shall expire, be altered or repealed by the Legislature.

SEC. 3. That whenever two-thirds of the General Assembly shall think it necessary to amend or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election for members of the General Assembly to vote for or against a convention. And if it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of the State voting for Representatives have voted for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at their next session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as there be in the General Assembly, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place, and by the same electors that chose the General Assembly, who shall meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of revising, amending, or changing the Constitution.

SEC. 4. The declaration of rights hereto annexed is declared to be a part of the Constitution of this State, and shall never be violated on any pretense whatever. And to guard against transgression of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that every thing in the bill of rights contained, and every other right not hereby delegated, is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE XI.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness. For the advancement of those ends, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 2. That government being instituted for the common benefit, the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

SEC. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishment or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this State.

SEC. 5. That elections shall be free and equal.

SEC. 6. That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that general warrants, whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offenses are not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

SEC. 8. That no man shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 9. That in all criminal prosecutions the accused hath the right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and in prosecutions by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the crime shall have been committed, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

SEC. 10. That no person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

SEC. 11. That laws made for the punishment of acts committed previous to the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are contrary to the principles of a free government; wherefore no *ex post facto* law shall be made.

SEC. 12. That no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate. The estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in case of natural death. If any person be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture in consequence thereof.

SEC. 13. That no person arrested and confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

SEC. 14. That no person shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by presentment, indictment, or impeachment.

SEC. 15. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for

capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, public safety may require it.

SEC. 16. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 17. That all courts shall be open, and every man, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the State in such manner and in such courts as the Legislature may by law direct; *Provided*, The right of bringing suit be limited to the citizens of this State.

SEC. 18. That the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditor or creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 19. That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature, or of any branch or officer of the Government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. But in prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libel the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other criminal cases.

SEC. 20. That no retrospective law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall be made.

SEC. 21. That no man's particular services shall be demanded, or property taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, or without just compensation being made therefor.

SEC. 22. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by address or remonstrance.

SEC. 23. That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and shall not be allowed by law.

SEC. 24. That the sure and certain defense of a free people is a well-regulated militia; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to freedom, they ought to be avoided as far as the circumstances and safety of the community will admit; and that in all cases the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil authorities.

SEC. 25. That no citizen in this State, except such as are employed in the army of the United States or militia in actual service, shall be subject to corporal punishment under the martial law.

SEC. 26. That the freemen of this State have a right to keep and to bear arms for their common defense.

SEC. 27. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house

without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 28. That no citizen of this State shall be compelled to bear arms, provided he will pay an equivalent to be ascertained by law.

SEC. 29. That an equal participation in the free navigation of the Mississippi is one of the inherent rights of the citizens of this State; it cannot, therefore, be conceded to any prince, potentate, power, person or persons whatever.

SEC. 30. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors shall be granted or conferred in this State.

SEC. 31. That the people residing south of French Broad and Holston, between the rivers Tennessee and Big Pigeon, are entitled to the right of pre-emption and occupancy in that tract.

SEC. 32. That the limits and boundaries of this State being ascertained, it is declared they are as hereafter mentioned—that is to say: Beginning on the extreme height of the Stone Mountain, at the place where the line of Virginia intersects it, in latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north; running thence along the extreme height of the said mountain to the place the Watauga River breaks through it; thence a direct course to the top of the Yellow Mountain, where Bright's road crosses the same; thence along the ridge of said mountain, between the waters of Doe River and the waters of Rock Creek, to the place where the road crosses the Iron Mountain; from thence, along the extreme height of said mountain, to the place where Nolichucky River runs through the same; thence to the top of the Bald Mountain; thence along the extreme height of said mountain to the Painted Rock, on French Broad River; thence along the highest ridge of said mountain to the place where it is called the Great Iron or Smoky Mountain; thence along the extreme height of said mountain to the place where it is called the Unicoi or Unaka Mountain, between the Indian towns of Cowee and Old Chota; thence along the main ridge of the said mountain to the southern boundary of this State, as described in the act of cession of North Carolina to the United States of America; and that all the territory, lands, and waters lying west of the said line, as before mentioned, and contained within the chartered limits of the State of North Carolina, are within the boundaries and limits of this State, over which the people have the right of exercising sovereignty, and the right of soil, so far as is consistent with the Constitution of the United States, recognizing the Articles of Confederation, the Bill of Rights, and Constitution of North Carolina, the cession act of the said State, and the ordinance of Congress for the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio; *Provided*, Nothing herein contained shall extend to affect the claim or claims of individuals to any part of the soil which is recognized to them by the aforesaid cession act.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of the temporary to a permanent State government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in the administration of government.

SEC. 2. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures due and owing to the territory of the United States of America south of the River Ohio shall inure to the use of the State. All bonds for performance, executed to the Government of the said territory, shall be and pass over to the Governor of this State and his successors in office, for the use of the State, or by him or them respectively, to be assigned over to the use of those concerned as the case may be.

SEC. 3. The Governor, Secretary, Judges, and Brigadiers-general have a right, by virtue of their appointments under the authority of the United States, to continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices in their several departments until the said officers are superseded under the authority of this Constitution.

SEC. 4. All officers, civil and military, who have been appointed by the Governor shall continue to exercise their respective offices until the second Monday in June, and until successors in office shall be appointed under the authority of this Constitution and duly qualified.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall make use of his private seal until a State seal shall be provided.

SEC. 6. Until the first enumeration shall be made as directed in the second section of the first article of this Constitution, the several counties shall be respectively entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives; *Provided*, That no new county shall be entitled to separate representation previous to taking the enumeration.

SEC. 7. That the next election for Representatives and other officers to be held for the county of Tennessee shall be held at the house of William Miles.

SEC. 8. Until a land-office shall be opened so as to enable the citizens south of French Broad and Holston, between the rivers Tennessee and Big Pigeon, to obtain titles upon their claims of occupancy and pre-emption, those who hold land by virtue of such claims shall be eligible to serve in all capacities where a freehold is by this Constitution made a requisite qualification.

Done in convention at Knoxville, by unanimous consent, on the sixth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

WILLIAM BLOUNT, *President*.

WILLIAM MACLIN, *Secretary*.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION OF 1796.

Blount County.—David Craig, James Greenaway, Joseph Black, Samuel Glass, James Houston.

Davidson County.—John McNairy, Andrew Jackson, James Robertson, Thomas Hardeman, Joel Lewis.

Greene County.—Samuel Frazier, Stephen Brooks, William Rankin, John Galbreath, Elisha Baker.

Harvins County.—James Berry, Thomas Henderson, Joseph McMinn, William Cocke, Richard Mitchell.

Jefferson County.—Alexander Outlaw, Joseph Anderson, George Doherty, William Roddlye, Archibald Roane.

Knox County.—William Blount, James White, Charles McClung, John Adair, John Crawford.

Sullivan County.—George Rutledge, William C. C. Claiborne, John Shelby, Jr., John Rhea, Richard Gammon.

Sevier County.—Peter Bryan, Samuel Wear, Spencer Clark, John Clack, Thomas Buckingham.

Tennessee County.—Thomas Johnston, James Ford, William Fort, Robert Prince, William Prince.

Washington County.—Landon Carter, John Tipton, Leroy Taylor, James Stuart, Samuel Handley.

Sumner County.—D. Shelby, Isaac Walton, W. Douglass, Edward Douglass, Daniel Smith.

CONSTITUTION OF TENNESSEE—1834.

WHEREAS, The people of the territory of the United States south of the River Ohio, having the right of admission into the General Government as a member State thereof, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the act of cession of the State of North Carolina recognizing the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the River Ohio, by their delegates and representatives in convention assembled, did, on the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, ordain and establish a Constitution or form of government, and mutually agreed with each other to form themselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Tennessee; and,

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the said State of Tennessee (pursuant to the third section of the tenth article of the Constitution), by an act passed on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An act to provide for the calling of a convention," did authorize and provide for the election by the people of delegates and representatives, to meet at Nashville, in Davidson County, on the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, for the purpose of revising and amending (or changing) the Constitution;

WE, therefore, the delegates and representatives of the people of the State of Tennessee, elected and in convention assembled, in pursuance of the said act of Assembly, have ordained and established the following amended Constitution and form of government for this State, which we recommend to the people of Tennessee for their ratification:

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness; for the advancement of those ends they have, at all times, an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 2. That government being instituted for the common benefit, the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

SEC. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any minister against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship.

SEC. 4. That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this State.

SEC. 5. That elections shall be free and equal.

SEC. 6. That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that general warrants, whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offenses are not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

SEC. 8. That no free man shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 9. That in all criminal prosecutions the accused hath the right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and in prosecutions by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the crime shall have been committed, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

SEC. 10. That no person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

SEC. 11. That laws made for the punishment of acts committed previous to the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are contrary to the principles of a free government; wherefore no *ex post facto* law shall be made.

SEC. 12. That no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate. The estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend

or vest as in case of natural death. If any person be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture in consequence thereof.

SEC. 13. That no person arrested and confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

SEC. 14. That no person shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by presentment, indictment, or impeachment.

SEC. 15. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the General Assembly shall declare the public safety requires it.

SEC. 16. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 17. That all courts shall be open, and every man, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the State in such manner and in such courts as the Legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 18. That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be detained in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditor or creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 19. That the printing presses shall be free to every person to examine the proceedings of the Legislature, or of any branch or officer of the Government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. But in prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libel the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other criminal cases.

SEC. 20. That no retrospective law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall be made.

SEC. 21. That no man's particular services shall be demanded, or property taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, or without just compensation being made therefor.

SEC. 22. That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and shall not be allowed.

SEC. 23. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by address or remonstrance.

SEC. 24. That the sure and certain defense of a free people is a well-regulated militia; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to freedom, they ought to be avoided as far as the circumstances and safety of the com-

munity will admit; and that in all cases the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil authority.

SEC. 25. That no citizen of this State, except such as are employed in the army of the United States or militia in actual service, shall be subjected to punishment under the martial or military law.

SEC. 26. That the free white men of this State have a right to keep and to bear arms for their common defense.

SEC. 27. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 28. That no citizen of this State shall be compelled to bear arms, provided he will pay an equivalent, to be ascertained by law.

SEC. 29. That an equal participation in the free navigation of the Mississippi is one of the inherent rights of the citizens of this State; it cannot, therefore, be conceded to any prince, potentate, power, person or persons whatever.

SEC. 30. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors shall be granted or conferred in this State.

SEC. 31. That the limits and boundaries of this State being ascertained, it is declared they are as hereafter mentioned—that is to say: Beginning on the extreme height of the Stone Mountain, at the place where the line of Virginia intersects it, in latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north; running thence along the extreme height of the said mountain to the place where the Watauga River breaks through it; thence a direct course to the top of the Yellow Mountain, where Bright's road crosses the same; thence along the ridge of said mountain, between the waters of Doe River and the waters of Rock Creek, to the place where the road crosses the Iron Mountain; from thence along the extreme height of said mountain to the place where Nolichucky River runs through the same; thence to the top of the Bald Mountain; thence along the extreme height of said mountain to the Painted Rock, on French Broad River; thence along the highest ridge of said mountain to the place where it is called the Great Iron or Smoky Mountain; thence along the extreme height of said mountain to the place where it is called the Unicoi or Unaka Mountain, between the Indian towns of Cowee and Old Chota; thence along the main ridge of the said mountain to the southern boundary of this State, as described in the act of cession of North Carolina to the United States of America; and that all the territory, lands, and waters lying west of the said line, as before mentioned, and contained within the chartered limits of the State of North Carolina, are within the boundaries and limits of this State, over which the people have the right of exercising sovereignty, and the right of soil, so far as is consistent with the Constitution of the United States, recognizing the Articles of Confederation, the Bill of Rights, and Constitution of North Carolina, the cession act of the said State, and the ordinance of Congress for the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio; *Provided*, Nothing herein contained shall extend to affect the claim or claims of individuals to any part of the soil which is recognized to them by the aforesaid cession act; *And provided also*, That the limits and jurisdiction of this State shall extend to any other land and territory now acquired, or that may

hereafter be acquired, by compact or agreement with other States or otherwise, although such land and territory are not included within the boundaries hereinbefore designated.

SEC. 32. The people residing south of the French Broad and Holston, between the rivers Tennessee and Big Pigeon, are entitled to the right of pre-emption and occupancy in that tract.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The powers of the Government shall be divided into three distinct departments: The legislative, executive, and judicial.

SEC. 2. No person or persons belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in the cases herein directed or permitted.

SEC. 3. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both dependent on the people.

SEC. 4. An enumeration of the qualified voters and an apportionment of the Representatives in the General Assembly shall be made in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and within every subsequent term of ten years.

SEC. 5. The number of Representatives shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration, be apportioned among the several counties or districts, according to the number of qualified voters in each, and shall not exceed seventy-five until the population of the State shall be one million and a half, and shall never exceed ninety-nine; *Provided*, That any county having two-thirds of the ratio shall be entitled to one member.

SEC. 6. The number of Senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration, be apportioned among the several counties or districts, according to the number of qualified electors in each, and shall not exceed one-third the number of Representatives. In apportioning the Senators among the different counties the fraction that may be lost by any county or counties in the apportionment of members to the House of Representatives shall be made up to such county or counties in the Senate as near as may be practicable. When a district is composed of two or more counties they shall be adjoining, and no counties shall be divided in forming a district.

SEC. 7. The first election for Senators and Representatives shall be held on the first Thursday in August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five; and forever thereafter elections for members of the General Assembly shall be held once in two years, on the first Thursday in August, which said elections shall terminate the same day.

SEC. 8. The first session of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five; and forever thereafter the General Assembly shall meet on the first Monday in October next ensuing the election.

SEC. 9. No person shall be a Representative unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, and shall have been a citizen of

this State for three years and a resident in the county he represents one year immediately preceding the election.

SEC. 10. No person shall be a Senator unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, of the age of thirty years, and shall have resided three years in this State, and one year in the county or district immediately preceding the election. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office or place of trust, the appointment to which is vested in the Executive or General Assembly, except to the office of trustee of a literary institution.

SEC. 11. The Senate and House of Representatives, when assembled, shall each choose a Speaker and its other officers; be judges of the qualifications and election of its members, and sit upon its own adjournments from day to day. Not less than two-thirds of all the members to which each House shall be entitled shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 12. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the Legislature of a free State.

SEC. 13. Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 14. Each House may punish by imprisonment, during its session, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence.

SEC. 15. When vacancies happen in either House, the Governor for the time being shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 16. Neither House shall, during its session, adjourn without the consent of the other for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 17. Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other.

SEC. 18. Every bill shall be read once on three different days, and be passed each time in the House where it originated before transmission to the other. No bill shall become a law until it shall have been read and passed on three different days in each House, and be signed by the respective Speakers.

SEC. 19. After a bill has been rejected, no bill containing the same substance shall be passed into a law during the same session.

SEC. 20. The style of the laws of the State shall be: "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.*"

SEC. 21. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish it, except such parts as the welfare of the State may require to be kept secret; the ayes and noes shall be taken in each House upon the final passage of every bill of a general character, and bills making appropriations of public moneys; and

the ayes and noes of the members on any question shall, at the request of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 22. The doors of each House and of committees of the whole shall be kept open, unless when the business shall be such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 23. The sum of four dollars per day, and four dollars for every twenty-five miles traveling to and from the seat of government, shall be allowed to the members of the first General Assembly as a compensation for their services, the compensation of the members of the succeeding Legislatures shall be ascertained by law; but no law increasing the compensation of the members shall take effect until the commencement of the next regular session after such law shall have been enacted.

SEC. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws at the rise of each stated session of the General Assembly.

SEC. 25. No person who heretofore hath been, or may hereafter be, a collector or holder of public moneys shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly, or hold any other office under the State government, until such person shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be accountable or liable.

SEC. 26. No Judge of any court of law or equity, Secretary of State, Attorney-general, Register, Clerk of any court of record, or person holding any office under the authority of the United States shall have a seat in the General Assembly, nor shall any person in this State hold more than one lucrative office at the same time; *Provided*, That no appointment in the militia or to the office of Justice of the Peace shall be considered a lucrative office, or operate as a disqualification to a seat in either House of the General Assembly.

SEC. 27. Any member of either House of the General Assembly shall have liberty to dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and to have the reason for his dissent entered on the journals.

SEC. 28. All lands liable to taxation, held by deed, grant, or entry, town lots, bank stock, slaves between the ages of twelve and fifty years, and such other property as the Legislature may from time to time deem expedient, shall be taxable. All property shall be taxed according to its value, that value to be ascertained in such manner as the Legislature shall direct, so that the same shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. No one species of property from which a tax may be collected shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of equal value; but the Legislature shall have power to tax merchants, peddlers, and privileges in such manner as they may from time to time direct. A tax on white polls shall be laid in such manner and of such an amount as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 29. The General Assembly shall have power to authorize the several counties and incorporated towns in this State to impose taxes for county and corporation purposes respectively, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law;

and all property shall be taxed according to its value, upon the principles established in regard to State taxation.

SEC. 30. No article manufactured of the produce of this State shall be taxed otherwise than to pay inspection fees.

SEC. 31. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owner or owners.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a Governor.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be chosen by the electors of the members of the General Assembly, at the time and places where they shall respectively vote for the members thereof. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of each House of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. He shall be at least thirty years of age, shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been a citizen of this State seven years next before his election.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall not be eligible more than six years in any term of eight.

SEC. 5. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the State, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

SEC. 6. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

SEC. 7. He shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for his services, which shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 8. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to them, when assembled, the purposes for which they shall have been convened; but they shall enter on no legislative business except that for which they were specifically called together.

SEC. 10. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient.

SEC. 12. In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death or resignation, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the Speaker of the Senate; and in case of the death, removal from office, or resignation of the Speaker of the Senate, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 13. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States, or this State, shall execute the office of Governor.

SEC. 14. When any officer, the right of whose appointment is by this Constitution vested in the General Assembly, shall, during the recess, die, or the office, by the expiration of the term, or by other means, become vacant, the Governor shall have the power to fill such vacancy by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature.

SEC. 15. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee.

SEC. 16. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Tennessee, be sealed with the State seal, and signed by the Governor.

SEC. 17. A Secretary of State shall be appointed by joint vote of the General Assembly, and commissioned during the term of four years. He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before the General Assembly; and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined by law.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote six months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly and other civil officers for the county or district in which he resides; *Provided*, That no person shall be disqualified from voting in any election on account of color, who is now, by the laws of this State, a competent witness in a court of justice against a white man. All free men of color shall be exempt from military duty in time of peace, and also from paying a free poll-tax.

SEC. 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage persons who may be convicted of infamous crimes.

SEC. 3. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest or summons during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from them.

SEC. 4. In all elections to be made by the General Assembly the members thereof shall vote *à la voce*, and their votes shall be entered on the journal. All other elections shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators sworn to try the officer impeached.

SEC. 3. The House of Representatives shall elect, from their own body, three members, whose duty it shall be to prosecute impeachments. No impeachment shall be tried until the Legislature shall have adjourned *sine die*, when the Senate shall proceed to try such impeachment.

SEC. 4. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the inferior courts, Chancellors, Attorneys for the State, and Secretary of State shall be liable to impeachment whenever they may, in the opinion of the House of Representatives, commit any crime in their official capacity which may require disqualification; but judgment shall only extend to removal from office and disqualification to fill any office thereafter. The party shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 5. Justices of the Peace and other civil officers not hereinbefore mentioned, for crimes or misdemeanors in office, shall be liable to indictment in such courts as the Legislature may direct; and, upon conviction, shall be removed from office by said court as if found guilty on impeachment, and shall be subject to such other punishment as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such other inferior courts as the Legislature shall from time to time ordain and establish in the Judges thereof and in Justices of the Peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction in corporation courts as may be deemed necessary.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges, one of whom shall reside in each of the grand divisions of the State. The concurrence of two of the Judges shall, in every case, be necessary to a decision. The jurisdiction of this court shall be appellate only, under such restrictions and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by law; but it may possess such other jurisdiction as is now conferred by law on the present Supreme Court. Said courts shall be held at one place, and at one place only, in each of three grand divisions of the State.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall, by joint vote of both Houses, appoint Judges of the several courts of law and equity, but courts may be established to be holden by Justices of the Peace. Judges of the Supreme Court shall be thirty-five years of age, and shall be elected for the term of twelve years.

SEC. 4. The Judges of such inferior courts as the Legislature may establish shall be thirty years of age, and shall be elected for the term of eight years.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall elect Attorneys for the State by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, who shall hold their offices for the term of six years. In all cases where an Attorney for any district fails or refuses to attend and prosecute according to law, the court shall have power to appoint an Attorney *pro tempore*.

SEC. 6. Judges and Attorneys for the State may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, each House voting separately; but two-thirds of the members to which each House may be entitled must concur in such vote. The vote shall be determined by ayes and noes, and the names of the members voting for or against the Judge or Attorney for the State, together with the cause or causes of removal, shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. The Judge or Attorney for the State against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereupon.

SEC. 7. The Judges of the supreme or inferior courts shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the time for which they are elected. They shall not be allowed any fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any office of trust or profit under this State or the United States.

SEC. 8. The jurisdiction of such inferior courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish, shall be regulated by law.

SEC. 9. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.

SEC. 10. Judges or Justices of the inferior courts of law as the Legislature may establish, may have power in all civil cases to issue writs of *certiorari* to remove any cause, or the transcript of the record thereof, from any inferior jurisdiction into said court on sufficient cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

SEC. 11. No Judge of the supreme or inferior courts shall preside on the trial of any cause in the event of which he may be interested, or where either of the parties shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity, within such degrees as may be prescribed by law, or in which he may have been of counsel, or in which he may have presided in any inferior court, except by consent of all the parties. In case all or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall thus be disqualified from presiding on the trial of any cause or causes, the court, or the Judges thereof, shall certify the same to the Governor of the State, and he shall forthwith specially commission the requisite number of men of law knowledge for the trial and determination thereof. In case of sickness of any of the Judges of the supreme or inferior courts so that they or any of them are unable to attend, the Legislature shall be authorized to make provision by the general laws that special judges may be appointed to attend said courts.

SEC. 12. All writs and other process shall run in the name of the State of Tennessee, and bear test and be signed by the respective Clerks. Indictments shall conclude: "*Against the peace and dignity of the State.*"

SEC. 13. Judges of the Supreme Court shall appoint their Clerks, who shall hold their offices for the period of six years. Chancellors (if courts of chancery shall be established) shall appoint their Clerks and Masters, who shall hold their offices for the period of six years. Clerks of the inferior courts, holden in the respective counties or districts, shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, for the term of four years. Any Clerk may be removed from office for malfea-

sance, incompetency, or neglect of duty, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 14. No fine shall be laid on any citizen of this State that shall exceed fifty dollars, unless it shall be assessed by a jury of his peers, who shall assess the fine at the time they find the fact, if they think the fine should be more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 15. The different counties of this State shall be laid off, as the General Assembly may direct, into districts of convenient size, so that the whole number in each county shall not be more than twenty-five, or four for every one hundred square miles. There shall be two Justices of the Peace and one Constable elected in each district by the qualified voters therein, except districts including county towns, which shall elect three Justices and two Constables. The jurisdiction of said officers shall be co-extensive with the county. Justices of the Peace shall be elected for the term of six and Constables for the term of two years. Upon the removal of either of said officers from the district in which he was elected his office shall become vacant from the time of such removal. Justices of the Peace shall be commissioned by the Governor. The Legislature shall have power to provide for the appointment of an additional number of Justices of the Peace in incorporated towns.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. There shall be elected in each county, by the qualified voters therein, one Sheriff, one Trustee, one Register—the Sheriff and Trustee for two years and the Register for four years; *Provided*, No person shall be eligible to the office of Sheriff more than six years in any term of eight years. There shall be elected for each county, by the Justices of the Peace, one Coroner and one Ranger, who shall hold their offices for two years. Said officers shall be removed for malfeasance or neglect of duty, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. Should a vacancy occur subsequent to an election in the office of Sheriff, Trustee, or Register, it shall be filled by the Justices; if in that of the Clerk to be elected by the people, it shall be filled by the court; and the person so appointed shall continue in office until his successor shall be elected and qualified; and such office shall be filled by the qualified voters at the first election for any of the county officers.

SEC. 3. There shall be a Treasurer or Treasurers appointed for the State by the joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, who shall hold their offices for two years.

SEC. 4. The election of all officers and the filling of all vacancies not otherwise directed or provided by this Constitution, shall be made in such manner as the Legislature shall direct.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall provide that the election of the county and other officers by the people shall not take place at the same time that the general elections are held for members of Congress, members of the Legislature, and Governor. The elections shall commence and terminate on the same day.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. All militia officers shall be elected by persons subject to military

duty within the bounds of their several companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, under such rules and regulations as the Legislature may, from time to time, direct and establish.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant-general and his other staff officers; the Majors-general, Brigadiers-general, and commanding officers of regiments, shall respectively appoint their staff officers.

SEC. 3. The Legislature shall pass laws exempting citizens belonging to any sect or denomination of religion the tenets of which are known to be opposed to the bearing of arms, from attending private and general musters.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. Whereas, ministers of the gospel are, by their profession, dedicated to God and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions; therefore, no minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination whatever, shall be eligible to a seat in either House of the Legislature.

SEC. 2. No person who denies the being of God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil department of this State.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel, or knowingly be the bearer of a challenge to fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be an aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right to hold any office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be punished otherwise in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit under this Constitution or any law made in pursuance thereof, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath to support the Constitution of this State and of the United States, and an oath of office.

SEC. 2. Each member of the Senate and House of Representatives shall, before they proceed to business, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of this State and of the United States, and also the following oath: "I, _____, do solemnly swear [or affirm] that, as a member of this General Assembly, I will, in all appointments, vote without favor, affection, partiality, or prejudice; and that I will not propose or assent to any bill, vote, or resolution which shall appear to me injurious to the people, or consent to any act or thing whatever that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges as declared by the Constitution of this State."

SEC. 3. Any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, money, or otherwise, shall suffer such punishment as the laws shall direct; and any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give, promise, or bestow any such reward to be elected, shall thereby be rendered incapable, for six years, to serve in the office for which he was elected, and be subject to such further punishment at the Legislature shall direct.

SEC. 4. New counties may be established by the Legislature, to consist of not less than three hundred and fifty square miles, and which shall contain a popu-

lation of four hundred and fifty qualified voters. No line of such county shall approach the court-house of any old county from which it may be taken nearer than twelve miles. No part of a county shall be taken to form a new county or a part thereof without the consent of a majority of the qualified voters in such part taken off; and in all cases where an old county may be reduced for the purpose of forming a new one, the seat of justice in said old county shall not be removed without the concurrence of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature, nor shall said old county be reduced to less than six hundred and twenty-five square miles; *Provided, however,* That the county of Bedford may be reduced to four hundred and seventy-five square miles; and there shall not be laid off more than one new county on the west and one on the east adjoining the county of the dividing line, a majority of the qualified voters of said county voting in favor of said division; the counties of Carter, Rhea, and Humphreys shall not be divided into more than two counties each, nor shall more than one new county be taken out of the territory now composing the counties of Tipton, and Dyer; nor shall the seats of justice in the counties of Rhea, Carter, Tipton, and Dyer be removed without the concurrence of both branches of the Legislature. The county of Sullivan may be reduced below the contents of six hundred and twenty-five square miles, but the line of any new county which may hereafter be laid off shall not approach the county seat of said county nearer than ten miles. The counties of Marion and Bledsoe shall not be reduced below one thousand qualified voters of each in forming a new county or counties.

SEC. 5. The citizens who may be included in any new county shall vote with the county or counties from which they may have been stricken off for members of Congress, for Governor, and for members of the General Assembly, until the next apportionment of members of the General Assembly after the establishment of such new county.

ARTICLE XI.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. All laws and ordinances now in force and use in this State, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall continue in force and use until they shall expire, or be altered or repealed by the Legislature.

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in this Constitution shall impair the validity of any debts or contracts, or affect any rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceedings in courts of justice.

SEC. 3. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays thereon, and referred to the General Assembly then next to be chosen, and shall be published six months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the General Assembly then next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such

manner and at such times as the General Assembly shall prescribe. And if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of all the citizens of the State voting for Representatives voting in their favor, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution. When any amendment or amendments to the Constitution shall be proposed in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, the same shall, at each of the said sessions, be read three times on three several days in each House. The Legislature shall not propose amendments to the Constitution oftener than once in six years.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall have no power to grant divorces, but may authorize the courts of justice to grant them for such causes as may be specified by law; *Provided*, That such laws be general and uniform in their operation throughout the State.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall have no power to authorize lotteries for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in this State.

SEC. 6. The Legislature shall fix the rate of interest, and the rate so established shall be equal and uniform throughout the State.

SEC. 7. The Legislature shall have no power to suspend any general law for the benefit of any particular individuals, nor to pass any law for the benefit of individuals inconsistent with the general laws of the land; nor to pass any law granting to any individual or individuals rights, privileges, immunities, or exemptions other than such as may be by the same law extended to any member of the community who may be able to bring himself within the provisions of such law; *Provided always*, The Legislature shall have power to grant such charters of corporation they may deem expedient for the public good.

SEC. 8. The Legislature shall have the right to vest such powers in the courts of justice, with regard to private and local affairs, as may be expedient.

SEC. 9. A well-regulated system of internal improvement is calculated to develop the resources of the State and promote the happiness and prosperity of her citizens; therefore it ought to be encouraged by the General Assembly.

SEC. 10. Knowledge, learning, and virtue being essential to the preservation of republican institutions, and the diffusion of the opportunities and advantages of education throughout the different portions of the State being highly conducive to the promotion of this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, in all future periods of this Government, to cherish literature and science. And the fund called the "common school fund," and all the lands and proceeds thereof, dividends, stocks, and other property of every description whatever, heretofore by law appropriated by the General Assembly of this State for the use of common schools, and all such as shall hereafter be appropriated, shall remain a perpetual fund, the principal of which shall never be diminished by legislative appropriation; and the interest thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of common schools throughout the State, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof; and no law shall be made authorizing said fund, or any part thereof, to be diverted to any other use than the support and encouragement of common schools. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to appoint a Board of Commissioners, for such term of time as they may think proper, who shall have the general superintendence of

said fund, and who shall make a report of the condition of same from time to time under such rules, regulations, and restrictions as may be required by law; *Provided*, That if at any time hereafter a division of the public lands of the United States, or of the money arising from the sales of such lands, shall be made among the individual States, the part of such lands or money coming to this State shall be devoted to the purposes of education and internal improvement, and shall never be applied to any other purpose.

SEC. 11. The above provisions shall not be construed to prevent the Legislature from carrying into effect any laws that have been passed in favor of the colleges, universities, or academies, or from authorizing heirs or distributees to receive and enjoy escheated property under such rules and regulations as from time to time may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 12. The declaration of rights, hereto prefixed, is declared to be a part of the Constitution of this State, and shall never be violated on any pretense whatever. And to guard against transgression of the high powers we have delegated, we declare that every thing in the Bill of Rights contained is excepted out of the general powers of the Government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of the Constitution, it is declared that all officers, civil and military, shall continue to hold their offices; and all functions appertaining to the same shall be exercised and performed according to the existing laws and Constitution until the end of the first session of the General Assembly which shall sit under this Constitution, and until the Government can be re-organized and put into operation under this Constitution, in such manner as the first General Assembly aforesaid shall prescribe, and no longer.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly which shall sit after the first apportionment of representation under the new Constitution, to wit, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, shall, within the first week after the commencement of the session, designate and fix the seat of government; and when so fixed, it shall not be removed except by the consent of two-thirds of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The first and second sessions of the General Assembly under this Constitution shall be held at Nashville.

SEC. 3. Until a land-office shall be opened so as to enable the citizens south and west of the congressional reservation line to obtain titles upon their claims of occupancy, those who hold lands by virtue of such claims shall be eligible to serve in all capacities where a freehold is, by the laws of the State, made a requisite qualification.

Done in convention, at Nashville, this the thirtieth (30th) day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the fifty-ninth. WILLIAM B. CARTER, *President*.

WILLIAM K. HILL, *Secretary*.

ORDINANCE.

I. *Ordered*, That it shall be the duty of the several officers of this State, authorized by law to hold elections for members of the General Assembly, to open

and hold an election at the places of holding the elections for members to the General Assembly in their respective counties, on the first Thursday and Friday in March next, for the purpose of receiving the votes of such qualified voters as may desire to vote for the adoption of this amended Constitution; *Provided*, That no person shall be deemed a qualified voter in said election, except such as are included within the provisions of the first section of the fourth article of this amended Constitution.

II. *Ordered*, That it shall be the duty of said returning officers in each county in this State to prepare poll-books, which shall be opened on said days of election, and in which shall be enrolled the name of each voter by the assistance of clerks, who shall be appointed and sworn as clerks in other elections. Said officers shall prepare a ballot-box in which shall be placed the ticket of each voter. Each ticket shall have written thereon the words: "I ratify the amended Constitution," or, if the voter is opposed to it, "I reject the amended Constitution," or the words "Ratification" or "Rejection," or some such words as will distinctly convey the intention of the voter. The justices of the several county courts in this State, at some time previous to the day of said election, shall appoint three inspectors for each precinct, and in case of the failure of the court to appoint inspectors, then said returning officers shall appoint them. It shall be duty of said returning officers, in the presence of the said inspectors, to count the votes given for the ratification and rejection of the Constitution, of which they shall keep a true and correct estimate in said poll-book. Said returning officers shall deposit the original poll-books of said election with the Clerk of the County Court in their respective counties, and shall, within five days after said election, make out duplicate statements of the number of votes in their respective counties for ratifying and rejecting, and shall forward by mail one of said certificates to the Governor, one to the Secretary of State, and shall likewise deposit one with the Clerk of the County Court. It shall be duty of said several clerks carefully to examine the said poll-books, and forthwith to certify to the Secretary of State a full, true, and perfect statement of the number of votes taken for and against the Constitution, as appears from the poll-books filed in their office. Should said returning officer, or any of them, fail to make return in due time as above directed, the Secretary of State shall then be authorized to dispatch a special messenger for the purpose of obtaining a certified copy of the result of said election.

III. *Ordered*, That upon the receipt of said returns, it shall be duty of the Governor, Secretary of State, and any one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or any two of the said named officers, to compare the votes given in said election for the ratification and rejection of the amended Constitution; and if it shall appear from said returns that a majority of all the votes given in said election is for ratifying the amended Constitution, then it shall be the duty of the Governor forthwith to make proclamation of that fact, and thenceforth this amended Constitution shall be ordained and established as the Constitution of the State of Tennessee. It shall be, moreover, the duty of the Governor, in and by said proclamation, to command the Sheriffs and other officers directed by law to hold and superintend elections, to open the polls of elections at the

places of holding elections for members of the General Assembly in their respective counties on the first Thursday in August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, for the purpose of electing a Governor and for the election of Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly of this State from the several districts and counties, as mentioned and described in this ordinance, at which time and places elections shall be also held for members of Congress, and said officers shall make return of said elections under the same rules and regulations as are now required by the existing laws; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to record the returns made from each county or district, and the result of said election in a bound book to be preserved in his office.

IV. *Be it further ordered*, That if any Sheriff or other acting officer shall fail within the time prescribed by this ordinance to discharge any of the duties hereby required, such Sheriff or other returning officer so failing as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay the sum of five thousand dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in any of the courts of record in this State, to be sued for in the name of the Governor for the use and benefit of the common schools.

V. *Be it further ordered*, That until the first enumeration and apportionment of representation in one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, as directed by the amended Constitution, the following districts shall be formed, each of which shall elect one Senator, and the polls of election shall be compared at the several places herein mentioned on the first Monday succeeding the day of election, to wit:

The counties of Carter, Sullivan, and Washington shall form one district, and the polls shall be compared in the town of Jonesborough.

The counties of Greene and Hawkins shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared in the town of Greeneville.

The counties of Cocke, Sevier, Jefferson, and Blount shall form one district, and the polls shall be compared in the town of Sevierville.

The counties of Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson, and Morgan shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared at the house of Robert Glenn, Esq., in Campbell County.

The counties of Knox and Roane shall form one district, and the polls shall be compared at Campbell's Station.

The counties of Monroe and McMinn shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared in the town of Athens.

The counties of Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, and Hamilton shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared at the town of Dallas.

The counties of Warren and Franklin shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared at Hillsborough.

The counties of Overton, Jackson, Fentress, and White shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared at Livingston.

The counties of Lincoln and Giles shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared at the house of John Kennedy.

The counties of Smith and Sumner shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared at Hartsville.

The county of Bedford shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared at Shelbyville.

The county of Maury shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared in Columbia.

The county of Rutherford shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared in Murfreesboro.

The county of Davidson shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared in the city of Nashville.

The county of Williamson shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared in the town of Franklin.

The counties of Lawrence, Wayne, and Hickman shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared at Catron & Napier's Furnace.

The counties of Dickson, Stewart, and Humphreys shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared at Simmons' old place on Yellow Creek.

The counties of Robertson and Montgomery shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared at Port Royal.

The county of Wilson shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared at Lebanon.

The counties of Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared in Somerville.

The counties of Madison, Haywood, and Tipton shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared in Brownsville.

The counties of Carroll, Gibson, and Dyer shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared in Trenton.

The counties of Henry, Weakley, and Obion shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared in Dresden.

The counties of Henderson, Perry, McNairy, and Hardin shall compose one district, and the polls shall be compared at the house of James Wright, in Hardin County.

And until said enumeration and apportionment of one thousand eight hundred and forty-one the counties of Carter, Sullivan, Hawkins, Washington, Greene, Cocke, Sevier, Jefferson, Blount, Grainger, Claiborne, Knox, Roane, Monroe, McMinn, Rhea, and Bledsoe shall each elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at their respective court-houses.

The counties of Sullivan and Hawkins shall jointly elect one Representative, and shall compare the polls at Kingsport.

The counties of Greene and Washington shall jointly elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at the house of Joshua Royston, Esq.

The counties of Knox and Roane shall jointly elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Campbell Station.

The counties of Monroe and McMinn shall jointly elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Athens.

The counties of Campbell, Anderson, and Morgan shall jointly elect two Representatives, and the polls shall be compared at the house of James Ross, Esq., in Anderson County.

The counties of Marion and Hamilton shall jointly elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Dallas.

The counties of Warren, Bedford, Franklin, Lincoln, Giles, Maury, Rutherford, Williamson, Davidson, Wilson, Smith, and Sumner shall each elect two Representatives, and the polls shall be compared at their respective court-houses.

The counties of Lawrence, Wayne, Hickman, Dickson, Humphreys, Montgomery, Stewart, Robertson, Overton, Jackson, Fentress, White, Hardin, McNairy, Hardeman, Fayette, Shelby, Perry, Henderson, Madison, Haywood, Tipton, Carroll, Gibson, Henry, and Weakley shall elect each one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at their respective court-houses.

The counties of Dyer and Obion shall jointly elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at the house of William Terrel, Esq., in Dyer County.

The returns of elections for Representatives shall be made at the several places herein pointed out, on the first Saturday succeeding the day of the election.

WILLIAM B. CARTER, *President*.

WILLIAM K. HILL, *Secretary*.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1834.

- Carter*.—William B. Carter.
Washington.—Matthew Stephenson.
Sullivan.—Abraham McClellan.
Greene.—Robert J. McKinney.
Hawkins.—John A. McKinney.
Jefferson, Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell.—Calloway Hodges, Gray Garrett, Richard Bradshaw.
Cocke, Sevier.—William C. Roadman.
Knox.—Joseph A. Mabry.
Blount.—James Gillespie.
Monroe.—Bradley Kimbrough.
McMinn.—John Neal.
Koane.—James I. Greene.
Anderson, Morgan.—John Whitson.
Rhea, Hamilton.—William T. Senter.
Bledsoe, Marion.—John Kelly.
Washington, Greene, Sevier, Cocke, Monroe, Blount, McMinn.—John McGahey.
Overton, Fentress.—Hugh C. Armstrong.
Jackson.—James W. Smith.
White.—Richard Nelson.
Warren.—Isaac Hill.
Franklin.—George W. Richardson.
Warren, Franklin.—William C. Smart.
Smith, Sumner.—John J. White, Robert Allen, Isaac Walton.
- Wilson*.—Burchett Douglass, Robert M. Burton.
Rutherford.—William Ledbetter, Henry Ridley.
Bedford.—Joseph Kincaid, Jonathan Webster.
Lincoln, Giles.—James Fulton, A. A. Kincannon, Thomas C. Porter.
Davidson.—Francis B. Fogg, Robert Weakley.
Williamson.—Newton Cannon, William G. Childress.
Maury.—Terry H. Cahal, Robert L. Cobb.
Robertson.—Richard Cheatham.
Montgomery.—Willie Blount.
Dickson, Stewart, Humphreys.—James Gray, John Montgomery.
Hickman, Wayne, Lawrence.—Bolling Gordon, Henry Sharp.
Henry.—Peter Kendall.
Carroll.—Ennis Ury.
Henderson.—John Purdy.
Hardin, Perry, McNairy.—James Scott, Maclin Cross.
Madison.—Adam Huntsman.
Hardeman.—Julius C. N. Robertson.

Fayette.—West Humphries.

Shelby.—Adam R. Alexander.

Gibson, Dyer.—Nelson I. Hope.

Weakley, Obion.—G. W. L. Marr.

Haywood, Tipton.—William H. Loving.

The Constitution of 1834 was framed by a convention which met at Nashville May 19, 1834, and adjourned August 30, 1834; was ratified by the people on March 5 and 6, 1835, by vote of 42,666 for to 17,691 against.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF 1834.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 3. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at large, and the Judges of such inferior courts as the Legislature may establish shall be elected by the qualified voters residing within the bounds of any district or circuit to which such inferior Judge or Judges, either of law or equity, may be assigned, by ballot, in the same manner that members of the General Assembly are elected. Courts may be established to be holden by Justices of the Peace. Judges of the Supreme Court shall be thirty-five years of age, and shall be elected for the term of eight years.

SEC. 4. The Judges of such inferior courts as the Legislature may establish shall be thirty years of age, and shall be elected for the term of eight years.

SEC. 5. An Attorney-general for the State shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at large, and the Attorney for the State for any circuit or district to which a Judge of an inferior court may be assigned shall be elected by the qualified voters within the bounds of such district or circuit in the same manner that members of the General Assembly are elected; all said Attorneys, both for the State and circuit or district, shall hold their office for the term of six years. In all cases where the Attorney for any district fails or refuses to attend and prosecute according to law, the court shall have power to appoint an Attorney *pro tempore*. The Legislature shall appoint a day for holding the election of Judges and Attorneys-general separate and apart from the day already prescribed or hereafter to be prescribed by the Legislature for holding the elections for State and county officers. (Ratified 1853.)

At a convention held at Nashville, assembled January 9, 1865, and adjourned January 26, 1865, the following amendments were made to the Constitution of 1834, and were ratified by vote of the people February 22, 1865, of 21,104 votes for and 40 votes against, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. That slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, are hereby forever abolished and prohibited throughout the State.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall make no law recognizing the right of property in man.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. Section thirty-one of the second article of the Constitution, which is as follows: "The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owner or owners," is hereby abrogated.

SEC. 2. "The declaration of independence and ordinance dissolving the Federal relations between the State of Tennessee and the United States of America," passed and promulgated by the Legislature of Tennessee on the sixth day of May, 1861, by which the State was declared separated from the Federal Union, and all laws and ordinances by which Tennessee became a member of the Federal Union annulled and abrogated, was in like manner an act of treason and usurpation, unconstitutional, null, and void.

SEC. 3. The convention, agreement, and military leagues entered into by the commissioners of the so-called Confederate States of America, made May 7, 1861, and on the same day ratified and confirmed by the Legislature, was an act of treason, usurpation, unconstitutional, null, and void.

SEC. 4. No statute of limitations shall be held to operate from and after the sixth day of May, 1861, until such time hereafter as the Legislature may prescribe, nor shall any writ of error be refused or abated in any cause, or suit decided since the sixth day of May, 1861, and prior to this time, by reason of any lapse of time; and in all actions for torts brought, or which may hereafter be brought in, the courts of this State by attachment levied upon the property of the defendant, the court shall have power to proceed to judgment and collection of the same as upon contracts, without personal service of process upon the defendant, until the Legislature may see fit to change the law in such cases.

SEC. 5. All laws and ordinances and resolutions, as well as all acts done in pursuance thereof, under the authority of the usurped State government after the declared independence of the State of Tennessee, on or after the sixth day of May, 1861, were unconstitutional, null, and void from the beginning; *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed as to affect any judicial decisions made by the State courts held at times differing from those provided by law prior to May 6, 1861; said judicial decisions being made pursuant to the laws of the State of Tennessee enacted previous to said date, and between parties present in court and litigating their rights.

SEC. 6. All laws, ordinances, and resolutions of the usurped State government, passed on or after the sixth day of May, 1861, providing for the issuance of State bonds, also all notes of the Bank of Tennessee, or any of its branches, issued on or after the sixth day of May, 1861, and all debts created or contracted in the name of the State by said authority, are unconstitutional, null, and void;

and no Legislature shall hereafter have power to pass any act authorizing the payment of said bonds or debts, or providing for the redemption of said notes.

SEC. 7. All civil and military officers which have been or may hereafter be appointed by the acting Governor of the State are hereby ratified and affirmed, and they shall continue to hold and exercise the functions of their respective offices until their successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified as by the laws and Constitution of the State and United States.

SEC. 8. That the proposed amendments to the Constitution and the Schedule thereto be submitted to the people at the ballot-box on the twenty-second day of February next, and that upon the adoption thereof by the people, an election shall be held on the fourth day of March next for Governor and members of the Legislature, the latter to be voted for by general ticket, upon the basis prescribed in the act apportioning representation in the State, passed on the nineteenth day of February, 1852, to assemble at the capitol on the first Monday in April next, said officers to continue in office until their successors shall be elected and qualified under the regular biennial election of 1867; *Provided*, That said apportionment be so modified as to give to the counties of Johnson, Carter, Campbell, Anderson, Union, Sevier, Macon, and Hancock each one member; and the district composed of the counties of Fentress, Morgan, Scott, and Cumberland one additional member in the House of Representatives.

SEC. 9. The qualifications of voters and the limitation of the elective franchise may be determined by the General Assembly which shall first assemble under the amended Constitution.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That at the election in February those in favor of the foregoing amendments and Schedule shall deposit a ballot, on which shall be written "Ratification," and those who are opposed shall deposit a ballot on which shall be written "Rejection."

Resolved, That when the above amendments to the Constitution of the State of Tennessee shall be submitted to the people of the State for their ratification or rejection, and at the first election held under said Constitution as amended, if ratified by the people, no person shall be permitted to vote unless he first take the following oath at the polls; and the name of each voter shall be written upon the back of his ticket, and it shall be the duty of the judges and clerks of said election to preserve said tickets, and file them with the Clerks of the County Courts of their respective counties for future reference; *Provided*, That this oath shall not be required of the citizens who are well known to the judges to have been unconditional Union men; *Provided also*, That voters otherwise qualified may vote within any county of the State, and, if in the military service, wherever they may be on the day of election; and that the commanding officer of each regiment, battalion, detachment, battery, or hospital is empowered to hold such election:

OATH.

I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all enemies; that I am an active

friend of the Government of the United States, and the enemy of the so-called Confederate States; that I ardently desire the suppression of the present rebellion against the Government of the United States; that I sincerely rejoice in the triumph of the armies and navies of the United States, and in the defeat and overthrow of the armies, navies, and of all armed combinations in the so-called Confederate States; that I will cordially oppose all armistices or negotiations for peace with rebels in arms until the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, shall be established over all the people of every State and Territory embraced within the National Union; and that I will heartily aid and assist the loyal people in whatever measures may be adopted for the attainment of those ends; and, further, that I take this oath freely and voluntarily, and without mental reservation; so help me God!

Resolved, That the returns of the election shall be made to the Secretary of State, and the result be declared by the proclamation of the acting Governor.

Resolved, That the convention do nominate and offer to the people a candidate for Governor, and that the delegates from the several senatorial and representative districts be requested to nominate and present to the convention candidates for their respective districts to be placed upon the general legislative ticket; *Provided*, If the Union people of any district shall desire to make another selection, that they have the opportunity to do so.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to fill all vacancies that may occur in the list of candidates and officers for holding elections solicited by the convention.

Resolved, That the names of such as may be selected shall be forwarded to the chairman at Nashville on or before the tenth day of February next, when the chairman shall publish the complete list in the papers of the State.

NOTE.—The convention that proposed the foregoing amendments to the Constitution of 1834 was not composed of delegates elected by the people of the respective counties of the State, but was a mass-meeting of the "Union men" of the State. Governor Andrew Johnson, then acting as military Governor, took the position that this convention, under the power inherent in the people, had the right to submit any change in the organic law, and that such change being submitted in this way, when ratified by a vote of the people, became a part of the organic law. That opinion prevailed in the convention, and the amendments then adopted became a part of the Constitution of 1834, and were, as such, acquiesced in until the Constitution of 1870 was adopted.

ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

The following is Chapter 1, Acts of second extra session of the Thirty-third General Assembly, "to submit to a vote of the people an ordinance dissolving Tennessee's relations with the Union," passed May 6, 1861 :

CHAPTER I.

AN ACT TO SUBMIT TO A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That immediately after the passage of this act the Governor of this State shall, by proclamation, direct the Sheriffs of the several counties of this State to open and hold an election at the various voting precincts in their respective counties on the eighth day of June, 1861; that said Sheriffs, or in the absence of the Sheriffs the Coroner of the county, shall immediately advertise the election contemplated by this act; that said Sheriffs appoint a deputy to hold said election for each voting precinct, and that said deputy appoint three judges and two clerks for each precinct; and if no officer shall, from any cause, attend any voting precinct to open and hold said election, then any Justice of the Peace, or in the absence of any Justice of the Peace, any respectable *freeholder*, may appoint an officer, judges, and clerks to open and hold said election. Said officers, judges, and clerks shall be sworn as now required by law, and who, after being so sworn, shall open and hold an election, open and close at the time of day and in the manner now required by law in elections for members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That at said election the following declaration shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the State of Tennessee for their ratification or rejection :

"DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND ORDINANCE DISSOLVING THE FEDERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"*First*.—We, the people of the State of Tennessee, waiving any expression of opinion as to the abstract doctrine of secession, but asserting the right, as a free and independent people, to alter, reform, or abolish our form of government in such manner as we think proper, do ordain and declare that all the laws and ordinances by which the State of Tennessee became a member of the Federal Union of the United States of America are hereby abrogated and annulled, and that all obligations on our part be withdrawn therefrom; and we do hereby resume all the rights, functions, and powers which, by any of said laws and ordinances, were conveyed to the Government of the United States, and absolve

ourselves from all the obligations, restraints, and duties incurred thereto; and do hereby henceforth become a free, sovereign, and independent State.

“Second.—We furthermore declare and ordain that Article X., Sections 1 and 2, of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, which requires members of the General Assembly and all officers, civil and military, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, abrogated and annulled; and all parts of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee making citizenship of the United States a qualification for office, and recognizing the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of this State are in like manner abrogated and annulled.

“Third.—We furthermore ordain and declare that all rights acquired and vested under the Constitution of the United States, or under any act of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, or under any laws of this State, and not incompatible with this ordinance, shall remain in force and have the same effect as if this ordinance had not been passed.”

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That said election shall be by ballot; that those voting for the declaration and ordinance shall have written or printed on their ballots “Separation,” and those voting against it shall have written or printed on their ballots “No separation;” that the clerks holding said election shall keep regular scrolls of the voters as now required by law in the election of members to the General Assembly; that the clerks and judges shall certify the same, with the number of votes for “Separation,” and the number of votes “No separation.” The officer holding the election shall return the same to the Sheriff of the county, at the county seat, on the Monday next after the election. The Sheriff shall immediately make out, certify, and send to the Governor the number of votes polled, and the number of votes for “Separation,” and the number “No separation,” and file one of the original scrolls with the Clerk of the County Court; that upon comparing the vote by the Governor, in the office of the Secretary of State—which shall be at least by the twenty-fourth day of June, 1861, and may be sooner if the returns are all received by the Governor—if a majority of the votes polled shall be for “Separation,” the Governor shall by his proclamation make it known, and declare all connection by the State of Tennessee with the Federal Union dissolved, and that Tennessee is a free, independent Government—free from all obligation to or connection with the Federal Government. And that the Governor shall cause “the vote by counties” to be published, the number for “Separation,” and the number “No separation,” whether a majority vote for “Separation” or “No separation.”

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That in the election to be held under the provisions of this act, upon the declaration submitted to the people, all volunteers and other persons connected with the service of this State, qualified to vote for members of the Legislature in the counties where they reside, shall be entitled to vote in any county in the State where they may be in active service, or under orders, or on parole at the time of said election; and all other voters shall vote in the county where they reside, as now required by law in voting for members to the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That at the same time, and under the rules and

regulations prescribed for the election hereinbefore ordered, the following ordinance shall be submitted to the popular vote, to wit:

"An Ordinance for the Adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.—We, the people of Tennessee, solemnly impressed by the perils which surround us, do hereby adopt and ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, ordained and established at Montgomery, Alabama, on the eighth day of February, 1861, to be in force during the existence thereof, or until such time as we may supersede it by the adoption of a permanent Constitution."

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That those in favor of the adoption of said Provisional Constitution, and thereby securing to Tennessee equal representation in the deliberations and councils of the Confederate States shall have written or printed on their ballots the word "Representation;" those opposed, the words "No Representation."

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That in the event the people shall adopt the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States at the election herein ordered, it shall be the duty of the Governor forthwith to issue writs of election for delegates to represent the State of Tennessee in said Provisional Government; that the State shall be represented by as many delegates as it was entitled to members of Congress to recent Congress of the United States of America, who shall be elected from the several congressional districts as now established by law, in the mode and manner now prescribed for the election of members of the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act take effect from and after its passage.

W. C. WHITTHORNE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. L. STOVALL,

Speaker of the Senate.

Passed May 6, 1861.

Ordinance of secession ratified June 8, 1861, by vote of the people.

CONVENTION WITH CONFEDERACY.

By virtue of joint resolution of the General Assembly adopted May 1, 1861, Governor Isham G. Harris appointed Gustavus A. Henry, of Montgomery County, Archibald O. W. Totten, of Madison County, and Washington Barrow, of Davidson County, commissioners of Tennessee to enter into a military league with the Confederate States. They met Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, the accredited representative of the Confederate States, at Nashville, May 7, 1861, and entered into the following agreement, to wit:

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

The State of Tennessee, looking to a speedy admission into the Confederacy established by the Confederate States of America, in accordance with the Constitution for the Provisional Government of said States, enters into the following temporary convention, agreement, and military league with the Confederate States, for the purpose of meeting pressing exigencies affecting the common rights, interests, and safety of said States and said Confederacy.

First.—Until the said State shall become a member of said Confederacy according to the Constitution of both powers, the whole military force, and military operations, offensive and defensive, of said State, in the impending conflict with the United States, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same basis, principles, and footing as if said State were now, and during the interval, a member of said Confederacy, said force, together with that of the Confederate States, to be employed for the common defense.

Second.—The State of Tennessee will, upon becoming a member of said Confederacy under the permanent Constitution of said Confederate States, if the same shall occur, turn over to said Confederate States, all the public property acquired from the United States, on the same terms and in the same manner as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like cases.

Third.—Whatever expenditures of money, if any, the said State of Tennessee shall make before she becomes a member of said Confederacy, shall be met and provided for by the Confederate States.

This convention, entered into and agreed in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, on the seventh day of May, A.D., 1861, by Henry W. Hilliard, the duly authorized commissioner to act in the matter of the Confederate States, and Gustavus A. Henry, Archibald O. W. Totten, and Washington Barrow, commissioners duly authorized to act in like manner for the State of Tennessee—the whole subject to the approval and ratification of the proper authorities of both Governments, respectively.

In testimony whereof, the parties aforesaid have herewith set their hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid, in duplicate originals.

HENRY W. HILLIARD, [SEAL.]

Commissioner for the Confederate States of America.

GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, [SEAL.]

A. O. W. TOTTON, [SEAL.]

WASHINGTON BARROW, [SEAL.]

Commissioners on the part of Tennessee.

JOINT RESOLUTION RATIFYING THE LEAGUE.

WHEREAS, A military league, offensive and defensive, was formed on the seventh day of May, 1861, by and between A. O. W. Totten, Gustavus A. Henry, and Washington Barrow, commissioners on the part of the State of Tennessee,

and H. W. Hilliard, commissioner on the part of the Confederate States of America, subject to the confirmation of the two Governments;

Be it therefore resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That said league be in all respects ratified and confirmed, and the said General Assembly hereby pledges the faith and honor of the State of Tennessee to the faithful observance of the terms and conditions of said league.

W. C. WHITTHORNE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. L. STOVALL,

Speaker of the Senate.

Adopted May 7, 1861.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America:

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries

and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained, and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent thither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as

to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments.

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely parallel in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontier the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us, we have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here, we have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declara-

tion, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.

Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, etc.

Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.

Connecticut.

Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

New York.

William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

New Jersey.

Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania.

Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,
James Smith,

George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross.

Delaware.

Cæsar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas McKean.

Maryland.

Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,
Charles Carroll,
of Carrollton.

Virginia.

George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, Jr.,
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

North Carolina.

William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

South Carolina.

Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, Jr.,
Thomas Lynch, Jr.,
Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.

Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREAMBLE.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

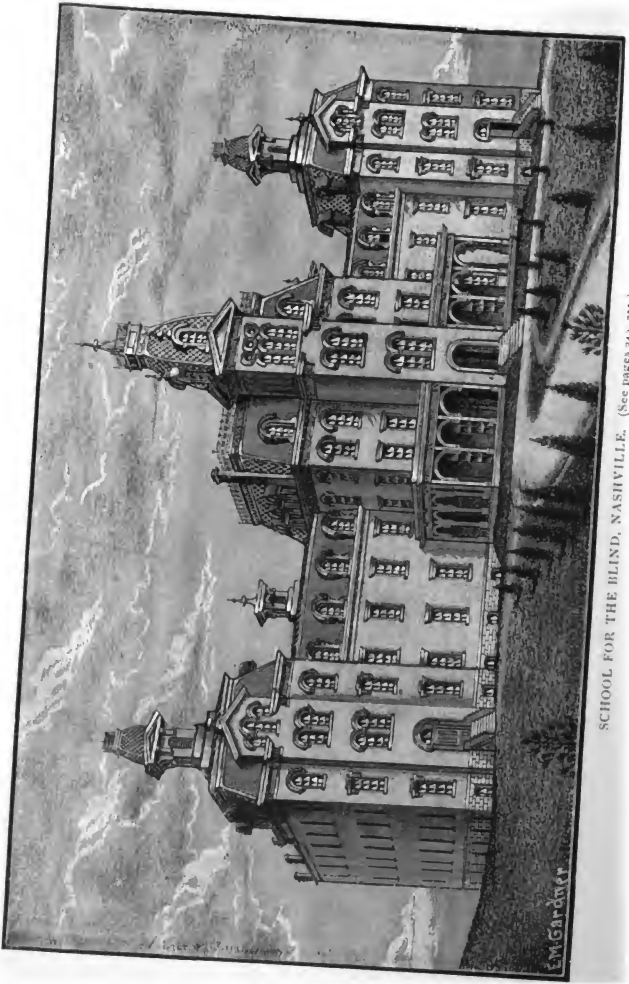
No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective number, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantation one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators



SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, NASHVILLE. (See pages 24, 311.)

from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-president of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each House shall be judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rule of its proceedings, and punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of

the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approves, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it has been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and among the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinafter directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of

one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or contract with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-president chosen for the same time, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same

shall devolve on the Vice-president; and the Congress, may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President or Vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the execu-

tive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; *Provided*, That no amendments which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to

support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gillman.

Connecticut.

William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.

Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.

William Livingston,
David Brearley,
William Patterson,
Johnathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzimmons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouverneur Morris.

Delaware.

George Reed,
Gunning Bedford, Jr.

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorman,
Rufus King,
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

Maryland.

James McHenry,
Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer,
Daniel Carroll.

Virginia.

John Blair,
James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina.

William Blount,
Richards Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina.

John Rutledge,
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,
Chas. Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia.

William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

PROPOSED BY CONGRESS AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor to be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously

ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose, immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation

from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-president shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-president shall be the Vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-president of the United States.

* ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

†ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-president of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector for President or Vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to sup-

* Declared adopted by the Secretary of State on the eighteenth day of February, 1865.

† Fourteenth Amendment, promulgated by the Secretary of State, July 28, 1868.

port the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. That Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Declared adopted by Secretary of State, March 30, 1870.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENTS.

Twelve amendments were proposed by Congress September 25, 1789, the last ten of which were adopted, and they are the first ten as given above. They were proclaimed in force December 15, 1791.

The rejected articles were as follows:

I. After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every 30,000 persons, until the number shall amount to one hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than one hundred Representatives, nor more than one for every 40,000 persons, until the number shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every 50,000 persons.

II. No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

The twelve proposed amendments were acted upon as follows:

All ratified by Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia—7.

All excepting Article I. ratified by Delaware—1.

All excepting Article II. ratified by Pennsylvania—1.

All excepting Articles I. and II. ratified by New Hampshire, New York, and Rhode Island—3.

All rejected by Connecticut, Georgia, and Massachusetts—3.

Article XI. was proposed by Congress March 12, 1794, and declared in force January 8, 1798.

Article XII. was proposed in the first session of the Eighth Congress, and declared in force September 25, 1804.

Article XIII. was proposed by Congress February 1, 1865, and declared in force December 18, 1865.

It was ratified by Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—34.

Ratified conditionally by Alabama and Mississippi. Rejected by Delaware and Kentucky—2.

Article XIV. was proposed by Congress June 13, 1866, and declared in force July 28, 1868.

It was ratified by Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—33.

Of the above, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia first rejected the amendment, but finally ratified it. New Jersey and Ohio rescinded their ratification.

No final action was taken by California—1.

Rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, and Maryland—3.

Article XV. was proposed by Congress February 26, 1869, and declared in force March 30, 1870.

It was ratified by Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—30.

Of the above Georgia and Ohio first rejected, but finally ratified. New York rescinded her ratification. The amendment was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, and Oregon—6.

No final action was taken by Tennessee—1.

RESTORATION OF TENNESSEE TO THE
UNION—1866.THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

JOINT RESOLUTION RESTORING TENNESSEE TO HER RELATIONS TO THE UNION.

WHEREAS, In the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one the government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States, and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of act of Congress, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and, whereas, said State government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States; and, whereas, the people of said State did, on the twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a Constitution of government whereby slavery was abolished, and all ordinances and laws of secession and debts contracted under same were declared void; and, whereas, a State government has been organized under said Constitution, which has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and has done other acts proclaiming and denoting loyalty; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former proper, practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Approved July 24, 1866.

CONSTITUTION OF TENNESSEE—1870.

This Constitution was framed by a convention which assembled at Nashville, January 10, 1870, and adjourned February 23, 1870; was adopted by a vote of the people of 98,128 for to 33,872 against, on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1870.

PREAMBLE AND DECLARATION.

WHEREAS, The people of the territory of the United States south of the River Ohio, having the right of admission into the General Government as a member State thereof, consistent with the Constitution of the United States,

and the act of cession of the State of North Carolina, recognizing the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio River, by their delegates and representatives in convention assembled, did, on the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, ordain and establish a Constitution or form of government, and mutually agreed with each other to form themselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Tennessee; and,

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the said State of Tennessee (pursuant to the third section of the tenth article of the Constitution), by an act passed on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An act to provide for the calling of a convention," passed in obedience to the declared will of the voters of this State, as expressed at the general election of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, did authorize and provide for the election, by the people, of delegates and representatives, to meet at Nashville, in Davidson County, on the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, for the purpose of revising and amending or changing the Constitution; and said convention did accordingly meet and form a Constitution, which was submitted to the people, and was ratified by them, on the first Friday in March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five; and,

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of said State of Tennessee, under and in virtue of the first section of the first article of the Declaration of Rights, contained in and forming a part of the existing Constitution of the State, by an act passed on the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, did provide for the calling of a convention by the people of the State, to meet at Nashville on the second Monday in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and for the election of delegates for the purpose of amending or revising the present Constitution, or forming and making a new Constitution; and,

WHEREAS, The people of the State, in the mode provided by said act, have called said convention and elected delegates to represent them therein; now, therefore,

WE, the delegates and representatives of the people of the State of Tennessee, duly elected, and in convention assembled, in pursuance of said act of Assembly, have ordained and established the following Constitution and form of government for this State, which we recommend to the people of Tennessee for their ratification; that is to say:

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION I. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety, and happi-

ness; for the advancement of those ends they have, at all times, an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 2. That government being instituted for the common benefit, the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

SEC. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any minister against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship.

SEC. 4. That no political or religious test, other than an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this State.

SEC. 5. That elections shall be free and equal; and the right of suffrage, as hereinafter declared, shall never be denied to any person entitled thereto, except upon a conviction by a jury of some infamous crime, previously ascertained and declared by law, and judgment thereon by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 6. That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and no religious or political test shall ever be required as a qualification for jurors.

SEC. 7. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that general warrants, whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offenses are not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

SEC. 8. That no man shall be taken or imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 9. That in all criminal prosecutions the accused hath the right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and in prosecutions by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the crime shall have been committed, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

SEC. 10. That no person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

SEC. 11. That laws made for the punishment of acts committed previous to the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are contrary to the principles of a free government; wherefore no *ex post facto* law shall be made.

SEC. 12. That no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate. The estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in case of natural death. If any person be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture in consequence thereof.

SEC. 13. That no person arrested and confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

SEC. 14. That no person shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by presentment, indictment, or impeachment.

SEC. 15. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the General Assembly shall declare the public safety requires it.

SEC. 16. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 17. That all courts shall be open, and every man, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the State in such manner and in such courts as the Legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 18. The Legislature shall pass no law authorizing imprisonment for debt in civil cases.

SEC. 19. That the printing presses shall be free to every person to examine the proceedings of the Legislature, or of any branch or officer of the Government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. But in prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libel the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other criminal cases.

SEC. 20. That no retrospective law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall be made.

SEC. 21. That no man's particular services shall be demanded, or property taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, or without just compensation being made therefor.

SEC. 22. That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and shall not be allowed.

SEC. 23. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by address or remonstrance.

SEC. 24. That the sure and certain defense of a free people is a well-regulated militia; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to freedom, they ought to be avoided as far as the circumstances and safety of the com-

munity will admit; and that in all cases the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil authority.

SEC. 25. That no citizen of this State, except such as are employed in the army of the United States or militia in actual service, shall be subjected to punishment under the martial or military law. That martial law, in the sense of the unrestricted power of military officers or others to dispose of the persons, liberties, or property of the citizen, is inconsistent with the principles of free government, and is not confided to any department of the government of this State.

SEC. 26. That the citizens of this State have a right to keep and to bear arms for their common defense; but the Legislature shall have power, by law, to regulate the wearing of arms with a view to prevent crime.

SEC. 27. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 28. That no citizen of this State shall be compelled to bear arms, provided he will pay an equivalent, to be ascertained by law.

SEC. 29. That an equal participation in the free navigation of the Mississippi is one of the inherent rights of the citizens of this State; it cannot, therefore, be conceded to any prince, potentate, power, person or persons whatever.

SEC. 30. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors, shall be granted or conferred in this State.

SEC. 31. That the limits and boundaries of this State being ascertained, it is declared they are as hereafter mentioned—that is to say: Beginning on the extreme height of the Stone Mountain, at the place where the line of Virginia intersects it, in latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north; running thence along the extreme height of the said mountain to the place where the Watauga River breaks through it; thence a direct course to the top of the Yellow Mountain, where Bright's road crosses the same; thence along the ridge of said mountain, between the waters of Doe River and the waters of Rock Creek, to the place where the road crosses the Iron Mountain; from thence along the extreme height of said mountain to the place where Nolichucky River runs through the same; thence to the top of the Bald Mountain; thence along the extreme height of said mountain to the Painted Rock, on French Broad River; thence along the highest ridge of said mountain to the place where it is called the Great Iron or Smoky Mountain; thence along the extreme height of said mountain to the place where it is called the Unicoi or Unaka Mountain, between the Indian towns of Cowee and Old Chota; thence along the main ridge of the said mountain to the southern boundary of this State, as described in the act of cession of North Carolina to the United States of America; and that all the territory, lands, and waters lying west of the said line, as before mentioned, and contained within the chartered limits of the State of North Carolina, are within the boundaries and limits of this State, over which the people have the right of exercising sovereignty, and the right of soil, so far as is consistent with the Constitution of the United States, recognizing the Articles of Confederation, the Bill of Rights, and Constitution of North Carolina, the cession act of the said State, and the

ordinance of Congress for the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio; *Provided*, Nothing herein contained shall extend to affect the claim or claims of individuals to any part of the soil which is recognized to them by the aforesaid cession act; *And provided also*, That the limits and jurisdiction of this State shall extend to any other land and territory now acquired, or that may hereafter be acquired, by compact or agreement with other States or otherwise, although such land and territory are not included within the boundaries hereinbefore designated.

SEC. 32. That the erection of safe and comfortable prisons, and inspection of prisons, and the humane treatment of prisoners shall be provided for.

SEC. 33. That slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, are forever prohibited in this State.

SEC. 34. The General Assembly shall make no law recognizing the right of property in man.

ARTICLE II.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the Government shall be divided into three distinct departments: The legislative, executive, and judicial.

SEC. 2. No person or persons belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in the cases herein directed or permitted.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 3. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both dependent on the people, who shall hold their offices for two years from the day of the general election.

SEC. 4. An enumeration of the qualified voters and an apportionment of the Representatives in the General Assembly shall be made in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and within every subsequent term of ten years.

SEC. 5. The number of Representatives shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration, be apportioned among the several counties or districts, according to the number of qualified voters in each, and shall not exceed seventy-five until the population of the State shall be one million and a half, and shall never exceed ninety-nine; *Provided*, That any county having two-thirds of the ratio shall be entitled to one member.

SEC. 6. The number of Senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration, be apportioned among the several counties or districts, according to the number of qualified electors in each, and shall not exceed one-third the number of Representatives. In apportioning the Senators among the different counties the fraction that may be lost by any county or counties in the apportionment of members to the House of Representatives shall be made up to such county or counties in the Senate as near as may be practicable. When a district

is composed of two or more counties they shall be adjoining, and no counties shall be divided in forming a district.

SEC. 7. The first election for Senators and Representatives shall be held on the second Tuesday in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; and forever thereafter elections for members of the General Assembly shall be held once in two years, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Said elections shall terminate the same day.

SEC. 8. The first session of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in October, 1871, at which time the term of service of the members shall commence, and expire on the first Tuesday of November, 1872, at which session the Governor elected on the second Tuesday in November, 1870, shall be inaugurated; and forever thereafter the General Assembly shall meet on the first Monday in January next ensuing the election, at which session thereof the Governor shall be inaugurated.

SEC. 9. No person shall be a Representative unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, and shall have been a citizen of this State for three years and a resident in the county he represents one year immediately preceding the election.

SEC. 10. No person shall be a Senator unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, of the age of thirty years, and shall have resided three years in this State and one year in the county or district immediately preceding the election. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office or place of trust, the appointment to which is vested in the Executive or General Assembly, except to the office of trustee of a literary institution.

SEC. 11. The Senate and House of Representatives, when assembled, shall each choose a Speaker and its other officers; be judges of the qualifications and election of its members, and sit upon its own adjournments from day to day. Not less than two-thirds of all the members to which each House shall be entitled shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 12. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the Legislature of a free State.

SEC. 13. Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 14. Each House may punish by imprisonment, during its session, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence.

SEC. 15. When vacancies happen in either House the Governor for the time being shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 16. Neither House shall, during its session, adjourn without the consent

of the other for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 17. Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other. No bill shall become a law which embraces more than one subject, that subject to be expressed in the title. All acts which repeal, revive, or amend former laws, shall recite in their caption, or otherwise, the title or substance of the law repealed, revived, or amended.

SEC. 18. Every bill shall be read once on three different days, and be passed each time in the House where it originated before transmission to the other. No bill shall become a law until it shall have been read and passed, on three different days, in each House, and shall have received on its final passage, in each House, the assent of a majority of all the members to which that House shall be entitled under the Constitution; and shall have been signed by the respective Speakers in open session—the fact of such signing to be noted on the journal; and shall have received the approval of the Governor, or shall have been otherwise passed under the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 19. After a bill has been rejected, no bill containing the same substance shall be passed into a law during the same session.

SEC. 20. The style of the laws of the State shall be: "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.*" No law of a general nature shall take effect until forty days after its passage, unless the same or the caption thereof shall state that the public welfare requires that it should take effect sooner.

SEC. 21. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish it, except such parts as the welfare of the State may require to be kept secret; the ayes and noes shall be taken in each House upon the final passage of every bill of a general character, and bills making appropriations of public moneys; and the ayes and noes of the members on any question shall, at the request of five of them, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 22. The doors of each House and of committees of the whole shall be kept open, unless when the business shall be such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 23. The sum of four dollars per day, and four dollars for every twenty-five miles traveling to and from the seat of government, shall be allowed to each member of the General Assembly elected after the ratification of this Constitution, as a compensation for their services. But no member shall be paid for more than seventy-five days of a regular session, or for more than twenty days of an extra or called session; or for any day when absent from his seat in the Legislature, unless physically unable to attend. The Senators, when sitting as a court of impeachment, shall each receive four dollars per day of actual attendance.

SEC. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws at the rise of each stated session of the General Assembly.

SEC. 25. No person who heretofore hath been, or may hereafter be, a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly, or hold any other office under the State government, until such per-

son shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be accountable or liable.

SEC. 26. No Judge of any court of law or equity, Secretary of State, Attorney-general, Register, Clerk of any court of record, or person holding any office under the authority of the United States, shall have a seat in the General Assembly, nor shall any person in this State hold more than one lucrative office at the same time; *Provided*, That no appointment in the militia, or to the office of Justice of the Peace, shall be considered a lucrative office, or operative as a disqualification to a seat in either House of the General Assembly.

SEC. 27. Any member of either House of the General Assembly shall have liberty to dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and to have the reason for his dissent entered on the journals.

SEC. 28. All property, real, personal, or mixed, shall be taxed, but the Legislature may except such as may be held by the State, by counties, cities, or towns, and used exclusively for public or corporation purposes, and such as may be held and used for purposes purely religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational, and shall except one thousand dollars' worth of personal property in the hands of each tax-payer, and the direct product of the soil in the hands of the producer and his immediate vendee. All property shall be taxed according to its value, that value to be ascertained in such manner as the Legislature shall direct, so that taxes shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. No one species of property from which a tax may be collected shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of the same value. But the Legislature shall have power to tax merchants, peddlers, and privileges in such manner as they may from time to time direct. The portion of a merchant's capital used in the purchase of merchandise sold by him to non-residents and sent beyond the State, shall not be taxed at a rate higher than the *ad valorem* tax on property. The Legislature shall have the power to levy a tax upon incomes derived from stocks and bonds that are not taxed *ad valorem*. All male citizens of this State over the age of twenty-one years, except such persons as may be exempted by law on account of age or other infirmity, shall be liable to a poll-tax of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar per annum. Nor shall any county or corporation levy a poll-tax exceeding the amount levied by the State.

SEC. 29. The General Assembly shall have power to authorize the several counties and incorporated towns in this State to impose taxes for county and corporation purposes respectively, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and all property shall be taxed according to its value, upon the principles established in regard to State taxation. But the credit of no county, city, or town shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any person, company, association, or corporation, except upon an election to be first held by the qualified voters of such county, city, or town, and the assent of three-fourths of the votes cast at said election. Nor shall any county, city, or town become a stockholder with others in any company, association, or corporation, except upon a like election, and the assent of a like majority. But the counties of Grainger, Hawkins, Hancock, Union, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, Grundy, Sumner, Smith, Fentress, Van

Buren, and the new county herein authorized to be established out of fractions of Sumner, Macon, and Smith Counties; White, Putnam, Overton, Jackson, Cumberland, Anderson, Henderson, Wayne, Cocke, Coffee, Macon, Marshall, and Roane shall be exempted out of the provisions of this section, so far that the assent of a majority of the qualified voters of either of said counties voting on the question shall be sufficient, when the credit of such county is given or loaned to any person, association, or corporation; *Provided*, That the exception of the counties above named shall not be in force beyond the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and after that period they shall be subject to the three-fourths majority applicable to the other counties of the State.

SEC. 30. No article manufactured of the produce of this State shall be taxed otherwise than to pay inspection fees.

SEC. 31. The credit of this State shall not be hereafter loaned or given to or in aid of any person, association, company, corporation, or municipality; nor shall the State become the owner, in whole or in part, of any bank, or a stockholder with others in any association, company, corporation, or municipality.

SEC. 32. No convention or General Assembly of this State shall act upon any amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress to the several States, unless such convention or General Assembly shall have been elected after such amendment is submitted.

SEC. 33. No bonds of the State shall be issued to any railroad company which at the time of its application for the same shall be in default in paying the interest upon the State bonds previously loaned to it, or that shall hereafter and before such application, sell or absolutely dispose of any State bonds loaned to it for less than par.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a Governor.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be chosen by the electors of the members of the General Assembly, at the time and places where they shall respectively vote for the members thereof. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of each House of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. He shall be at least thirty years of age, shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been a citizen of this State seven years next before his election.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall hold his office for two years, and until his succes-

sor shall be elected and qualified. He shall not be eligible more than six years in any term of eight.

SEC. 5. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the State, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States; but the militia shall not be called into service except in case of rebellion or invasion, and then only when the General Assembly shall declare by law that the public safety requires it.

SEC. 6. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

SEC. 7. He shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for his services, which shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 8. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, in which he shall state specifically the purposes for which they are to convene; but they shall enter on no legislative business except that for which they were specifically called together.

SEC. 10. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient.

SEC. 12. In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death or resignation, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the Speaker of the Senate; and in case of the death, removal from office, or resignation of the Speaker of the Senate, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 13. No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or this State, shall execute the office of Governor.

SEC. 14. When any officer, the right of whose appointment is by this Constitution vested in the General Assembly, shall, during the recess, die, or the office, by the expiration of the term, or by other means, become vacant, the Governor shall have the power to fill such vacancy by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature.

SEC. 15. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee.

SEC. 16. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Tennessee, be sealed with the State seal, and signed by the Governor.

SEC. 17. A Secretary of State shall be appointed by joint vote of the General Assembly, and commissioned during the term of four years. He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before the General Assembly; and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined by law.

SEC. 18. Every bill which may pass both Houses of the General Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor for his signature. If he approve, he shall sign it, and the same shall become a law; but if he refuse to sign it, he shall return it, with his objections thereto in writing, to the House in which it originated, and said House shall cause said objections to be entered at large upon its journals, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill notwithstanding the objections of the Executive, it shall be sent, with said objections, to the other House, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered. If approved by a majority of the whole number elected to that House, it shall become a law. The votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of all the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journals of their respective Houses. If the Governor shall fail to return any bill, with his objections, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law without his signature, unless the General Assembly, by its adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not become a law. Every joint resolution or order, except on questions of adjournment, shall likewise be presented to the Governor for his signature, and before it shall take effect shall receive his signature, and on being disapproved by him, shall in like manner be returned with his objections; and the same, before it shall take effect, shall be repassed by a majority of all the members elected to both Houses, in the manner and according to the rules prescribed in case of a bill.

ARTICLE IV.

ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State for twelve months, and of the county wherein he may offer his vote for six months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly and other civil officers for the county or district in which he resides; and there shall be no qualification attached to the right of suffrage except that each voter shall give the judges of election where he offers to vote satisfactory evidence that he has paid the poll-taxes assessed against him for such preceding period as the Legislature shall prescribe, and at such time as may be prescribed by law, without which his vote cannot be received. And all male citizens of the State shall be subject to the payment of poll-taxes and the performance of military duty within such ages as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall have power to enact laws requiring voters to vote in the election precincts in which they may reside, and laws to secure the freedom of elections and the purity of the ballot-box.

SEC. 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage persons who may be convicted of infamous crimes.

SEC. 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest or summons during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from them.

SEC. 4. In all elections to be made by the General Assembly the members thereof shall vote *viva voce*, and their votes shall be entered on the journal. All other elections shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE V.

IMPEACHMENT.

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or, if he be on trial, the senior Associate Judge, shall preside over them. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators sworn to try the officer impeached.

SEC. 3. The House of Representatives shall elect from their own body three members whose duty it shall be to prosecute impeachments. No impeachment shall be tried until the Legislature shall have adjourned *sine die*, when the Senate shall proceed to try such impeachment.

SEC. 4. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the inferior courts, Chancellors, Attorneys for the State, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Secretary of State shall be liable to impeachment whenever they may, in the opinion of the House of Representatives, commit any crime in their official capacity which may require disqualification; but judgment shall only extend to removal from office and disqualification to fill any office thereafter. The party shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. The Legislature now has, and shall continue to have, power to relieve from the penalties imposed any person disqualified from holding office by the judgment of a court of impeachment.

SEC. 5. Justices of the Peace, and other civil officers not hereinbefore mentioned, for crimes or misdemeanors in office, shall be liable to indictment in such courts as the Legislature may direct; and, upon conviction, shall be removed from office by said court as if found guilty on impeachment, and shall be subject to such other punishment as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such circuit, chancery, and other inferior courts as the Legislature shall from time to time ordain and establish in the Judges thereof and in Justices of the Peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction in corporation courts as may be deemed necessary. Courts to be holden by Justices of the Peace may also be established.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of five Judges, of whom not more than two shall reside in any one of the grand divisions of the State. The Judges shall designate one of their own number who shall preside as Chief Justice. The concurrence of three of the Judges shall, in every case, be necessary to a

decision. The jurisdiction of this court shall be appellate only, under such restrictions and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by law; but it may possess such other jurisdiction as is now conferred by law on the present Supreme Court. Said court shall be held at Knoxville, Nashville, and Jackson.

SEC. 3. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State. The Legislature shall have power to prescribe such rules as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 2 of this Article. Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be thirty-five years of age, and shall, before the election, have been a resident of the State for five years. His term of service shall be eight years.

SEC. 4. The Judges of the Circuit and Chancery Courts, and of other inferior courts, shall be elected by the qualified voters of the district or circuit to which they are to be assigned. Every Judge of such courts shall be thirty years of age, and shall, before his election, have been a resident of the State five years, and of the circuit or district one year. His term of service shall be eight years.

SEC. 5. An Attorney-general and Reporter for the State shall be appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and shall hold his office for a term of eight years. An Attorney for the State for any circuit or district for which a Judge having criminal jurisdiction shall be provided by law shall be elected by the qualified voters of such circuit or district, and shall hold his office for a term of eight years, and shall have been a resident of the State five years, and of the circuit or district one year. In all cases where the Attorney for any district fails or refuses to attend and prosecute according to law, the court shall have power to appoint an Attorney *pro tempore*.

SEC. 6. Judges and Attorneys for the State may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, each House voting separately; but two-thirds of the members to which each House may be entitled must concur in such vote. The vote shall be determined by ayes and noes, and the names of the members voting for or against the Judge or Attorney for the State, together with the cause or causes of removal, shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. The Judge or Attorney for the State against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereupon.

SEC. 7. The Judges of the supreme or inferior courts shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the time for which they are elected. They shall not be allowed any fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any office of trust or profit under this State or the United States.

SEC. 8. The jurisdiction of the circuit, chancery, and other inferior courts shall be as now established by law until changed by the Legislature.

SEC. 9. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.

SEC. 10. Judges or justices of the inferior courts of law and equity shall have power in all civil cases to issue writs of *certiorari* to remove any cause, or the

transcript of the record thereof, from any inferior jurisdiction into such court of law, on sufficient cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

SEC. 11. No Judge of the supreme or inferior courts shall preside on the trial of any cause in the event of which he may be interested, or where either of the parties shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity, within such degrees as may be prescribed by law, or in which he may have been of counsel, or in which he may have presided in any inferior court, except by consent of all the parties. In case all or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall thus be disqualified from presiding on the trial of any cause or causes, the court, or the Judges thereof, shall certify the same to the Governor of the State, and he shall forthwith specially commission the requisite number of men of law knowledge for the trial and determination thereof. The Legislature may, by general laws, make provision that special Judges may be appointed to hold any court the Judge of which shall be unable or fail to attend or sit, or to hear any cause in which the Judge may be incompetent.

SEC. 12. All writs and other process shall run in the name of the State of Tennessee, and bear test and be signed by the respective Clerks. Indictments shall conclude: "*Against the peace and dignity of the State.*"

SEC. 13. Judges of the Supreme Court shall appoint their Clerks, who shall hold their offices for six years. Chancellors shall appoint their Clerks and Masters, who shall hold their offices for six years. Clerks of the inferior courts, holden in the respective counties or districts, shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, for the term of four years. Any Clerk may be removed from office for malfeasance, incompetency, or neglect of duty, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 14. No fine shall be laid on any citizen of this State that shall exceed fifty dollars, unless it shall be assessed by a jury of his peers, who shall assess the fine at the time they find the fact, if they think the fine should be more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 15. The different counties of this State shall be laid off, as the General Assembly may direct, into districts of convenient size, so that the whole number in each county shall not be more than twenty-five, or four for every one hundred square miles. There shall be two Justices of the Peace and one Constable elected in each district by the qualified voters therein, except districts including county towns, which shall elect three Justices and two Constables. The jurisdiction of said officers shall be co-extensive with the county. Justices of the Peace shall be elected for the term of six and Constables for the term of two years. Upon the removal of either of said officers from the district in which he was elected his office shall become vacant from the time of such removal. Justices of the Peace shall be commissioned by the Governor. The Legislature shall have power to provide for the appointment of an additional number of Justices of the Peace in incorporated towns.

ARTICLE VII.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. There shall be elected in each county, by the qualified voters therein, one Sheriff, one Trustee, one Register—the Sheriff and Trustee for two

years and the Register for four years; but no person shall be eligible to the office of Sheriff more than six years in any term of eight years. There shall be elected for each county, by the Justices of the Peace, one Coroner and one Ranger, who shall hold their offices for two years. Said officers shall be removed for malfeasance or neglect of duty, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. Should a vacancy occur subsequent to an election in the office of Sheriff, Trustee, or Register, it shall be filled by the Justices; if in that of the Clerk to be elected by the people, it shall be filled by the courts; and the person so appointed shall continue in office until his successor shall be elected and qualified; and such office shall be filled by the qualified voters at the first election for any of the county officers.

SEC. 3. There shall be a Treasurer or Treasurers and a Comptroller of the Treasury, appointed for the State by the joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, who shall hold their offices for two years.

SEC. 4. The election of all officers and the filling of all vacancies not otherwise directed or provided by this Constitution shall be made in such manner as the Legislature shall direct.

SEC. 5. Elections for judicial and other civil officers shall be held on the first Thursday in August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and forever thereafter on the first Thursday in August next preceding the expiration of their respective terms of service. The term of each officer so elected shall be computed from the first day of September next succeeding his election. The term of office of the Governor and other executive officers shall be computed from the fifteenth of January next after the election of the Governor. No appointment or election to fill a vacancy shall be made for a period extending beyond the unexpired term. Every officer shall hold his office until his successor is elected or appointed and qualified. No special election shall be held to fill a vacancy in the office of Judge or District Attorney but at the time herein fixed for the biennial term of civil officers; and such vacancy shall be filled at the next biennial election recurring more than thirty days after the vacancy occurs.

ARTICLE VIII.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. All militia officers shall be elected by persons subject to military duty within the bounds of their several companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, under such rules and regulations as the Legislature may, from time to time, direct and establish.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant-general and his other staff officers; the Majors-general, Brigadiers-general, and commanding officers of regiments, shall respectively appoint their staff officers.

SEC. 3. The Legislature shall pass laws exempting citizens belonging to any sect or denomination of religion, the tenets of which are known to be opposed to the bearing of arms, from attending private and general musters.

ARTICLE IX.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

SECTION 1. Whereas, ministers of the gospel are, by their profession, dedicated to God and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions; therefore, no minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination whatever, shall be eligible to a seat in either House of the Legislature.

SEC. 2. No person who denies the being of God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil department of this State.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel, or knowingly be the bearer of a challenge to fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be an aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right to hold any office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be punished otherwise, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.

ARTICLE X.

OATHS—BRIBERY OF ELECTORS—NEW COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit under this Constitution, or any law made in pursuance thereof, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath to support the Constitution of this State and of the United States, and an oath of office.

SEC. 2. Each member of the Senate and House of Representatives shall, before they proceed to business, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of this State and of the United States, and also the following oath: "I, ———, do solemnly swear [or affirm] that, as a member of this General Assembly, I will, in all appointments, vote without favor, affection, partiality, or prejudice; and that I will not propose or assent to any bill, vote, or resolution which shall appear to me injurious to the people, or consent to any act or thing whatever that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges as declared by the Constitution of this State."

SEC. 3. Any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, money, or otherwise, shall suffer such punishment as the laws shall direct; and any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give, promise, or bestow any such reward to be elected, shall thereby be rendered incapable for six years to serve in the office for which he was elected, and be subject to such further punishment as the Legislature shall direct.

SEC. 4. New counties may be established by the Legislature, to consist of not less than two hundred and seventy-five square miles, and which shall contain a population of seven hundred qualified voters. No line of such county shall approach the court-house of any old county from which it may be taken nearer than eleven miles, nor shall such old county be reduced to less than five hundred square miles; but the following exceptions are made to the foregoing provisions, viz.: New counties may be established by the present or any succeeding Legislature out of the following territory, to wit: Out of that portion of Obion County which lies west of the low-water mark of Reelfoot Lake; out of frac-

tions of Sumner, Macon, and Smith Counties, but no line of such new county shall approach the court-house of Sumner and Smith Counties nearer than ten miles, nor include any part of Macon County lying within nine and a half miles of the court-house of said county, nor shall more than twenty square miles of Macon County, nor any part of Sumner County lying due west of the western boundary of Macon County, be taken in the formation of said new county; out of fractions of Grainger and Jefferson Counties, but no line of such new county shall include any part of Grainger County north of the Holston River, nor shall any line thereof approach the court-house of Jefferson County nearer than eleven miles (such new county may include any other territory which is not excluded by any general provision of this Constitution); out of fractions of Jackson and Overton Counties, but no line of such new county shall approach the court-house of Jackson or Overton Counties nearer than ten miles, nor shall such county contain less than four hundred qualified voters, nor shall the area of either of the old counties be reduced below four hundred and fifty square miles; out of fractions of Roane, Monroe, and Blount Counties, around the town of Loudon, but no line of such new county shall ever approach the towns of Maryville, Kingston, or Madisonville nearer than eleven miles, except that on the south side of the Tennessee River said lines may approach as near as ten miles to the court-house of Roane County. The counties of Lewis, Cheatham, and Sequatchie, as now established by legislative enactments, are hereby declared to be constitutional counties. No part of Bledsoe County shall be taken to form a new county, or a part thereof, or be attached to any adjoining county. That portion of Marion County included within the following boundaries: Beginning on the Grundy and Marion County line at the Nick-a-jack Trace, and running about six hundred yards west of Ben. Posey's to where the Tennessee Coal Railroad crosses the line; running thence south-east through the Pocket, near William Summers', crossing the Battle Creek Gulf at the corner of Thomas Wooten's field; thence running across the Little Gizzard Gulf to Raven Point; thence in a direct line to the bridge crossing the Big Fiery Gizzard; thence in a direct line to the mouth of Holy Water Creek; thence up said creek to the Grundy County line, and thence with said line to the beginning, is hereby detached from Marion County and attached to the county of Grundy. No part of a county shall be taken off to form a new county, or a part thereof, without the consent of two-thirds of the qualified voters in such part taken off; and where an old county is reduced for the purpose of forming a new one, the seat of justice in said old county shall not be removed without the concurrence of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature; nor shall the seat of justice of any county be removed without the concurrence of two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county. But the foregoing provision requiring a two-thirds majority of the voters of a county to remove its county seat, shall not apply to the counties of Obion and Cocke. The fractions taken from old counties to form new counties, or taken from one county and added to another, shall continue liable for their *pro rata* of all debts contracted by their respective counties prior to the separation, and be entitled to their proportion of any stocks or credits belonging to such old counties.

SEC. 5. The citizens who may be included in any new county shall vote with the county or counties from which they may have been stricken off for members of Congress, for Governor, and for members of the General Assembly, until the next apportionment of members of the General Assembly after the establishment of such new county.

ARTICLE XI.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. All laws and ordinances now in force and use in this State, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall continue in force and use until they shall expire, or be altered or repealed by the Legislature. But ordinances contained in any former Constitution or schedule thereto are hereby abrogated.

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in this Constitution shall impair the validity of any debts or contracts, or affect any rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceedings in courts of justice.

SEC. 3. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays thereon, and referred to the General Assembly then next to be chosen, and shall be published six months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the General Assembly then next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such times as the General Assembly shall prescribe. And if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of all the citizens of the State voting for Representatives voting in their favor, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution. When any amendment or amendments to the Constitution shall be proposed in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, the same shall, at each of the said sessions, be read three times on three several days in each House. The Legislature shall not propose amendments to the Constitution oftener than once in six years. The Legislature shall have the right, at any time, by law, to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to alter, reform, or abolish this Constitution; and when, upon such submission, a majority of all the votes cast shall be in favor of said proposition, then delegates shall be chosen, and the convention shall assemble in such mode and manner as shall be prescribed.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall have no power to grant divorces, but may authorize the courts of justice to grant them for such causes as may be specified by law; but such laws shall be general and uniform in their operation throughout the State.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall have no power to authorize lotteries for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in this State.

SEC. 6. The Legislature shall have no power to change the names of persons,

or to pass acts adopting or legitimatizing persons, but shall, by general laws, confer this power on the courts.

SEC. 7. The Legislature shall fix the rate of interest, and the rate so established shall be equal and uniform throughout the State; but the Legislature may provide for a conventional rate of interest, not to exceed ten per cent. per annum.

SEC. 8. The Legislature shall have no power to suspend any general law for the benefit of any particular individuals, nor to pass any law for the benefit of individuals inconsistent with the general laws of the land; nor to pass any law granting to any individual or individuals rights, privileges, immunities, or exemptions other than such as may be by the same law extended to any member of the community who may be able to bring himself within the provisions of such law. No corporation shall be created, or its powers increased or diminished by special laws, but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the organization of all corporations hereafter created, which laws may at any time be altered or repealed; and no such alteration or repeal shall interfere with or divest rights which have become vested.

SEC. 9. The Legislature shall have the right to vest such powers in the courts of justice, with regard to private and local affairs, as may be expedient.

SEC. 10. A well-regulated system of internal improvement is calculated to develop the resources of the State and promote the happiness and prosperity of her citizens; therefore it ought to be encouraged by the General Assembly.

SEC. 11. A homestead in the possession of each head of a family, and the improvements thereon to the value, in all, of one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from sale under legal process during the life of such head of a family, to inure to the benefit of the widow, and shall be exempt during the minority of their children occupying the same. Nor shall said property be alienated without the joint consent of the husband and wife when that relation exists. This exemption shall not operate against public taxes, nor debts contracted for the purchase-money of such homestead or improvements thereon.

SEC. 12. Knowledge, learning, and virtue being essential to the preservation of republican institutions, and the diffusion of the opportunities and advantages of education throughout the different portions of the State being highly conducive to the promotion of this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, in all future periods of this Government, to cherish literature and science. And the fund called the common school fund, and all the lands and proceeds thereof, dividends, stocks, and other property of every description whatever, heretofore by law appropriated by the General Assembly of this State for the use of common schools, and all such as shall hereafter be appropriated, shall remain a perpetual fund, the principal of which shall never be diminished by legislative appropriation; and the interest thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of common schools throughout the State, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof; and no law shall be made authorizing said fund, or any part thereof, to be diverted to any other use than the support and encouragement of common schools. The State taxes derived hereafter from polls shall be appropriated to educational purposes, in such

manner as the General Assembly shall, from time to time, direct by law. No school established or aided under this section shall allow white and negro children to be received as scholars together in the same school. The above provisions shall not prevent the Legislature from carrying into effect any laws that have been passed in favor of the colleges, universities, or academies, or from authorizing heirs or distributees to receive and enjoy escheated property under such laws as may be passed from time to time.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall have power to enact laws for the protection and preservation of game and fish within the State, and such laws may be enacted for and applied and enforced in particular counties or geographical districts designated by the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. The intermarriage of white persons with negroes, mulattoes, or persons of mixed blood, descended from a negro to the third generation, inclusive, or their living together as man and wife, in this State, is prohibited. The Legislature shall enforce this section by appropriate legislation.

SEC. 15. No person shall, in time of peace, be required to perform any service to the public on any day set apart by his religion as a day of rest.

SEC. 16. The declaration of rights, hereto prefixed, is declared to be a part of the Constitution of this State, and shall never be violated on any pretense whatever. And to guard against transgression of the high powers we have delegated, we declare that every thing in the bill of rights contained is excepted out of the general powers of the Government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

SEC. 17. No county office created by the Legislature shall be filled otherwise than by the people or the County Court.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of the Constitution, it is declared that the Governor of the State, the members of the General Assembly, and all officers elected at or after the general election of March, 1870, shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed in this Constitution.

Officers appointed by the courts shall be filled by appointment, to be made and to take effect during the first term of the court held by Judges elected under this Constitution.

All other officers shall vacate their places thirty days after the day fixed for the election of their successors under this Constitution.

The Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer shall hold their offices until the first session of the present General Assembly occurring after the ratification of this Constitution, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The officers then elected shall hold their offices until the fifteenth day of January, 1873.

SEC. 2. At the first election of Judges under this Constitution there shall be elected six Judges of the Supreme Court, two from each grand division of the State, who shall hold their offices for the term herein prescribed.

In the event any vacancy shall occur in the office of either of said Judges at any time after the first day of January, 1873, it shall remain unfilled, and the court shall from that time be constituted of five Judges.

While the court shall consist of six Judges they may sit in two sections, and may hear and determine causes in each at the same time, but not in different grand divisions at the same time. When so sitting the concurrence of two Judges shall be necessary to a decision.

The Attorney-general and Reporter for the State shall be appointed after the election and qualification of the Judges of the Supreme Court herein provided for.

SEC. 3. Every Judge and every officer of the executive department of this State, and every Sheriff holding over under this Constitution, shall, within twenty days after the ratification of this Constitution is proclaimed, take an oath to support the same; and the failure of any officer to take such oath shall vacate his office.

SEC. 4. The time which has elapsed since the sixth day of May, 1861, until the first day of January, 1867, shall not be computed in any cases affected by the statutes of limitation, nor shall any writ of error be affected by such lapse of time.*

Done in convention at Nashville, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our names.

John Allen,	N. F. Doherty,
Jesse Arledge,	J. E. Dromgoole,
Humphrey Bate,	James Fentress,
Jno. Baxter,	A. T. Fielder,
A. Blizzard,	P. G. Fulkerson,
Nathan Brandon,	John A. Gardner,
James Britton,	John E. Garner,
R. P. Brooks,	S. P. Gaut,
Neil S. Brown,	Charles A. Gibbs,
James S. Brown,	B. Gordon,
T. M. Burkett,	J. B. Heiskell,
John W. Burton,	R. Henderson,
Wm. Byrne,	H. L. W. Hill,
Alex. W. Campbell,	Sp'l Hill,
Wm. Blount Carter,	Sam S. House,
Z. R. Chowning,	Jno. F. House,
James A. Coffin,	T. B. Ivie,
Warren Cummings,	Thomas M. Jones,
Robert P. Cypert,	David N. Kennedy,
T. D. Davenport,	D. M. Key,
N. V. Deaderick,	Sam J. Kirkpatrick,
G. G. Dibrell,	A. A. Kyle,

JOHN C. BROWN, *President.*

* In 1 Heis., 280, and 5 Heis., 353, it was held that not even the constitution-making power of the State could unbar a barred action; and to give a writ of error where the time therefor has expired, would seem to be at least as objectionable. In 7 Cold., 15, it was held that an act undertaking to do this was void, as an invasion of vested rights.

Jos. A. Mabry,
 A. G. McDougal,
 Malcom McNabb,
 Matt. Martin,
 John H. Meeks,
 Thos. C. Morris,
 J. Netherland,
 A. O. P. Nicholson,
 Geo. C. Porter,
 Jas. D. Porter, Jr.,
 Geo. E. Seay,

Samuel G. Shepard,
 E. H. Shelton,
 Wm. H. Stephens,
 John M. Taylor,
 J. C. Thompson,
 N. Vance Thompson,
 James J. Turner,
 Geo. W. Walker,
 Richard Warner, Jr.,
 N. H. Williamson,
 W. M. Wright.

Attest: T. E. S. RUSSWURM, *Secretary.*

THOS. W. JONES, *Assistant Secretary.*

W. S. KYLE, *Second Assistant Secretary.*

ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Convention,* That it shall be the duty of the several officers of the State authorized by law to hold elections for members of the General Assembly and other officers, to open and hold an election at the place of holding said elections in their respective counties, on the fourth Saturday in March, 1870, for the purpose of receiving the votes of such qualified voters as may desire to vote for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution recommended by the Convention, and the qualifications of voters in said election be the same as that required in the election of delegates to this Convention.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said returning officers in each county in this State to enroll the name of each voter on the poll-books prepared for said election, and shall deposit each ballot in the ballot-boxes respectively. Each voter who wishes to ratify the new Constitution shall have written or printed on his ticket the words "New Constitution," or words of like import; and each voter who wishes to vote against the ratification of the new Constitution shall have written or printed on his ticket the words "Old Constitution," or words of like import.

SEC. 3. The election shall be held and the judges and clerks shall be appointed as in the case of the election of the members of the General Assembly; and the returning officers, in the presence of the judges or inspectors, shall count the votes given for the "New Constitution," and of those given for the "Old Constitution," of which they shall keep a correct estimate in said poll-books. They shall deposit the original poll-books of said election with the Clerks of the County Courts in the respective counties; and shall, within five days after the election, make out accurate statements of the number of votes in their respective counties for or against the "New Constitution," and immediately forward by mail one copy of said certificates to the Governor and one to the Speaker of the Senate. So soon as the poll-books are deposited with the County Court Clerks, they shall certify to the President of the Convention an accurate statement of the number of votes cast for or against the "New Constitution," as appears on said poll-books; and if any of said returning officers shall fail to make the

returns herein provided for within the time required, the Governor shall be authorized to send special messengers for the result of the vote in those counties whose officers have so failed to make returns.

SEC. 4. Upon the receipt of said returns it shall be the duty of the Governor, Speaker of the Senate, and the President of this Convention, or any two of them, to compare the votes cast in said election; and if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast for and against the new Constitution were for "New Constitution," it shall be the duty of the Governor, Speaker of the Senate, and President of this Convention, or any two of them, to append to this Constitution a certificate of the result of the votes, from which time the Constitution shall be established as the Constitution of Tennessee, and the Governor shall make proclamation of the result.

SEC. 5. The Governor of the State is required to issue his proclamation as to the election on the fourth Saturday in March, 1870, hereto provided for.

JNO. C. BROWN, *President*.

Attest: T. E. S. RUSSWURM, *Secretary*.

RULES OF ORDER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SESSION OF 1889.

TOUCHING THE DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

1. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned; shall immediately call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose. He shall decide questions of order, subject to appeal to the House by any two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than twice, unless by leave of the House.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be put directly in this form: "Representatives in favor of [then state the proposition] say 'Aye;'" and, after the affirmative will is expressed, "Representatives who are opposed say 'No.'" If the Speaker doubt, or a division be called for, the House shall divide. Those voting in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterward those in the negative.

5. The Speaker shall examine and correct the journal before it is read. He

shall have general direction of the Representative Hall, invite persons within the bar of the House, and assign them seats.

6. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, unless he be sick or is necessarily absent, when the House shall be empowered to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair until such time as he may be able to appear in the House.

7. He shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed by the House, in which case the committee shall be appointed by a *viva voce* vote of the House; and if, upon the first ballot, there be no election, a second ballot shall be taken, in which a plurality of votes shall elect.

8. In all other elections a majority of votes shall be necessary to a choice.

9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the Speaker or the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

10. As soon as the journal is read, the Speaker shall, through the Clerk, call for—

- (1) Petitions and memorials.
- (2) Reports from standing committees.
- (3) Reports from select committees.

(4) Introduction of bills and resolutions, provided that resolutions shall be called for first, and then bills. The Speaker shall call the single counties, then the flatorial districts; and when the name of the county or district is called, the Representative or Representatives shall introduce his resolutions and bills as provided for in said rule, and the call shall be completed before commencing the roll again. And when the above call is completed, any member who failed to respond when his county or district was called may then introduce his bills or resolutions.

- (5) Resolutions already introduced.
- (6) Senate bills on their third reading.
- (7) Senate bills on their second reading.
- (8) Senate bills on their first reading.
- (9) House bills on their third reading.
- (10) House bills on their second reading.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

11. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter whatever to the House, he shall rise from his appropriate seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and awaiting the notice of the Speaker, shall, after he is recognized by the Chair, proceed in his remarks, confining himself strictly to the question under debate, and avoiding all personalities.

12. Any member who, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to

explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide in the case without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be permitted to proceed without leave of the House; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, in case any member objects, without leave of the House; and, if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

13. If a member be called to order by a Representative for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing by the Clerk, that the Speaker may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

14. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House without leave first obtained; and in case a less number than a quorum of the House shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-arms, or any other person or persons, for any or all absent members, as the majority of members present shall agree; this shall be done at the expense of such absentees, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall deem sufficient.

15. No member shall be allowed to speak more than fifteen minutes, except with the consent of the House, in his opening speech, and not more than ten minutes in his rejoinder, on any matter before this body.

16. No member shall smoke tobacco within the House during the hours of session.

OF MOTIONS.

17. No motion shall be debated until the same is seconded and stated by the Speaker.

18. When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing if desired by the Speaker or any member, delivered at the table, and read, before the same shall be debatable.

19. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, commit, or amend, or to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

20. When a motion to lay on the table an amendment, in the first or second degree, to a pending bill, resolution, or other matter, prevails, it shall be a final defeat of the tabled amendment; and the further consideration of such bill, resolution, or other matter, may be at once proceeded with.

21. When, by order of the House, the Speaker has risen to submit a question, or when there is a call of the ayes and noes, or count of the House, no motion shall be in order until the decision of the House is declared by the Chair. At all other times a motion for adjournment shall be in order.

22. If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided; but on motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but a rejection of the motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion to simply strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

23. In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall first be put.
24. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be decided by a vote of the House without debate.

OF ORDER.

25. Every member shall address the Chair from his appropriate table; and no member shall be recognized by the Speaker unless he be, when he addresses him, in his proper place. In all cases the member who shall first rise and address the Chair shall be entitled to speak first; but when two or more members shall rise and address the Chair at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member who shall speak first.

26. When the ayes and noes shall be called for, by any five members, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the House, declare openly and without debate his assent or dissent to the question.

27. In taking the ayes and noes, upon the call of the House, the names of the Representatives shall be taken alphabetically.

28. When the ayes and noes shall be taken on any question, in pursuance of the above rules, or by virtue of the Constitution, no member shall be permitted to change or record his vote if without the bar of the House, under any circumstances whatever, after the decision is announced from the Chair, unless by consent of two-thirds of the House; but in no case if his vote change the result.

OF RECONSIDERATION.

29. When a question has been made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member voting with the prevailing side to move for a reconsideration thereof, at any time the same day or the two next succeeding days of actual session; and no motion to reconsider a reconsideration shall be in order. The Clerk shall transmit to the Senate no bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion, nor shall the Committee on Enrolled Bills present any bill or resolution to the Governor for his action, until the time for moving a reconsideration shall have expired, unless otherwise expressly ordered by the House.

OF PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

30. Before any petition or memorial addressed to the House shall be received and read at the table, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall be verbally made by the introducer.

OF BILLS.

31. Every bill shall be introduced by motion or leave, or by an order of the House on the report of the committee; and all bills shall be dispatched in the order they were introduced unless when the House shall otherwise direct.

32. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to the second reading without question, and shall be acted upon on its second reading before being referred to any committee of the House.

33. All bills presented shall have indorsed on the back the title thereof, the name of the committees to which the introducer desires the same referred, the name of the introducer at the bottom of the same; and all bills shall be so referred unless otherwise ordered by the House. All bills may be referred to a standing or select committee, or to the Committee of the Whole House; and if to a Committee of the Whole, the time for the consideration of the same shall be fixed at the time of such reference.

34. No bill or other matter upon which a report or action of committee is required shall remain lodged with any regular committee for a longer time than ten days, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the House.

35. After commitment and report thereof to the House, at any time before its passage, a bill may be recommitted.

36. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair hand.

37. No amendment by way of rider shall be received.

38. When a bill shall pass it shall be certified by the Clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

39. Bills coming from the Senate shall have precedence of bills in the House on the same subjects.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

40. In forming a Committee of the Whole, the Speaker shall leave the chair, and a Chairman be appointed by the Speaker to preside in committee.

41. Upon bills committed to Committee of the Whole, the bill shall be read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and the line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the House; after report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by clause before its final passage.

42. All amendments made to an original motion in committee shall be incorporated with the motion, and so reported.

43. All amendments made to a report committed to a Committee of the Whole shall be noted and reported as in cases of bills.

44. All questions, whether in committee or in the House, shall be propounded in the order in which they were moved, except that of filling up blanks.

OF RULES.

45. The rules of the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole so far as applicable, but no member shall speak twice to any question until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

46. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of a motion thereof; nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

47. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

48. An amendment to an amendment in the third degree shall not be in order.

49. A motion to "postpone indefinitely," or "to strike out the enacting

clause of a bill," or "the resolving clause of a resolution," if concurred in, is equivalent to a rejection.

50. A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate.

51. Messages may be received at any state of business, except while a question is being put, while the ayes and noes are being taken, or while voting in an election.

52. There shall be the following standing committees, to wit:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Finance, Ways, and Means. | (14) Charitable Institutions. |
| (2) Claims. | (15) Agriculture and Manufactures. |
| (3) Education and Common Schools. | (16) Incorporations. |
| (4) Judiciary. | (17) Elections. |
| (5) Internal Improvements. | (18) Commerce. |
| (6) Military Affairs. | (19) Immigration. |
| (7) New Counties and County Lines. | (20) Retrenchment. |
| (8) Penitentiary. | (21) Sanitary. |
| (9) Banks. | (22) Public Printing. |
| (10) Federal Relations. | (23) Railroads. |
| (11) Public Roads. | (24) Labor. |
| (12) Enrolled Bills. | (25) Liquor Traffic. |
| (13) Public Grounds and Buildings. | |

53. No special committee shall be appointed for any purpose when there is a standing committee on the same subject.

54. That no committee of this House shall remain in session during the sessions of the House unless by permission of the House.

OF THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

55. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by two-thirds of the members present. And if the call is made and sustained, its effect shall be to preclude all future amendments and terminate all debate; but it may be applied to the main question, or to the main question and amendment, or the main question, amendment, and amendment to the amendment, and shall bring the House to a direct vote on the question in the order in which they stand, and from the point where the call was applied. But in all debates upon resolutions or bills immediately prior to their final passage on third reading, the mover or author of the resolution or bill shall have the right to close the debate thereon; and no call for the previous question, nor any other motion, shall cut off this right in the mover or author of the measure.

OF RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

56. When a bill is withdrawn for amendment, the same shall be returned within three days thereafter.

57. All resolutions shall lie one day on the table before they receive the action of the House, unless by a suspension of the rule, except a motion to refer.

58. All bills passed in the House shall, before they are sent to the Senate, be examined by the Committee on Enrolled Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions before they go out of the possession of the House, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed, which report shall be entered on the journal.

59. When a House bill is returned from the Senate with an amendment, or a substitute for the House bill, the ayes and noes shall be called on the passage of said amendment or substitute, and entered on the journal of the House.

60. When any bill, resolution, or motion is laid on the table by a vote of the House, it shall require a two-thirds vote to take it up from the table. But it shall only require a majority of the votes (a quorum being present) to reconsider a vote rejecting a bill, resolution, or motion.

61. When the yeas and nays are being called the members shall not crowd or stand about the Clerk's desk.

62. Special orders may be set by a two-thirds vote, but a majority may postpone the same.

63. If any question shall arise which is not provided for in these rules, the same shall be governed by "Roberts' Rules of Order," which is hereby adopted.

64. The porters of the House shall be subject to the orders of the Door-keeper, and directly under his control, and he shall be held responsible for the proper discharge of their duties to the House.

RULES OF ORDER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SENATE OF TENNESSEE.

SESSION OF 1889.

DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

1. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned; shall immediately call the members to order, and cause the roll to be called; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day of sitting to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; he shall decide questions of order, subject to appeal to the Senate by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than twice, unless by leave of the Senate.

3. He shall rise to state or put a question.

4. Questions shall be put directly in this form: "Senators in favor of [then state the proposition] say 'Aye;'" and, after the affirmative will is expressed, "Senators who are opposed, say 'No.'" If the Speaker doubt, or a division be

called for, the Senate shall divide; those voting the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterward those in the negative; or the question may be decided by a call of the roll.

5. He shall have a right to name any member to perform any duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

6. He shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise especially directed by the Senate, in which case they shall be appointed by the Senate *viva voce*; and if, upon the first time of voting, there is no election, there shall be a second voting, in which a plurality of votes shall prevail.

7. In all other elections a majority of the whole number of Senators shall be necessary to a choice.

8. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the chamber or gallery, the Speaker or the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

9. He shall procure (or appoint a committee for that purpose) a minister of the gospel, or other suitable person, to open each day's sitting of the Senate with prayer.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

10. As soon as the journal is read the Speaker shall, through the Clerk, call for—

- (1) Petitions and memorials.
- (2) Reports from standing committees.
- (3) Reports from select committees.

11. After the morning business is gone through, the business before the Senate shall be taken up in the following order:

- (1) Introduction of bills and resolutions.
- (2) Resolutions which have been introduced shall be considered.
- (3) House bills on their third reading.
- (4) House bills on their second reading.
- (5) House bills on their first reading.
- (6) Senate bills on their third reading.
- (7) Senate bills on their second reading.

12. Bills coming from the House of Representatives shall have precedence of bills in the Senate on the same subject.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

13. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter whatever to the Senate, he shall rise from his appropriate seat, and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall, after he is recognized by the Chair, proceed in his remarks, which may be made, at his option, in front of the Clerk's desk, confining himself strictly to the question under debate, and avoiding all personalities.

14. No member shall speak more than twice on the same subject without leave of the Senate, and Senators who have once spoken shall not again be entitled to the floor (except for purpose of explanation) to the exclusion of another who has not spoken.

15. Any member who, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the Senate, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, when the point of order shall be at once decided by the Chair, subject to an appeal to the Senate; after the decision is rendered, the member having the floor can proceed, subject to the decision made.

16. If a member be called to order by a Senator for words spoken, the words excepted to shall be immediately repeated by the Senator excepting, and reduced to writing by the Clerk.

17. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave first obtained; and in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Door-keeper, or any other person or persons, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree (at the expense of such members respectively), unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and the Sergeant-at-arms, or his assistants, are authorized and empowered to arrest absent members, and to use all the force and means necessary to effect said arrest, and for this purpose may summon all needed deputies, and do all things necessary to secure the presence of the absent members in the Senate Chamber.

18. Every member shall address the Chair from his appropriate table, and no member shall be recognized by the Speaker unless he be, when he addresses him, in his proper place; but when recognized by the Speaker, he may take his place in front of the Clerk's desk. In all cases, the member who shall first rise and address the Chair shall be entitled to speak first; but when two or more members shall rise and address the Chair at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member who shall speak first.

OF MOTIONS.

19. No motion shall be debated until the same is seconded.

20. When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing if desired by the Speaker or any member, delivered at the table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

21. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, commit, or amend, or to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

22. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall be admitted only when demanded by a majority of the members present. If the previous question is sustained, its effect shall be to preclude all future amendments, and terminate all debate, and bring the Senate to a direct vote upon the subject or matter to which it was applied in the call.

23. When, by order of the Senate, the Speaker has risen to submit a question, or when there is a call for the ayes and noes, or a count of the Senate, no motion shall be in order until the decision of the Senate is declared by the Chair. At

all other times a motion for adjournment shall be in order, provided some business has been transacted since the last motion to adjourn.

24. Any Senator may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Senate. But on motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of that question; but a rejection of the motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

25. An amendment to an amendment in the third degree shall not be in order.

26. In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall first be put.

27. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be decided by a vote of the Senate without debate.

OF ORDER.

28. When the ayes and noes shall be called for by any five members, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly and without debate his assent or dissent to the question.

29. In taking the ayes and noes, upon the call of the Senate, the names of the Senators shall be taken alphabetically.

30. When the ayes and noes shall be taken on any question in pursuance of the above rules, no member shall be permitted to change his vote under any circumstances whatever after the decision is announced from the Chair unless by consent of a majority of the Senate.

31. All questions, whether in committee or in the Senate, shall be propounded in the order in which they were moved, except that of filling up blanks.

OF RECONSIDERATION.

32. When a question has been made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member voting in the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof at any time the same day or the two next succeeding days of actual session; and no motion to reconsider a reconsideration shall be in order. The Clerk shall transmit to the House no bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion, nor shall the Committee on Enrolled Bills present any bill or resolution to the Governor for his action, until the time for moving a reconsideration shall have expired, unless otherwise expressly ordered by the Senate.

OF PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

33. Before any petition or memorial, addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall be verbally made by the introducer.

OF BILLS.

34. All bills and resolutions shall be written on not less than half sheet of legal cap paper.

35. Every bill shall be introduced by motion or leave, or by an order of the Senate on the report of the committee; and all bills shall be dispatched in the order they were introduced, unless when the Senate shall otherwise direct.

36. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall pass its first reading, and be placed on the calendar for its second reading, unless its author demands its commitment.

37. Before the third reading of the bill the Speaker shall state it as ready for commitment; and, if committed, the question shall be "Whether to a select or standing committee or to a Committee of the Whole?" If to a Committee of the Whole, the Senate shall determine on what day.

38. After commitment and report thereof to the Senate, at any time before its passage, a bill may be recommitted.

39. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair hand, without interlineation.

40. No bill or other matter upon which a report or action of committee is required shall remain lodged with any committee for a longer time than ten days, except by a vote of the Senate.

41. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, that subject to be embraced in the title. All bills to repeal, revive, or amend former laws shall recite in their captions, or otherwise, the title of the law to be repealed, revived, or amended.

42. When a bill shall pass it shall be certified by the Clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

43. In forming a Committee of the Whole, the Speaker shall leave the chair, and a Chairman be appointed by the Speaker to preside in committee.

44. Upon bills committed to Committee of the Whole, the bill shall be read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the Senate; after report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by clause before the question to engross it be taken.

45. All amendments made to an original motion in committee shall be incorporated with the motion, and so reported.

46. All amendments made to a report committed to a Committee of the Whole shall be noted, and reported as in cases of bills.

OF RULES.

47. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in Committee of the Whole, so far as applicable; but no member shall speak twice to any question until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

48. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion thereof; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

49. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

50. A motion to "postpone indefinitely," or "to strike out the enacting clause of a bill," if concurred in, is equivalent to a rejection.

51. A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate.

52. Messages may be introduced at any state of business, except while a question is being put, while the ayes and noes are being taken, or while voting in an election.

53. There shall be the following standing committees, to wit:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (1) Finance, Ways, and Means. | (12) Enrolled Bills. |
| (2) Claims. | (13) Public Grounds and Buildings. |
| (3) Education and Common Schools. | (14) Charitable Institutions. |
| (4) Judiciary. | (15) Agriculture, Manufactures, Mining,
and Immigration. |
| (5) Railroads. | (16) State Debt. |
| (6) Military Affairs. | (17) Public Printing. |
| (7) New Counties and County Lines. | (18) Privileges and Elections. |
| (8) Penitentiary. | (19) Corporations. |
| (9) Banks. | (20) Rules. |
| (10) Federal Relations. | (21) Sanitary. |
| (11) Public Roads. | |

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

54. When a bill is withdrawn for amendment the same shall be returned within three days thereafter.

55. All resolutions shall lie one day on the table before they receive the action of the Senate, unless by a suspension of the rule.

56. All bills passed in the Senate shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed, which report shall be entered on the journal.

57. No member or other person shall smoke tobacco within the Senate Chamber during the hours of session.

58. The Sergeant-at-arms shall admit no person into the Senate Chamber except the officers of the State, officers and members of the Senate, and such persons as may come by invitation of Senators, officers and members of the House, and reporters properly authorized to represent the various newspapers of



TENNESSEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NASHVILLE. (See pages 251, 311.)

the country; and that all visitors and spectators shall have access to the gallery so long as they preserve order. But the Speaker shall have power to suspend this rule at pleasure.

59. The foregoing rules may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote after lying over one day.

JOINT RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BOTH HOUSES WHEN IN CONVENTION.

1. A joint assembly shall be formed by a union of the Senate and House of Representatives in the hall of the latter, at such times and for such specific purpose only as may be expressed in a concurrent resolution of both Houses, and may adjourn from time to time during the session of the General Assembly. The President of the Senate shall, in all cases, preside over, and the Clerks of the Senate and House shall officiate as Secretaries of every joint assembly.

2. The proceedings of every joint assembly, including the resolution ordering the same, shall also be published with the journals of the two Houses.

3. The rules of the Senate, as far as applicable, shall be observed in regulating the proceedings of every joint assembly, and each convention shall determine the order in which pending business shall be disposed of.

4. The committees of the Senate and House of Representatives to whom the subject-matter shall have been referred, may, for the purpose of facilitating business, meet together as a joint committee, and make a joint or separate report to either or both Houses, as they may think expedient.

5. In every case of disagreement between the Senate and House, if either shall request a conference and appoint a committee on its part, such committee shall meet at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by the chairman, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, the reasons of each House for its vote in the subject-matter of disagreement, confer fully thereon, and make a report of their doings to the respective Houses as soon as convenient.

6. Committees of conference shall consist of an equal number from each House, and shall return the papers referred to them to that House which last voted upon the subject-matter of disagreement.

7. After each House shall have adhered to the vote of disagreement, the bill or resolution shall be lost.

8. A joint committee of three Senators and three Representatives shall be appointed by the presiding officers of the two Houses respectively, to be designated the "Committee on Joint Rules."

9. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers in which any bill or resolution shall be furnished, and when a bill or resolution which shall have passed

one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same shall have passed; and all such rejected bills or resolutions, with the accompanying papers, shall be returned to and left in the custody of the House which first acted upon them.

10. When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the Door-keeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent, and it shall be the duty of the person delivering such message, in communicating it to the Chair, to state the number of the bill and its title or caption, and the number of the resolution and its subject-matter or object.

11. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the House to the Senate.

12. Messages shall be sent from one House to the other by their respective Clerks, or other suitable persons.

13. At a joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the Speaker of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker of the House, a chair immediately upon his left; for the Senators, chairs in the body of the House in front of the presiding officers. The Representatives will retain their own seats; the Clerks at the desk of the Clerk of the House; the other officers upon either side of the Speaker's platform.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

In Tennessee, in addition to days indicated below, all days set apart by law for holding county, State, or national elections throughout the State are made legal holidays. All negotiable paper falling due on any legal holiday in this State is due and payable the first business day preceding same. When any statutory holiday falls on Sunday, then the following Monday is to be substituted for same. See Acts of 1889, Chapter 63.

January 1.—New Year's Day: In Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Dakota, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

January 8.—Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans: In Louisiana.

February 18.—Mardi Gras: In Louisiana.

February 22.—Washington's Birthday: In Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Dakota, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina,

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

March 2.—Anniversary of Texan Independence: In Texas.

March 4.—Firemen's Anniversary: In New Orleans, La.

April 4, 1890.—Good Friday: In Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, and Tennessee.

April 21.—Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto: In Texas.

April 26.—Memorial Day: In Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee.

May 30.—Decoration Day: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

July 4.—Independence Day: In all the States.

September 1, 1890.—Labor Day: In Colorado, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

November 4, 1890.—General Election Day: In California, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin.

November 27, 1890.—Thanksgiving Day: Is observed in all the States, though in some it is not a statutory holiday. Is a statutory holiday in Tennessee.

December 25.—Christmas Day: In all the States, and in South Carolina the two succeeding days.

Sundays and Fast Days (whenever appointed) are legal holidays in nearly all the States.

Arbor Day is a legal holiday in Idaho and Kansas, the day being set by the Governor. In Nebraska April 30, and in Colorado April 18, 1890. Arbor Day is also a legal holiday in Rhode Island, but does not affect the payment of notes, etc.

In Minnesota, Washington's Birthday and Memorial Days are the only general holidays expressly provided by law. As to the maturity of bills and notes the following days are, by implication, holidays: Thanksgiving Day, Good Friday, Christmas, January 1, and July 4. As to schools, Christmas, January 1, July 4, and Thanksgiving Day.

In New Mexico there are no legal holidays established by statute.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in New York.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1868-88.

STATES.	POPULAR VOTE.										ELECTORAL VOTE.										
	Cleveland. Democrat.	Harrison, Republican.	Prohibition.	Steelers, Union Lab.	Cowdry, United Lab.	Curtis, American.	Cleveland's Plurality.	Harrison's Plurality.	Total Vote.	1888. Cleveland, Democrat.	1888. Harrison, Republican.	1884. Cleveland, Democrat.	1884. Blaine, Republican.	1880. Cleveland, Republican.	1880. Hancock, Democrat.	1876. Hayes, Republican.	1876. Tilden, Democrat.	1872. Grant, Republican.	1872. Hendricks, Democrat.	1868. Grant, Republican.	1868. Seymour, Democrat.
Alabama.....	117,329	69,197	85	10,613	.....	.....	19	174,100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8
Arkansas.....	85,968	48,559	69	10,613	.....	.....	27,210	155,968	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	5
California.....	117,729	124,816	5,701	1,266	1,591	.....	7,087	251,139	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	5	5
Colorado.....	37,567	50,774	2,191	1,266	.....	.....	13,207	91,768	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Connecticut.....	74,620	74,584	4,234	240	.....	.....	336	153,978	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
Delaware.....	16,414	12,973	400	.....	.....	.....	3,444	29,787	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Florida.....	39,561	26,657	423	.....	.....	.....	12,904	66,741	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
Georgia.....	100,499	40,496	1,858	136	.....	.....	69,093	142,939	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	9
Illinois.....	348,278	370,473	21,658	7,090	140	.....	.....	742,939	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	16	16
Indiana.....	248,013	263,361	9,881	2,694	.....	.....	13	536,949	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	13	13
Iowa.....	170,871	221,598	3,550	9,195	.....	.....	31,721	404,130	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	8	8
Kansas.....	109,745	189,904	0,779	37,788	.....	.....	80,159	334,035	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	3	3
Kentucky.....	183,800	155,134	5,225	622	.....	.....	28,666	344,781	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	11	11
Louisiana.....	85,032	39,484	160	39	.....	.....	54,548	115,744	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
Maine.....	50,481	73,774	2,691	1,344	.....	.....	23,253	128,299	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
Maryland.....	106,168	99,086	4,767	.....	.....	.....	6,182	210,921	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
Massachusetts.....	151,855	183,692	8,701	.....	.....	.....	31,037	344,448	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	12	12
Michigan.....	213,469	236,387	30,942	4,555	.....	.....	22,918	470,273	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	8	8
Minnesota.....	104,385	149,492	15,311	1,994	.....	.....	38,107	263,306	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	4
Mississippi.....	85,471	39,096	218	.....	.....	.....	55,375	115,767	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
Missouri.....	201,974	236,257	4,539	16,632	.....	.....	.....	523,199	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	11	11
Nebraska.....	80,552	108,425	9,429	4,220	.....	.....	.....	208,039	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Nevada.....	5,356	7,229	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,585	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
New Hampshire.....	43,332	45,724	1,566	13	.....	.....	.....	90,720	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
New Jersey.....	151,493	144,344	7,904	.....	.....	.....	2,342	303,741	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	5	5
New York.....	635,757	646,759	30,213	620	2,668	.....	7,449	1,282,516	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	33	33
North Carolina.....	147,922	134,764	2,769	.....	.....	.....	13,118	282,686	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	8	8
Ohio.....	326,455	410,954	24,356	3,492	47	.....	.....	845,312	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	33	33
Oregon.....	33,291	24,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,599	57,968	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Puerto Rico.....	46,633	526,098	20,947	3,872	.....	.....	79,478	997,668	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	36	36
Rhode Island.....	17,498	14,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,148	40,766	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
South Carolina.....	65,885	13,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,089	79,941	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	4	4

Tennessee	158,779	138,988	5,199	48	19,791	303,736	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10
Texas	234,581	88,422	4,749	29,459	146,404	357,513	13	13	13	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Vermont	16,286	45,192	1,460			63,440	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Virginia	151,977	150,438	1,078		1,539	304,093	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
West Virginia	78,677	78,171	1,684	1,858	536	159,440	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Wisconsin	155,232	176,553	14,277	8,559	31,321	354,014	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8
Totals	5,538,233	5,440,216	249,997	148,105	2,868	1,591,576	168	233	219	182	214	155	165	184	266	42	314
Pluralities	98,017				98,017												

^o In 1872 Horace Greeley, Democratic and Liberal-Republican candidate for President, having died before the electoral vote was cast, the Greeley electors voted as above for Thomas A. Hendricks in five States, Kentucky, Georgia, and Missouri cast eighteen electoral votes for H. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for President; Georgia, two votes for C. J. Jenkins, of Georgia; and Missouri, one vote for David Davis, of Illinois; and seventeen votes irregularly cast were not counted by Congress.

† Count of the Electoral Commission.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 1828-88.

UNITED STATES.

Year.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Elect'ral vote.	Year.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Elect'ral vote.
1828	Jackson.....	Democrat...	650,028	178	1860	Douglass.....	Democrat...	1,365,976	12
1828	Adams.....	Federal.....	512,158	83	1860	Breckinridge	Democrat...	847,953	72
1832	Jackson.....	Democrat...	687,502	219	1860	Bell.....	Union.....	590,631	39
1832	Clay.....	Whig.....	550,189	49	1864	Lincoln.....	Republican	2,283,035	216
1832	Floyd.....	Whig.....	.....	11	1864	McClellan....	Democrat...	1,811,754	21
1832	Wirt.....	Whig.....	.....	7	1868	Grant.....	Republican	3,013,188	214
1836	Van Buren....	Democrat...	771,978	170	1868	Seymour.....	Democrat...	2,703,600	80
1836	Harrison....	Whig.....	.....	73	1872	Grant.....	Republican	3,596,742	202
1836	White.....	Whig.....	.....	26	1872	Greeley.....	Dem. Lib'l	2,834,898	96
1836	Webster.....	Whig.....	769,350	14	1872	O'Connor.....	Straight D.	28,486	.....
1836	Mangum.....	Whig.....	.....	11	1872	Black.....	Temp'r nce	5,608	.....
1840	Van Buren....	Democrat...	1,128,303	60	1876	Hayes.....	Republican	4,033,665	185
1840	Harrison....	Whig.....	1,274,203	234	1876	Tilden.....	Democrat...	4,285,590	184
1840	Birney.....	Liberty.....	7,609	.....	1876	Cooper.....	Greenback.	82,158	.....
1844	Polk.....	Democrat...	1,329,013	170	1876	Smith.....	Prohibition	12,499	.....
1844	Clay.....	Whig.....	1,231,643	105	1880	Garfield.....	Republican	4,451,514	214
1844	Birney.....	Liberty.....	66,304	.....	1880	Hancock.....	Democrat...	4,443,307	155
1848	Taylor.....	Whig.....	1,362,242	163	1880	Weaver.....	Greenback.	303,910	.....
1848	Cass.....	Democrat...	1,232,795	107	1880	Dow.....	Prohibition	10,490	.....
1848	Van Buren...	Free Soil...	291,378	.....	1884	Blaine.....	Republican	4,849,850	182
1852	Pierce.....	Democrat...	1,585,545	254	1884	Cleveland....	Democrat...	4,874,118	219
1852	Scott.....	Whig.....	1,383,537	42	1884	Butler.....	Greenback.	184,948	.....
1852	Hale.....	Free Soil...	157,296	.....	1884	St. John.....	Prohibit on	149,326	.....
1856	Buchanan....	Democrat...	1,834,337	174	1888	Harrison....	Republican	5,443,113	233
1856	Fremont.....	Republican	1,341,812	114	1888	Cleveland....	Democrat...	5,538,979	168
1860	Fillmore....	American...	873,055	8	1888	Fisk.....	Prohibition	247,566	.....
1860	Lincoln.....	Republican	1,857,610	180	1888	Streeter.....	Union Lab.	147,485	.....

* Owing to the death of Mr. Greeley, the 66 electoral votes were variously cast—Thomas A. Hendricks receiving 42, B. Gratz Brown 18, Horace Greeley 3, Charles J. Jenkins 2, and David Davis 1.

VOTE OF TENNESSEE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT FROM 1796-1888.

From 1796 to 1804 Electors were elected by the Legislature; from 1804 to 1832 they were elected by the congressional districts. In 1832 they were first elected on a general ticket voted for by the whole State. The records of the popular vote to 1824 are imperfect, hence the electoral vote only to that time is given.

1796.—President, Thomas Jefferson, 3; Vice-president, Aaron Burr, 3.

1800.—President, Thomas Jefferson, 3; Vice-president, Aaron Burr, 3.

1804.—President, Thomas Jefferson, 5; Vice-president, George Clinton, 5.

1808.—President, James Madison, 10; Vice-president, George Clinton, 10.

1812.—President, James Madison, 8; Vice-president, Elbridge Gerry, 8.

- 1816.—President, James Monroe, 8; Vice-president, D. D. Tompkins, 8.
- 1820.—President, James Monroe, 7; Vice-president, D. D. Tompkins, 7. The Fourth District was unrepresented, hence only seven votes were cast.
- 1824.—Electoral vote: President, Andrew Jackson, 11; Vice-president, John C. Calhoun, 11. Popular vote: Andrew Jackson, 20,197; John Q. Adams, 216.
- 1828.—Electoral vote: President, Andrew Jackson, 11; Vice-president, John C. Calhoun, 11. Popular vote: Andrew Jackson, 44,090; J. Q. Adams, 2,240.
- 1832.—Electoral vote: President, Andrew Jackson, 15; Vice-president, Martin Van Buren, 15. Popular vote: Andrew Jackson, 28,740; Henry Clay, 1,436.
- 1836.—Electoral vote: President, Hugh L. White, 15; Vice-president, John Tyler, 15. Popular vote: Martin Van Buren, 26,120; William H. Harrison and others, 35,962.
- 1840.—Electoral vote: President, W. H. Harrison, 15; Vice-president, John Tyler, 15. Popular vote: W. H. Harrison, 60,391; M. Van Buren, 48,289.
- 1844.—Electoral vote: President, Henry Clay, 13; Vice-president, Theo. Frelinghuysen, 13. Popular vote: Henry Clay, 60,030; James K. Polk, 59,917.
- 1848.—Electoral vote: President, Z. Taylor, 13; Vice-president, M. Fillmore, 13. Popular vote: Z. Taylor, 64,705; Lewis Cass, 58,419.
- 1852.—Electoral vote: President, Winfield Scott, 12; Vice-president, William A. Graham, 12. Popular vote: Winfield Scott, 58,898; Franklin Pierce, 57,018.
- 1856.—Electoral vote: President, James Buchanan, 12; Vice-president, John C. Breckinridge, 12. Popular vote: J. Buchanan, 73,638; M. Fillmore, 66,178.
- 1860.—Electoral vote: President, John Bell, 12; Vice-president, Edward Everett, 12. Popular vote: John Bell, 69,274; S. A. Douglass, 11,350; J. C. Breckinridge, 64,709.
- 1864.—Electoral vote was pledged to Lincoln and Johnson, but was not counted by Congress.
- 1868.—Electoral vote: President, U. S. Grant, 10; Vice-president, Schuyler Colfax, 10. Popular vote: U. S. Grant, 56,628; H. Seymour, 26,129.
- 1872.—Electoral vote: President, T. A. Hendricks, 12; Vice-president, B. Gratz Brown, 12. Popular vote: U. S. Grant, 85,655; H. Greeley, 94,391.
- 1876.—Electoral vote: President, S. J. Tilden, 12; Vice-president, T. A. Hendricks, 12. Popular vote: S. J. Tilden, 133,166; R. B. Hayes, 89,596.
- 1880.—Electoral vote: President, W. S. Hancock, 12; Vice-president, W. H. English, 12. Popular vote: W. S. Hancock, 130,381; Jas. A. Garfield, 98,760; James B. Weaver, 5,465.
- 1884.—Electoral vote: President, Grover Cleveland, 12; Vice-president, T. A. Hendricks, 12. Popular vote: G. Cleveland, 133,324; J. G. Blaine, 124,093; John P. St. John, 1,176; B. F. Butler, 956.
- 1888.—Electoral vote: President, Grover Cleveland, 12; Vice-president, A. G. Thurman, 12. Popular vote: G. Cleveland, 158,779; B. Harrison, 138,988; C. B. Fisk, 5,969; A. J. Streeter, 48.

CENSUS OF TENNESSEE—1795-1890.

- 1795.—Whites, 77,262; slaves, 10,613.
 1800.—Whites, 105,602; slaves, 13,584.
 1810.—Whites, 215,875; slaves, 45,852.
 1820.—Whites, 339,927; free negroes, 2,739; slaves, 82,884.
 1830.—Whites, 535,746; slaves, 146,158.
 1840.—Whites, 640,627; free negroes, 5,524; slaves, 188,583.
 1850.—Whites, 756,836; slaves, 245,881.
 1860.—Whites, 826,722; slaves, 283,019.
 1870.—Whites, 936,119; colored, 322,331. Total, 1,258,520.
 1880.—Whites, 1,138,831; colored, 403,528. Total, 1,542,359.
 1890.—Total, 1,763,723.

GOVERNORS OF TENNESSEE FROM 1790.

1. William Blount, Territorial Governor 1790-1796. Commissioned August 7, 1790.
2. John Sevier, 1796-1801. Inaugurated March 30, 1796.
3. Archibald Roane, 1801-1803. Inaugurated September 23, 1801.
4. John Sevier, 1803-1809. Inaugurated September 23, 1803.
5. Willie Blount, 1809-1815. Inaugurated September 23, 1809.
6. Joseph McMinn, 1815-1821. Inaugurated September —, 1815.
7. William Carroll, 1821-1827. Inaugurated October 1, 1821.
8. Samuel Houston, 1827. Inaugurated October 1, 1827. Served to April 16, 1829, when he resigned, and William Hall, Speaker of the Senate, became Governor, serving to October 1, 1829.
9. William Carroll, 1829-1835. Inaugurated October 1, 1829.
10. Newton Cannon, 1835-1839. Inaugurated October 12, 1835.
11. James K. Polk, 1839-1841. Inaugurated October 14, 1839.
12. James C. Jones, 1841-1845. Inaugurated October 14, 1841.
13. Aaron V. Brown, 1845-1847. Inaugurated October 15, 1845.
14. Neil S. Brown, 1847-1849. Inaugurated October 18, 1847.
15. William Trousdale, 1849-1851. Inaugurated October 15, 1849.
16. William B. Campbell, 1851-1853. Inaugurated October 16, 1851.
17. Andrew Johnson, 1853-1857. Inaugurated October 17, 1853.

18. Isham G. Harris, 1857-1865. Inaugurated November 3, 1857.
Robert L. Caruthers was elected Governor in 1863, but on account of Tennessee being in possession of Federal troops was unable to qualify. Andrew Johnson was appointed by A. Lincoln, President of the United States, Military Governor of Tennessee, and served from 1862 to 1865.
19. William G. Brownlow, 1865-1867. Inaugurated April 5, 1865.
20. D. W. C. Senter, 1867-1871. Inaugurated October 10, 1867. As Speaker of the Senate succeeded Governor Brownlow, who had resigned to take a seat in the United States Senate.
21. John C. Brown, 1871-1875. Inaugurated October 10, 1871.
22. James D. Porter, 1875-1879. Inaugurated January 18, 1875.
23. Albert S. Marks, 1879-1881. Inaugurated January 16, 1879.
24. Alvin Hawkins, 1881-1883. Inaugurated January 17, 1881.
25. William B. Bate, 1883-1887. Inaugurated January 15, 1883.
26. Robert L. Taylor, 1887-1890. Inaugurated January 17, 1887.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

- 1796.—John Sevier. No opposition.
- 1801.—Archibald Roane. No opposition.
- 1803.—John Sevier, 6,780; Archibald Roane, 4,923. Re-elected in 1805 and 1807 without opposition.
- 1809.—Willie Blount. No opposition.
- 1815.—Joseph McMinn, 15,600; Robert Weakley, 7,389; Jesse Wharton, 7,662; Robert C. Foster, 4,184; Thomas Johnson, 2,987.
- 1817.—Joseph McMinn, 28,402; Robert C. Foster, 15,460.
- 1819.—Joseph McMinn, 33,524; Enoch Parsons, 8,079.
- 1821.—William Carroll, 31,290; Edward Ward, 7,294.
- 1823.—William Carroll, elected without opposition, receiving 32,597 votes.
- 1825.—William Carroll, re-elected without opposition.
- 1827.—Samuel Houston, 37,884; Newton Cannon, 28,663; Willie Blount, 1,330 (returns from forty-four counties).
- 1829.—William Carroll, 57,551; rest scattering.
- 1831.—William Carroll. No opposition.
- 1833.—William Carroll. No opposition.
- 1835.—Newton Cannon, 41,868; William Carroll, 30,191; West H. Humphries, 7,999.
- 1837.—Newton Cannon, Whig, 51,341; Armstrong, Democrat, 33,944.
- 1839.—James K. Polk, Democrat, 54,012; Newton Cannon, Whig, 51,396 (exclusive of Shelby County).

- 1841.—James C. Jones, Whig, 53,586; James K. Polk, Democrat, 50,343.
 1843.—James C. Jones, Whig, 58,307; James K. Polk, Democrat, 54,470.
 1845.—Aaron V. Brown, Democrat, 58,269; Ephraim H. Foster, Whig, 56,646.
 1847.—Neil S. Brown, Whig, 61,372; Aaron V. Brown, Democrat, 60,004
 (exclusive of Fentress County).
 1849.—William Trousdale, Democrat, 61,740; Neil S. Brown, Whig, 60,350.
 1851.—William B. Campbell, Whig, 63,333; William Trousdale, Democrat,
 61,673.
 1853.—Andrew Johnson, Democrat, 63,413; Gustavus A. Henry, Whig, 61,163.
 1855.—Andrew Johnson, Democrat, 67,499; Meredith P. Gentry, Whig,
 65,343.
 1857.—Isham G. Harris, Democrat, 71,178; Robert Hatton, Whig, 59,807.
 1859.—Isham G. Harris, Democrat, 76,073; John Netherland, Whig, 68,042.
 1861.—Isham G. Harris, Secession Democrat, 74,973; William H. Polk,
 Union, 43,342.
 1865.—William G. Brownlow, Republican, 23,222; rest scattering.
 1867.—William G. Brownlow, Republican, 74,034; Emerson Etheridge, Con-
 servative, 22,550.
 1869.—D. W. C. Senter, Conservative Republican, 120,333; William B. Stokes,
 Radical Republican, 55,036.
 1870.—John C. Brown, Democrat, 78,979; William H. Wisener, Republican,
 41,500.
 1872.—John C. Brown, Democrat, 97,700; A. A. Freeman, Republican, 84,089.
 1874.—James D. Porter, Democrat, 105,061; Horace Maynard, Republican,
 55,847; B. F. C. Brooks, Greenbacker, 222.
 1876.—James D. Porter, Democrat, 123,740; Dorsey B. Thomas, Independent,
 73,695; George Maney, Republican, 10,436; W. F. Yardly (colored), Republi-
 can, 2,165.
 1878.—A. S. Marks, Democrat, 89,958; R. M. Edwards, Greenbacker, 15,155;
 E. M. Wright, Republican, 42,284.
 1880.—Alvin Hawkins, Republican, 103,964; John V. Wright, State-credit
 Democrat, 78,783; S. F. Wilson, Low-tax Democrat, 57,080; R. M. Edwards,
 Greenbacker, 3,459.
 1882.—William B. Bate, Democrat, 120,637; Alvin Hawkins, Republican,
 93,168; John R. Beasley, Greenbacker, 9,660; J. H. Fussell, State Credit ("sky
 blue") Democrat, 4,814.
 1884.—William B. Bate, Democrat, 132,201; Frank T. Reid, Republican,
 125,246; — Buchanan, Greenbacker, 549.
 1886.—Robert L. Taylor, Democrat, 126,151; Alfred A. Taylor, Republican,
 109,837.
 1888.—Robert L. Taylor, Democrat, 155,888; Samuel W. Hawkins, Republi-
 can, 139,014; J. C. Johnson, Prohibitionist, 6,843.

 SECRETARIES OF STATE FROM 1792.

- Daniel Smith (Territorial Secretary), 1792-1796.
 William Maclin, April 9, 1796-1807.
 Robert Houston, March 31, 1807-1811.
 W. G. Blount, March 31, 1811-1815.
 William Alexander, March 30, 1815-1818 (died).
 Daniel Graham, appointed August 26 (*vice* Alexander, deceased), 1818-1830
 (resigned).
 Thomas H. Fletcher, appointed (*vice* Graham, resigned) September 1, 1830,
 March 1, 1832.
 Sam. G. Smith, March 1, 1832-1835.
 Luke Lea, December 4, 1835-1839.
 John S. Young, December 4, 1839-1847.
 W. B. A. Ramsey, December 3, 1847-1855.
 F. N. W. Burton, December 4, 1855-1859.
 J. E. R. Ray, December 5, 1859-1865.
 E. H. East, appointed in 1862 by A. Johnson, Military Governor; served
 to April, 1865.
 A. J. Fletcher, 1865-1870.
 T. H. Butler, May 23, 1870-1873.
 Chas. N. Gibbs, February 1, 1873-1881.
 David A. Nunn, February 12, 1881-1885.
 John Allison, Jr., February 12, 1885-1889.
 Chas. A. Miller, February 12, 1889.

 COMPTROLLERS.

OFFICE CREATED 1835.

- Daniel Graham, from January 23, 1836, to October 4, 1843.
 Felix K. Zollicoffer, from October 4, 1843, to October 15, 1849.
 B. H. Sheppard, from October 15, 1849, to October 15, 1851.
 Arthur R. Crozier, from October 15, 1851, to October 14, 1855.
 James C. Luttrell, from October 16, 1855, to October 15, 1857.
 James T. Dunlap, from October 15, 1857, to April, 1862.
 Joseph S. Fowler, appointed by A. Johnson, Military Governor, 1862 to May,
 1865.

J. R. Dillin, elected April 25, 1865; failed to qualify on account of ineligibility—being a member of the Legislature that elected him.

S. W. Hatchett, from May, 1865, to October, 1866.

G. W. Blackburn, from October, 1866, to June, 1870.

E. R. Pennebaker, from June, 1870–1873.

W. W. Hobb, from January 15, 1873, to May, 1873.

John C. Burch, appointed, *vice* Hobbs, May 1, 1873, to January, 1875.

James L. Gaines, from January 15, 1875, to January 15, 1881.

James N. Nolan, from January 15, 1881, to January 15, 1883.

P. P. Pickard, from January 15, 1883, to February 28, 1889.

J. W. Allen, from February 28, 1889.

TREASURERS FROM 1796.

The act of April 13, 1796, and Territorial act of September, 1794, Chapter 9, provided for two District Treasurers, viz.: Districts of Mero and Washington and Hamilton. Act of October 25, 1813, changed the name of Treasurer of Washington and Hamilton to Treasurer of East Tennessee, and Treasurer of Mero to Treasurer of West Tennessee. The district of Mero was also known as the district of Mero, Robertson and Winchester. Act of November 1, 1827, created the office of Treasurer of Western District, at Jackson, Tenn., office of Treasurer of Washington and Hamilton and East Tennessee at Knoxville, and office of Treasurer of Mero at Nashville. The Constitution of 1834 provided for one Treasurer for the State, elected by the Legislature for two years.

Daniel Smith, Secretary of Territory, acted as Treasurer from 1792 to September, 1794.

Landon Carter, Territorial Treasurer of Washington and Hamilton, 1794 to July 9, 1800 (died).

Howell Tatum, Territorial Treasurer of Mero, 1794 to April 11, 1796.

William Black, Mero, 1796 to September 26, 1797.

Robert Searcy, Mero, 1797 to 1803.

John Maclin, Washington and Hamilton, 1800 to 1803.

Thomas McCorry, Washington and Hamilton, 1803 to 1813.

Thomas Crutcher, Mero, 1803 to 1813.

Thomas McCorry, East Tennessee, 1813 to 1815.

Thomas Crutcher, West Tennessee, 1813 to February, 1836.

Matthew Nelson, East Tennessee, 1815 to 1827.

Miller Francis, East Tennessee, 1827 to 1836.

James Caruthers, Western District, 1827 to 1836.

Miller Francis, State, February 6, 1836, to 1843.

- Matthew Nelson, State, 1843 to 1845.
 Robert B. Turner, 1845 to 1847.
 Anthony Dibbell, 1847 to 1855.
 G. C. Torbett, 1855 to 1857.
 W. F. McGregor, 1857 to 1865.
 R. L. Stanford, 1855 to December 20, 1866 (resigned).
 John R. Henry, appointed December 24, 1866, to 1868. Resigned November 1, 1868.
 W. H. Stillwell, appointed November 1, 1868, to 1869.
 J. E. Rust, 1869 to 1871.
 William Morrow, 1871 to 1877.
 M. T. Polk, 1877 to 1883.
 Atha Thomas, 1883 to 1885.
 J. W. Thomas, 1885 to October, 1886 (died).
 Atha Thomas, appointed October 26, 1886, to 1889.
 M. F. House, February 1, 1889.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Wm. Blount, April 2, 1796, to October 19, 1797; Wm. Cocke, April 2, 1796, to October 19, 1797.

Andrew Jackson, October 19, 1797, to October 6, 1798 (resigned); Joseph Anderson, October 19, 1797, to March 4, 1799.

Daniel Smith, October 6, 1798, to March 28, 1799; Wm. Cocke, March 4, 1799, to October 8, 1805; Joseph Anderson, March 28, 1799, to 1805.

Daniel Smith, appointed 1805-1809; Jenkins Whitesides, October 28, 1809, to October 8, 1811; George W. Campbell, October 1, 1811, to September 5, 1818 (resigned); John Williams, 1815-1815; Jesse Wharton, appointed 1815 (resigned 1815); Jno. H. Eaton, appointed September 5, 1818, to March 4, 1829 (resigned); Jno. Williams, from 1815 to 1823.

Andrew Jackson, 1823-1825 (resigned October 28, 1825); Hugh L. White, October 28, 1825 to January 27, 1840 (resigned); Felix Grundy, October 16, 1829, to September 13, 1838 (resigned); Ephraim H. Foster, appointed September 13, 1838, to October, 1839 (resigned).

Felix Grundy, November 19, 1839, to December 25, 1840 (died); Alexander Anderson, January 27, 1840, to March 4, 1841 (remainder of Hugh L. White's term); A. O. P. Nicholson (appointed *vice* Felix Grundy, deceased), December 25, 1840, to March, 1841.

From 1841 to 1843 Tennessee was unrepresented in the United States Senate, Jas. C. Jones, the Governor, failing to appoint, and the Legislature failing to elect on account of the dead-lock between the Whigs and Democrats, the

thirteen Democrats, being a majority of the Senate, refusing to meet the House of Representatives, which had a Whig majority, in joint convention.

Ephraim H. Foster, 1843-1845; Spencer Jarnagin, 1843-1847; Hopkins L. Turney, 1845-1851; Jno. Bell, 1847-1859; Jas. C. Jones, 1851-1857; Andrew Johnson, 1857-1862 (resigned to become Military Governor of Tennessee); A. O. P. Nicholson, 1859-1861 (resigned on account of war).

From 1862 to 1865, the United States being in civil war, Tennessee was unrepresented in the United States Senate.

Landon C. Haynes and Gustavus A. Henry were Confederate States Senators from Tennessee from October 24, 1861, to 1865 (close of the war).

Joseph S. Fowler, 1865-1871; David T. Patterson, 1865-1869; Wm. G. Brownlow, 1869-1875; Henry Cooper, 1871-1877; Andrew Johnson, March 4, 1875, to July 31, 1875 (died); D. M. Key, appointed 1875-1877; Jas. E. Bailey, 1877-1881; Isham G. Harris, March 4, 1877 (re-elected in 1883 and 1889); Howell E. Jackson, 1881-1886 (resigned); W. C. Whitthorne (appointed *vice* Jackson, resigned), April 16, 1886, and served to March 4, 1887; Wm. B. Bate, March 4, 1887.

CONGRESSMEN.

Third Congress.—James White 1794-1796. First and Territorial delegate to Congress.

Fourth Congress.—Andrew Jackson, from December 5, 1796-1797.

Fifth Congress.—William C. C. Claiborne, 1797-1799.

Sixth Congress.—William C. C. Claiborne, 1799-1801.

Seventh Congress.—William Dickson, 1801-1803.

Eighth Congress, 1803.—William Dickson, Mero District; George W. Campbell, Hamilton District; John Rhea, Washington District.

Ninth Congress, 1805.—William Dickson, Mero District; George W. Campbell, Hamilton District; John Rhea, Washington District.

Tenth Congress, 1807.—Jesse Wharton, Mero District; George W. Campbell, Hamilton District; John Rhea, Washington District.

Eleventh Congress, 1809.—Robert Weakley, Mero District; Pleasant M. Miller, Hamilton District; John Rhea, Washington District.

Twelfth Congress, 1811.—Felix Grundy, Mero District; John Sevier, Hamilton District; John Rhea, Washington District.

Thirteenth Congress, 1813.—John Rhea, First District; John Sevier, Second District; John H. Bowen, Third District; Thomas K. Harris, Fourth District; Felix Grundy, Fifth District; Parry W. Humphreys, Sixth District.

Fourteenth Congress, 1815.—Bennett Henderson, First District; William G. Blount, Second District; Samuel Powell, Third District; Isaac Thomas, Fourth District; Newton Cannon, Fifth District; James B. Reynolds, Sixth District.

Fifteenth Congress, 1817.—John Rhea, First District; William G. Blount, Second District; Francis Jones, Third District; Samuel Hogg, Fourth District; Thomas Claiborne, Fifth District; George W. L. Man, Sixth District.

Sixteenth Congress, 1819.—John Rhea, First District; John Cocke, Second District; Francis Jones, Third District; Robert Allen, Fourth District; Newton Cannon, Fifth District; Henry H. Bryan, Sixth District.

Seventeenth Congress, 1821.—John Rhea, First District; John Cocke, Second District; Francis Jones, Third District; Robert Allen, Fourth District; Newton Cannon, Fifth District; Henry H. Bryan, Sixth District.

Eighteenth Congress, 1823.—John Blair, First District; John Cocke, Second District; James Standifer, Third District; Jacob C. Isaacs, Fourth District; Newton Cannon, Fifth District; James B. Reynolds, Sixth District; Samuel Houston, Seventh District; James T. Sanford, Eighth District; Adam R. Alexander, Ninth District.

Nineteenth Congress, 1825.—John Blair, First District; John Cocke, Second District; James C. Mitchell, Third District; Jacob C. Isaacs, Fourth District; Robert Allen, Fifth District; James K. Polk, Sixth District; Samuel Houston, Seventh District; John H. Marable, Eighth District; Adam R. Alexander, Ninth District.

Twentieth Congress, 1827.—John Blair, First District; Pryor Lea, Second District; James C. Mitchell, Third District; Jacob C. Isaacs, Fourth District; Robert Desha, Fifth District; James K. Polk, Sixth District; John Bell, Seventh District; John H. Marable, Eighth District; David Crockett, Ninth District.

Twenty-first Congress, 1829.—John Blair, First District; Pryor Lea, Second District; James Standifer, Third District; Jacob C. Isaacs, Fourth District; Robert Desha, Fifth District; James K. Polk, Sixth District; John Bell, Seventh District; Cave Johnson, Eighth District; David Crockett, Ninth District.

Twenty-second Congress, 1831.—John Blair, First District; Thomas D. Arnold, Second District; James Standifer, Third District; Jacob C. Isaacs, Fourth District; William Hall, Fifth District; James K. Polk, Sixth District; John Bell, Seventh District; Cave Johnson, Eighth District; William T. Fitzgerald, Ninth District.

Twenty-third Congress, 1833.—John Blair, First District; Samuel Bunch, Second District; Luke Lea, Third District; James Standifer, Fourth District; John B. Forrester, Fifth District; Bailie Peyton, Sixth District; John Bell, Seventh District; David W. Dickerson, Eighth District; James K. Polk, Ninth District; William M. Inge, Tenth District; Cave Johnson, Eleventh District; David Crockett, Twelfth District; William C. Dunlap, Thirteenth District.

Twenty-fourth Congress, 1835.—William B. Carter, First District; Samuel Bunch, Second District; Luke Lea, Third District; James Standifer, Fourth District; John B. Forrester, Fifth District; Bailie Peyton, Sixth District; John Bell, Seventh District; A. P. Maury, Eighth District; James K. Polk, Ninth District; E. J. Shields, Tenth District; Cave Johnson, Eleventh District; Adam Huntsman, Twelfth District; William C. Dunlap, Thirteenth District.

Twenty-fifth Congress, 1837.—William B. Carter, First District; Samuel Bunch, Second District; Luke Lea, Third District; James Standifer, Fourth District;

John B. Forrester, Fifth District; Bailie Peyton, Sixth District; John Bell, Seventh District; A. P. Maury, Eighth District; James K. Polk, Ninth District; E. J. Shields, Tenth District; Cave Johnson, Eleventh District; Adam Huntsman, Twelfth District; William C. Dunlap, Thirteenth District.

Twenty-sixth Congress, 1839.—William B. Carter, First District; Abram McClellan, Second District; Joseph L. Williams, Third District; Julius W. Blackmore, Fourth District; Hopkins L. Turney, Fifth District; William B. Campbell, Sixth District; John Bell, Seventh District; Meredith P. Gentry, Eighth District; Harvey M. Watterson, Ninth District; Aaron V. Brown, Tenth District; Cave Johnson, Eleventh District; John W. Crockett, Twelfth District; Christopher H. Williams, Thirteenth District.

Twenty-seventh Congress, 1841.—Thomas D. Arnold, First District; Abram McClellan, Second District; Thomas J. Campbell, Third District; Jo. L. Williams, Fourth District; Hopkins L. Turney, Fifth District; William B. Campbell, Sixth District; Robert L. Caruthers, Seventh District; Meredith P. Gentry, Eighth District; Harvey M. Watterson, Ninth District; Aaron V. Brown, Tenth District; Cave Johnson, Eleventh District; Milton Brown, Twelfth District; Christopher H. Williams, Thirteenth District.

Twenty-eighth Congress, 1843.—Andrew Johnson, First District; William T. Senter, Second District; J. W. Blackwell, Third District; Alvin Cullom, Fourth District; G. W. Jones, Fifth District; A. V. Brown, Sixth District; D. W. Dickinson, Seventh District; J. H. Peyton, Eighth District; Cave Johnson, Ninth District; John B. Asher, Tenth District; Milton Brown, Eleventh District.

Twenty-ninth Congress, 1845.—Andrew Johnson, First District; William M. Cocke, Second District; J. H. Crozier, Third District; Alvin Cullom, Fourth District; George W. Jones, Fifth District; Barclay Martin, Sixth District; Meredith P. Gentry, Seventh District; Joseph H. Peyton (deceased), Eighth District; Edwin H. Ewing (*vice* Peyton), Eighth District; L. B. Chase, Ninth District; Milton Brown, Tenth District; Frederick P. Stanton, Eleventh District.

Thirtieth Congress, 1847.—Andrew Johnson, First District; W. M. Cocke, Second District; John H. Crozier, Third District; H. L. W. Hill, Fourth District; George W. Jones, Fifth District; James H. Thomas, Sixth District; M. P. Gentry, Seventh District; Washington Barrow, Eighth District; L. B. Chase, Ninth District; Frederick P. Stanton, Tenth District; William T. Haskell, Eleventh District.

Thirty-first Congress, 1849.—Andrew Johnson, First District; A. G. Watkins, Second District; Josiah M. Anderson, Third District; John H. Savage, Fourth District; George W. Jones, Fifth District; James M. Thomas, Sixth District; Meredith P. Gentry, Seventh District; Andrew Ewing, Eighth District; Isham G. Harris, Ninth District; Frederick P. Stanton, Tenth District; Christopher H. Williams, Eleventh District.

Thirty-second Congress, 1851.—Andrew Johnson, First District; A. G. Watkins, Second District; William M. Churchwell, Third District; John H. Savage, Fourth District; George W. Jones, Fifth District; William H. Polk, Sixth District; M. P. Gentry, Seventh District; William Cullom, Eighth District; Isham G. Harris,

Ninth District; Frederick P. Stanton, Tenth District; Christopher H. Williams, Eleventh District.

Thirty-third Congress, 1853.—Brookins Campbell (deceased), First District; William M. Churchwell, Second District; Samuel A. Smith, Third District; William Cullom, Fourth District; Charles Ready, Fifth District; George W. Jones, Sixth District; R. M. Bugg, Seventh District; Felix K. Zollicoffer, Eighth District; Emerson Etheridge, Ninth District; Frederick P. Stanton Tenth District.

Thirty-fourth Congress, 1855.—A. G. Watkins, First District; W. H. Sneed, Second District; Samuel A. Smith, Third District; John H. Savage, Fourth District; Charles Ready, Fifth District; George W. Jones, Sixth District; John V. Wright, Seventh District; Felix K. Zollicoffer, Eighth District; Emerson Etheridge, Ninth District; Thomas Rivers, Tenth District.

Thirty-fifth Congress, 1857.—A. G. Watkins, First District; H. Maynard, Second District; Samuel A. Smith, Third District; John H. Savage, Fourth District; Charles Ready, Fifth District; Felix K. Zollicoffer, Sixth District; G. W. Jones, Seventh District; John V. Wright, Eighth District; W. T. Avery, Ninth District; J. D. C. Atkins, Tenth District.

Thirty-sixth Congress, 1859.—Thomas A. R. Nelson, First District; Horace Maynard, Second District; Reese B. Brabson, Third District; William B. Stokes, Fourth District; Robert Hatton, Fifth District; James M. Quarles, Sixth District; James H. Thomas, Seventh District; John V. Wright, Eighth District; W. T. Avery, Ninth District; Emerson Etheridge, Tenth District.

TENNESSEE MEMBERS OF CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

Provisional Confederate Congress (expired February 1, 1862).—A. G. Welcker, Third District; William H. DeWitt, Fourth District; R. L. Caruthers, Fifth District; James H. Thomas, Sixth District; Thomas M. Jones, Seventh District; John F. House, Eighth District; J. D. C. Atkins, Ninth District; David M. Currin, Tenth District. In the First and Second Districts T. A. R. Nelson and Horace Maynard beat J. B. Heiskell and J. H. Shields at same election, August 1, 1861; these were Union candidates, and never served in Confederate Congress.

First Permanent Confederate Congress (elected November 6, 1861).—J. B. Heiskell, First District; W. G. Swan, Second District; W. H. Tibbs, Third District; E. L. Gardenhire, Fourth District; Henry S. Foote, Fifth District; M. P. Gentry, Sixth District; George W. Jones, Seventh District; Thomas Menees, Eighth District; J. D. C. Atkins, Ninth District; John V. Wright, Tenth District; David M. Currin, Eleventh District.

Second Permanent Confederate Congress.—J. B. Heiskell, First District; W. G. Swan, Second District; A. S. Colyar, Third District; John P. Murray, Fourth District; H. S. Foote, Fifth District; E. A. Keeble, Sixth District; James McCallum, Seventh District; Thomas Menees, Eighth District; J. D. C. Atkins,

Ninth District; John V. Wright, Tenth District; M. W. Clusky (*vice* D. M. Cur-
rin, deceased), Eleventh District.

Thirty-seventh Congress, 1861.—Thomas A. R. Nelson, First District; Horace
Maynard, Second District; George W. Bridges, Third District. Elected in Aug-
ust as Union candidates, and served in the United States Congress.

Thirty-ninth Congress, 1865.—Nathaniel G. Taylor, First District; Horace
Maynard, Second District; William B. Stokes, Third District; Edmund Cooper,
Fourth District; William B. Campbell, Fifth District; Dorsey B. Thomas, Sixth
District; Isaac R. Hawkins, Seventh District; John W. Leftwich, Eighth Dis-
trict.

Fortieth Congress, 1867.—R. R. Butler, First District; Horace Maynard, Sec-
ond District; W. B. Stokes, Third District; J. Mullins, Fourth District; John
Trimble, Fifth District; S. M. Arnell, Sixth District; Isaac R. Hawkins, Sev-
enth District; David A. Nunn, Eighth District.

Forty-first Congress, 1869.—R. R. Butler, First District; Horace Maynard,
Second District; William B. Stokes, Third District; * Lewis Tillman (*vice* C. A.
Sheaf), Fourth District; W. F. Prosser, Fifth District; Samuel M. Arnell, Sixth
District; Isaac R. Hawkins, Seventh District; W. J. Smith (*vice* John W. Left-
wich, unseated), Eighth District.

Forty-second Congress, 1871.—R. R. Butler, First District; Horace Maynard,
Second District; A. E. Garrett, Third District; John M. Bright, Fourth Dis-
trict; Edward I. Golladay, Fifth District; W. C. Whitthorne, Sixth District;
R. P. Caldwell, Seventh District; W. W. Vaughan, Eighth District.

Forty-third Congress, March 4, 1873. (Election November 5, 1872).—R. R.
Butler, Republican, First District; J. M. Thornburg, Republican, Second Dis-
trict; H. H. Harrison, Republican, Third District; William Crutchfield, Fourth
District; John M. Bright, Democrat, Fifth District; W. C. Whitthorne, Demo-
crat, Sixth District; J. D. C. Atkins, Democrat, Seventh District; David A.
Nunn, Republican, Eighth District; Barbour Lewis, Republican, Ninth District;
Horace Maynard, Republican, State at large.

Forty-fourth Congress, March 4, 1875. (Election November 3, 1874).—Wm.
McFarland, Democrat, First District; J. M. Thornburg, Republican, Second
District; G. G. Dibbell, Democrat, Third District; H. Y. Riddle (*vice* S. M.
Fite, *vice* John W. Head, deceased), Democrat, Fourth District; John M. Bright,
Democrat, Fifth District; John F. House, Democrat, Sixth District; W. C.
Whitthorne, Democrat, Seventh District; J. D. C. Atkins, Democrat, Eighth
District; W. P. Caldwell, Democrat, Ninth District; H. Casey Young, Demo-
crat, Tenth District.

Forty-fifth Congress, March 4, 1877. (Election November 7, 1876).—James H.
Randolph, Republican, First District; J. M. Thornburg, Republican, Second
District; G. G. Dibbell, Democrat, Third District; H. Y. Riddle, Democrat,

* C. A. Sheaf received a majority of the votes on the face of the returns, but certificate of
election was awarded to Tillman.

Fourth District; John M. Bright, Democrat, Fifth District; John F. House, Democrat, Sixth District; W. C. Whitthorne, Democrat, Seventh District; J. D. C. Atkins, Democrat, Eighth District; W. P. Caldwell, Democrat, Ninth District; H. Casey Young, Democrat, Tenth District.

Forty-sixth Congress, March 4, 1879. (Election November 5, 1878.)—Robert L. Taylor, Democrat, First District; L. C. Houk, Republican, Second District; G. G. Dibbrell, Democrat, Third District; Benton McMillin, Democrat, Fourth District; John M. Bright, Democrat, Fifth District; John F. House, Democrat, Sixth District; W. C. Whitthorne, Democrat, Seventh District; J. D. C. Atkins, Democrat, Eighth District; C. B. Simonton, Democrat, Ninth District; H. Casey Young, Democrat, Tenth District.

Forty-seventh Congress, March 4, 1881. (Election November 2, 1880.)—A. H. Pettibone, Republican, First District; L. C. Houk, Republican, Second District; G. G. Dibbrell, Democrat, Third District; Benton McMillin, Democrat, Fourth District; Richard Warner, Democrat, Fifth District; John F. House, Democrat, Sixth District; W. C. Whitthorne, Democrat, Seventh District; J. D. C. Atkins, Democrat, Eighth District; C. B. Simonton, Democrat, Ninth District; H. Casey Young, Democrat, Tenth District.

Forty-eighth Congress, March 4, 1883. (Election November 7, 1882.)—A. H. Pettibone, Republican, First District; L. C. Houk, Republican, Second District; G. G. Dibbrell, Democrat, Third District; Benton McMillin, Democrat, Fourth District; Richard Warner, Democrat, Fifth District; A. J. Caldwell, Democrat, Sixth District; J. G. Ballentine, Democrat, Seventh District; John M. Taylor, Democrat, Eighth District; Rice A. Pearce, Democrat, Ninth District; H. Casey Young, Democrat, Tenth District.

Forty-ninth Congress, March 4, 1885. (Election November 4, 1884.)—A. H. Pettibone, Republican, First District; L. C. Houk, Republican, Second District; John R. Neal, Democrat, Third District; Benton McMillin, Democrat, Fourth District; James D. Richardson, Democrat, Fifth District; A. J. Caldwell, Democrat, Sixth District; John G. Ballentine, Democrat, Seventh District; John M. Taylor, Democrat, Eighth District; P. T. Glass, Democrat, Ninth District; Zach Taylor, Republican, Tenth District.

Fiftieth Congress, March 4, 1887. (Election November 2, 1886.)—R. R. Butler, Republican, First District; L. C. Houk, Republican, Second District; John R. Neal, Democrat, Third District; Benton McMillin, Democrat, Fourth District; James D. Richardson, Democrat, Fifth District; J. E. Washington, Democrat, Sixth District; W. C. Whitthorne, Democrat, Seventh District; B. A. Enloe, Democrat, Eighth District; P. T. Glass, Democrat, Ninth District; James Phelan, Democrat, Tenth District.

Fifty-first Congress, March 4, 1889. (Election November 6, 1888.)—A. A. Taylor, Republican, First District; L. C. Houk, Republican, Second District; H. Clay Evans, Republican, Third District; Benton McMillin, Democrat, Fourth District; James D. Richardson, Democrat, Fifth District; J. E. Washington, Democrat, Sixth District; W. C. Whitthorne, Democrat, Seventh District; B. A. Enloe, Democrat, Eighth District; Rice A. Pearce, Democrat, Ninth District; James Phelan, Democrat, Tenth District.

JUDGES OF TENNESSEE FROM 1792.

1792.—William B. Blount, Governor, David Campbell, and Joseph Anderson composed the Territorial Court to 1796.

1796.—Act of April 9, 1796, established a Superior Court of Law and Equity, and provided for three Judges for the State.

John McNairy, Archibald Roane, and Willie Blount were commissioned, on April 11, 1796, Judges of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the State.

Howell Tatum (*vice* McNairy, resigned) served from May 12, 1797, to September 20, 1798.

W. C. C. Claiborne (*vice* Willie Blount, declined) served from September 28, 1796, to October, 1797.

David Campbell served from October 11, 1797, to 1807.

Andrew Jackson was appointed September 20, 1798, and elected December, 22, 1798, to 1804.

Samuel Powell served from October 12, 1807, to 1809.

John Overton (*vice* Jackson) served from 1804 to 1809.

Parry W. Humphreys served from October 12, 1807, to 1809.

Hugh Lawson White (in place of A. Roane) served from September 26, 1801, to 1809.

Thomas Emmerson (*vice* White) served from 1807 to 1809.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

By the act of November 16, 1809, a Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals was created, Circuit Courts established, and five judicial circuits erected. Judges elected by the Legislature to serve during good behavior. The following served as indicated:

Hugh L. White, from 1809 to 1815.

George W. Campbell, from 1809 to 1811.

John Overton, from 1811 to 1816.

W. W. Cooke, from October 19, 1815, to 1816 (died).

Archibald Roane, added to the court October 21, 1815, to 1818.

Robert Whyte (*vice* Overton), from May 16, 1816, to 1835.

John Haywood, from September 14, 1816, to December, 1826.

Thomas Emmerson, from July 19, 1819, to 1822.

Jacob Peck, from 1822 to 1835.

William L. Brown, added to the court in 1822, and resigned July, 1824.

John Catron, from 1824 to 1835 (Chief Justice from 1831).

Hugh L. White was elected in 1824, but declined.

Thomas L. Williams was appointed *vice* White, but declined, and the Legislature declined to fill the vacancy.

Henry Crabb, appointed in 1827 *vice* Haywood (died same year).

Nathan Green, from 1831 to 1834.

SUPREME COURT UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1834.

- Nathan Green, from 1835 to 1853 (resigned).
 William B. Reese, from 1835 to 1847.
 William B. Turley, from 1835 to 1853 (resigned).
 Robert J. McKinney, from 1847 to 1863 (served till war discontinued courts).
 Robert L. Caruthers, from 1853 to 1861.
 W. F. Cooper, appointed in 1861 (served till war discontinued courts).
 A. W. O. Totten (*vice* Turley), from 1850 to 1855.
 William R. Harris, from 1855 to 1858 (died).
 Archibald Wright, from 1858 to 1863 (served till war discontinued courts).
 Russell Houston, from January 25, 1865, to August 24, 1865.
 Samuel Milligan, from January 25, 1865, to January, 1867.
 Henry G. Smith, from January 25, 1865, to January, 1867.
 James O. Shackelford, from August 24, 1865, to 1867 (resigned).
 Andrew McClain, from 1867 to 1870.
 Alvin Hawkins, from June, 1867, to 1870.
 George Andrews, from June, 1867, to 1870.

SUPREME COURT UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1870.

- T. A. R. Nelson, from 1870 to December 5, 1871 (resigned).
 A. O. P. Nicholson, Chief Justice from 1870 to March 23, 1876 (died).
 J. W. Deaderick (Chief Justice from 1878 to 1884), from 1870 to October 13, 1884 (died).
 Robert J. McFarland (*vice* Nelson), from 1872 (died).
 Peter Turney (Chief Justice 1886), from 1870.
 Thomas J. Freeman, from 1870 to 1886.
 John L. T. Sneed, from 1870 to 1878.
 William F. Cooper, from 1878 to 1886.

PRESENT SUPREME COURT.

Elected for eight years, August, 1886.

- Peter Turney, Chief Justice from State at large.
 W. P. Caldwell, Assistant Justice from State at large.
 D. L. Snodgrass, from East Tennessee.
 H. H. Lurton, from Middle Tennessee.
 W. C. Fowlkes, from West Tennessee (died May 17, 1890).
 W. D. Beard (*vice* Fowlkes, deceased), appointed May 22, 1890.
 B. J. Lea (*vice* Fowlkes, deceased), from West Tennessee, elected August, 1890.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Act November 16, 1809.

First Circuit.—*William Cocke, from 1809 to 1812; Samuel Powell, from 1812 to 1813; William Kelly, from 1813 to 1816; Thomas Emmerson, from 1816 to 1819; Samuel Powell, from 1819 to 1836.

* Impeached.

Second Circuit.—James Trimble, from 1809 to 1811; Archibald Roane, from 1811 to 1815; Edward Scott, from 1815 to 1836.

Third Circuit.—Nathaniel Williams, from 1809 to 1818; Jacob C. Isaacs, from 1818 to 1819; Nathaniel W. Williams, from 1819 to 1833 (died); Abram Caruthers, appointed 1833 to 1836.

Fourth Circuit.—Thomas Stuart, from 1809 to 1813; John F. Jack, from 1813 to 1836.

Fifth Circuit.—Parry W. Humphreys, from 1809 to 1813; Bennett Searcy, from 1813 to 1818; Parry W. Humphreys, from 1818 to 1836.

Sixth Circuit (established 1819).—Alfred M. Harris, from 1820 to 1821; Robert Mack, from 1821 to 1826; William E. Kennedy, from 1826 to 1833; L. M. Brown, from 1833 to 1836.

Seventh Circuit (established 1819).—Charles F. Keith, from 1819 to 1836.

Eighth Circuit (established 1821).—Joshua Haskell, from 1821 to 1836.

Ninth Circuit (established 1823).—John C. Hamilton, from 1823 to 1833; John W. Cook (appointed *vice* Hamilton, deceased), from 1833 to 1836.

Tenth Circuit (established 1830).—William B. Turley, from 1830 to 1835.

Eleventh Circuit (established 1830).—James C. Mitchell, from 1830 to 1836.

Chancellor for East Tennessee (established 1827).—Nathan Green, from 1827 to 1831; William B. Reese, from 1831 to 1835.

Chancellor for West Tennessee (established 1827).—William E. Anderson, from 1827 to 1830; W. A. Cook, from 1830 to 1836.

CIRCUIT JUDGES UNDER CONSTITUTIONS OF 1834-1870.

Circuit Judges were elected for eight years under the Constitution of 1834 up to 1853 by the Legislature, and from that time they were elected by the people of their districts.

First Circuit.—Samuel Powell, 1836-1841; Seth J. W. Lucky, 1841-1854; David T. Patterson, 1854 to the war; R. R. Butler, 1865-1867; E. E. Gillenwaters, 1867-1876; John A. McKinney, 1876-1878; Newton Hacker, 1878-1886; A. J. Brown, 1886.

Second Circuit.—Edward Scott, 1836-1844; Ebenezer Alexander, 1844-1859; J. M. Welcker, 1859 to the war; James P. Swan, 1865-1869; James H. Randolph, 1869-1876; James G. Rose, 1876-1886; W. R. Hicks, 1886.

Third Circuit.—Charles F. Keith, 1836-1844; John O. Cannon, 1844-1847; Charles F. Keith, 1853-1859; John C. Gaut, 1853-1859; George Brown, 1859 to the war; David K. Young, 1865-1867; Elijah T. Hall, 1867-1878; S. A. Rodgers, 1878 (re-elected in 1886).

Fourth Circuit.—Abram Caruthers, 1836-1847; W. B. Campbell, 1847-1850; Alvin Cullom, 1850-1852; John L. Goodall, 1852 to the war; John C. Gaut, 1864-1865; George W. Bridges, 1865-1866; W. L. Adams, 1866-1868; A. J. Trehwhitt, 1868-1870; J. B. Hoyl, 1870-1878; D. C. Trehwhitt, 1878 (re-elected in 1886).

Fifth Circuit.—Samuel Anderson, 1836-1851; Hugh L. Davidson, 1851 to the war; W. W. Goodpasture, 1865-1870; S. M. Fite, 1870-1875; N. W. McConnell, 1875-1886; John A. Fite, 1886.

Sixth Circuit.—William T. Brown, 1836-1838; James Rucks, 1838-1839; Thomas Maney, 1839-1852; Nathaniel Baxter, 1852-1858; Samuel M. Fite, 1858 to the war; Andrew McClain, 1864-1869; Samuel M. Fite, 1869-1870; William P. Hickerson, 1870-1877; J. J. Williams, 1877-1886; M. D. Smallman, 1886.

Seventh Circuit.—Mortimer A. Martin, 1836-1850; Cave Johnson, 1850-1851; W. W. Pepper, 1851 to the war; Henry Cooper, 1865-1867; John W. Phillips, 1867-1870; W. H. Williamson, 1870-1878; Robert Cantrell, 1878-1886; W. K. McAlister, 1886.

Eighth Circuit.—Edmund Dillahunty, 1836-1851; William P. Martin, 1851 to the war; Elisha T. Hall, 1864-1865; Samuel R. Rodgers, 1865-1866; N. A. Patterson, 1866-1869; William P. Hickerson, 1869-1870; Nathaniel Baxter, Sr., 1870-1878; Frank T. Reid, 1878-1886; Robert Cantrell, 1886.

Ninth Circuit.—John W. Cooke, 1836-1837; W. R. Harris, 1837-1845; William Fitzgerald, 1845 to the war; M. M. Brien, 1864-1865; John M. Lea, 1865-1866; M. M. Brien, Sr., 1866-1868; Eugene Carey, 1868-1870; William P. Martin, 1870-1872; W. S. McLemore, 1872-1877; John V. Wright, 1877-1878; W. G. McLemore, 1878-1886; E. D. Patterson, 1886.

Tenth Circuit.—John Reed, 1836 to the war; Thomas W. Wisdom, 1865 to August, 1865; John A. Campbell, 1865-1869; J. E. Rice, 1869-1878; Joseph C. Stark, 1878-1886; A. H. Mumford, 1886.

Eleventh Circuit.—Austin Miller, 1836-1837 (resigned); Valentine D. Barry, 1837-1840 (resigned); William C. Dunlap, 1840-1849 (resigned); John C. Humphreys, 1849 to the war; Hilary Ward, 1865-1867; A. M. Hughes, Sr., 1867-1870; Elijah Walker, 1870-1873; Thomas P. Bateman, 1873-1886; Levi S. Woods, 1886.

Twelfth Circuit (established 1837).—Robert M. Anderson, 1837-1854; Robert H. Hynds, 1854 to the war; Fielding Hurst, 1865-1869; J. F. McKinney, 1869-1870; James D. Porter, 1870-1874 (resigned); S. W. Cochran, appointed February 9, 1874, to September, 1874; J. R. Hawkins, 1874-1878; S. B. Ayres, 1878-1879 (died); Clinton Aden, 1879-1886; W. H. Swiggert, 1886.

Thirteenth Circuit (established 1837).—A. J. Marchbanks, 1837 to the war; Lucius L. Hawkins, 1865-1870; Gideon B. Black, 1870-1878; John T. Carthel, 1878-1886; Thomas J. Flippin, 1886.

Fourteenth Circuit (established 1837).—Benjamin C. Totten, 1837-1845; Joseph Scott, 1845-1849; Elijah Walker, 1849-1861; William H. Stephens, 1861 to the war; J. C. Humphreys, 1865-1867; W. P. Bond, 1867-1870; Thomas J. Flippin, 1870-1886; L. H. Estes, 1886. (Now Shelby County.)

Fifteenth Circuit (established 1858).—Samuel Williams, 1858 to the war; George W. Reeves, appointed August, 1864-1870 (abolished); J. O. Pierce, 1878-1886. (Shelby County.)

Sixteenth Circuit (established 1865).—Isaac Sampson, 1865-1867; John A. Rogers, 1867-1870 (abolished); David K. Young, 1873-1886 (re-established in 1873, and abolished in 1886).

Seventeenth Circuit (established 1866).—L. C. Houk, 1886-1869; David K. Young, 1869-1870 (abolished); Arthur Trayner, 1889 (re-established).

Criminal Court of Davidson County (established 1854).—W. B. Turner, 1854 to

the war; Thomas N. Frazier, 1864-1867 (Rutherford and Montgomery added); John Hugh Smith, 1867-1870; A. L. Demoss (appointed *vice* Smith, deceased), July 7, 1870, to September, 1870; Thomas N. Frazier, 1870; James M. Quarles, 1878-1883; Matt. W. Allen, 1883-1886; G. S. Ridley, 1886.

Criminal Court of Shelby County (established in 1843).—E. W. M. King, 1843-1853; B. F. McKiernan, 1853-1860; John T. Swayne, 1860 to the war; Lovick P. Jones, 1864-1865; William Hunter, 1865-1869; H. E. Hudson, 1869-1870; John Bullock, May 16, 1870, to September, 1870; John R. Flippin, 1870-1875; John D. Adams, December 28, 1875, to September, 1876; Thomas Logwood, 1876-1878; P. T. Scruggs, September, 1878, to November, 1878; L. B. Harrigan, 1879-1883; James M. Greer, 1883 to August, 1883; Thomas Logwood, 1883-1884; A. H. Douglass, 1884-1886; J. J. Dubose, 1886.

Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis (established 1850).—William B. Turley, February, 1850-1850 (died); William R. Harris, 1850-1854; John P. Caruthers, 1854-1860; George Dixon, 1860 to the war; William M. Smith, 1864-1866; Thomas G. Smith, 1866-1867; J. O. Pierce, 1867, to October, 1869; H. S. Lea, October, 1869, to December, 1869; John M. Carmack, December, 1869, to January, 1870 (changed to First and Second Circuits and Chancery Courts of Shelby County); C. W. Heiskell, 1870-1878 (First Circuit Court); Irving G. Halsey, 1870-1878 (Second Circuit Court); R. J. Morgan, 1870-1878 (First Chancery Court); *S. P. Walker, 1870-1875 (Second Chancery Court); F. P. Stockton, 1875 (abolished); *Charles Kortrecht, 1878, to October, 1878 (died); W. W. McDowell, 1878-1886; H. T. Ellett, 1886-1887 (died); B. M. Estes, 1887.

First Criminal Circuit.—A. W. Howard, elected Judge in 1867, and served to 1870, when said circuit was abolished.

W. S. McLemore, Judge of the Criminal Court of Williamson, Maury, Giles, and Marshall Counties from 1870 to 1878.

Criminal Court of Montgomery County (established 1870).—I. W. King, 1870-1873; C. W. Tyler, 1873 (re-elected 1878 and 1886).

Criminal Court of Knox County.—M. L. Hall, 1870-1886; S. T. Logan, 1886.

Probate Court of Shelby County.—†J. E. R. Ray, 1870-1878; T. D. Eldridge, 1878-1886; J. S. Galloway, 1886.

Law Court of Davidson County.—Joseph C. Guild, 1870-1878.

Common Law and Chancery Court of Madison County.—H. W. McCorry, 1875-1882; T. C. Muse, 1882-1885 (abolished in 1885).

* First and Second Chancery Circuits abolished and changed to the Eleventh Chancery Division.

† Held Bartlett Court to 1878.

JUDGES OF CHANCERY COURTS.

In 1827 the State was divided into two districts, viz.: The Eastern Chancery District and the Western Chancery District.

Nathan Green, Eastern District, from 1827 to 1831.

William E. Anderson, Western District, from 1827 to 1830.

William A. Cork, Western District, from 1830 to 1836.

William B. Reese, Eastern District, from 1831 to 1836.

CHANCELLORS UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1834.

Thomas L. Williams, East Tennessee, from 1836 to 1854.

Lunsford M. Bramlett, Middle Tennessee, from 1836 to 1843.

Pleasant M. Miller, West Tennessee, from 1836 to 1837.

Milton Brown, *vice* Miller, West Tennessee, from 1837 to 1839.

George W. Gibbs, West Tennessee, from 1839 to October, 1839.

Broomfield L. Ridley, Fourth Chancery Division, 1840.

Andrew McCampbell, West Tennessee, from 1839 to 1847.

Terry H. Cahal, Middle Tennessee, from 1843 to 1850.

Calvin Jones, West Tennessee, from 1847 to 1854.

A. O. P. Nicholson, Middle Tennessee, from 1850 to 1851 (resigned).

S. D. Frierson, Middle Tennessee, from 1851 to the war.

John H. Harris, West Tennessee, from April, 1854, to June, 1854.

*T. Nixon Van Dyke, Fifth Chancery Division, from 1854 to the war.

Stephen C. Pavatt, Sixth Chancery Division, from 1854 to the war.

Isaac B. Williams, Third or Western District, from 1854 to the war.

S. J. W. Lucky, Second or Eastern District, from 1854 to the war.

Jo C. Guild, Seventh Chancery Division, from 1860 to the war.

Seth J. W. Lucky, First Chancery Division, from 1864 to 1869.

Daniel C. Trewitt, Second Chancery Division, from 1864 to 1870.

John P. Steele, Third Chancery Division, from 1864 to 1865.

David Campbell, Fourth Chancery Division, from 1866 to 1868.

Robert H. Rose, Fifth Chancery Division, from 1866 to 1868.

John W. Harris, Sixth Chancery Division, from 1865 to 1870.

J. O. Shackelford, Seventh Chancery Division, from 1865 to 1869.

Robert H. Rose, Fifth Chancery Division, from 1865 to 1868.

Thomas Barry, Third Chancery Division, from 1865 to 1869.

O. P. Temple, Eighth Chancery Division, from 1866 to 1870.

John L. Williamson, Ninth Chancery Division, from 1866 to 1869.

John Somers, Ninth Chancery Division, from 1866 to 1870.

Horace H. Harrison, Thirteenth Chancery Division, from 1866 to 1868.

* These new districts erected in 1854.

- A. B. Elliott, Twelfth Chancery Division, from 1867 to April 29, 1867.
 B. M. Tillman, Twelfth Chancery Division, from 1867 to 1870.
 J. O. Shackelford, Thirteenth Chancery Division, from 1868 to 1869.
 J. C. Walker, Fourth Chancery Division, from 1868 to 1870.
 J. W. Doherty, Fifth Chancery Division, from 1868 to 1870.
 James F. Lauck, Seventh Chancery Division, from 1869 to April, 1869.
 Charles G. Smith, Seventh Chancery Division, from 1869 to 1870.
 T. C. Muse, Ninth Chancery Division, from 1869 to 1870.
 E. A. Otis, Thirteenth Chancery Division, from 1869 to 1870.
 J. P. Swann, First Chancery Division, from 1869 to 1869.
 H. C. Smith, First Chancery Division, from 1869 to 1870.
 Edward H. East, Chancellor Davidson County, from 1869 to 1870.

CHANCELLORS UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1870.

- * H. C. Smith, First Division, from 1870 to 1885 (died).
 O. P. Temple, Second Division, from 1870 to 1878.
 D. M. Key, Third Division, from 1870 to 1876.
 * A. S. Marks, Fourth Division, from 1870 to 1878 (resigned).
 W. W. Ward, Fifth Division, from 1870 to 1872.
 Charles G. Smith, Sixth Division, from 1870 to 1875.
 Edward H. East, Seventh Division, from 1870 to 1872.
 * W. S. Fleming, Eighth Division, from 1870 to 1886.
 * George H. Nixon, Ninth Division, from 1870 to 1886.
 James Fentress, Tenth Division, from 1870 to 1872.
 * John Somers, Eleventh Division, from 1870 to 1886.
 R. J. Morgan, Twelfth Division, from 1870 to 1878.
 * W. G. Crowley, Fifth Division, from 1872 to 1886.
 * H. J. Livingston, Tenth Division, from 1872 to 1886.
 W. F. Cooper, Seventh Division, from 1872 to 1878.
 H. H. Lurton, Sixth Division, from 1875 to 1878.
 * W. M. Bradford, Third Division, from 1875 to 1886.
 B. J. Tarver, Sixth Division, from 1878 (appointed) to September, 1878.
 George E. Seay, Sixth Division, from 1878 to 1886.
 W. B. Staley, Second Division, from 1878 to 1886.
 A. G. Merritt, Seventh Division, from 1878 to 1886.
 Chas. Kortrecht, Twelfth Division, from August, 1878, to October, 1878 (died).
 John W. Burton, Fourth Division (appointed *vice* Marks), from 1878 to 1883 (died).
 W. W. McDowell (appointed *vice* Kortrecht, deceased), from 1878 to 1886.
 E. D. Hancock (appointed *vice* Burton, deceased), from 1883 to 1886.
 C. J. St. John (appointed *vice* Smith, deceased), from 1885 to 1886.
 John P. Smith, First Division, 1886.
 H. R. Gibson, Second Division, 1886.
 S. A. Key, Third Division, 1886.

* Re-elected in 1878.

- W. S. Bearden, Fourth Division, 1886.
 W. W. Wade, Fifth Division, 1886.
 Andrew Allison, Sixth Division, 1886.
 A. J. Abernathy, Seventh Division, 1886.
 George E. Seay, Eighth Division, 1886.
 A. G. Hawkins, Ninth Division, 1886.
 John Somers, Tenth Division, from 1886 to December 30, 1886 (died).
 H. T. Ellett, Eleventh Division, from 1886 to October, 1887 (died).
 * H. J. Livingston (appointed), Tenth Division, 1887.
 * B. M. Estes (appointed), Eleventh Division, 1887.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

TERRITORIAL ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

- John Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, of the district of Mero.
 Archibald Roane, of the district of Hamilton.
 Hopkins Lacy, of the district of Washington.

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS-GENERAL UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1796.

Act of April 23, 1796, provided three districts for the State, attorneys for which were to be elected by the Legislature.

- Howell Tatum, Mero District, from 1796 to 1797.
 Hopkins Lacy, Washington District, from 1796 to 1807.
 John Lowry, Hamilton District, from 1796 to 1801.
 John C. Hamilton, Mero District, from 1797 to 1807.
 † Jenkins Whiteside, Attorney for the State, from 1801 to 1807.
 † John Williams, Attorney for the State, from 1807 to 1808.
 John F. Jack, Attorney-general for East Tennessee, from 1807 to 1809.
 G. W. L. Marr, Attorney-general for West Tennessee, from 1807 to 1809.
 † David Yearsley, Attorney for the State, from 1808 to 1809.
 Enoch Parsons, Attorney-general for East Tennessee, from April 7, 1809, to 1809.

Under the act of November 16, 1809, the State was divided into five districts, and attorneys were elected by the Legislature.

- David Yearsley, First District, from 1809 to 1814.
 William Kelley, Second District, from 1809 to 1813.
 John H. Bowen, Third District, from 1809 to 1813.

* Elected in 1888.

† So read their commissions.

- Alfred Balch, Fourth District, from 1809 to 1815.
G. W. L. Marr, Fifth District, from 1809 to 1813.
Bennett Searcy, Fifth District, from 1813 to June, 1813.
E. T. Paine, Fifth District, from June, 1813, to November, 1813.
Isaac Thomas, Third District, from 1813 to 1815.
Henry Minor, Fifth District, from 1813 to 1814.
J. C. Mitchell, Second District, from 1813 to 1817.
James P. Taylor, First District, from 1814 to 1818.
Francis Jones, Third District, from 1815 to November, 1815.
John Catron, Third District, from 1815 to 1817.
James L. Brown, Fifth District, from 1814 to 1815.
William R. Hess, Fourth District, from 1815 to November, 1815.
Samuel Chapman, Fifth District, from 1815 to 1818.
Thomas Washington, Fourth District, from 1815 to 1818.
John Wilkinson, Second District, from 1817 to 1836.
William B. Mitchell, Third District, from 1817 to 1829.
Sterling Cocks, First District, from 1818 to 1833.
William E. Anderson, Fourth District, from 1818 to 1824.
Thomas J. Campbell, Fifth District, from 1818 to 1819.
James Rogers, Fifth District, from October, 1819 to 1831.
Samuel Houston, Seventh District, from 1819 to 1820.
W. B. Martin, Eighth District, from 1819 to 1822.
Andrew Hays, Seventh District, from 1819 to 1824.
Robert L. Cobbs, Ninth District, from 1819 to 1825.
William K. Turner, Tenth District, from 1819 to 1836.
John A. Montgomery, Eleventh District, from 1819 to 1822.
James R. McMeans, Twelfth District, from 1819 to 1821.
William Arnold, Thirteenth District, from 1819 to 1826.
James Scott, Twelfth District, from 1821 to 1826.
Alexander Bradford, Fourteenth District (solicitorial), 1821.
Thomas J. Campbell, Eleventh District, from 1822 to 1827.
Thomas H. Fletcher, Eighth District, from 1822 to 1824.
Valentine D. Barry, Fifteenth District (solicitorial), from 1823 to 1831.
James R. Chalmers, Sixteenth District (solicitorial), from 1823 to 1824.
Lucas Kennedy, Sixteenth District (solicitorial), from 1824 to 1826.
James Fulton, Eighth District, from 1824 to 1827.
John R. Nelson, Fourth District, from 1824 to 1836.
Thomas B. Craighead, Ninth District, from 1825 to 1831.
Hugh W. Dunlap, Thirteenth District, from 1826 to 1829.
Henry Nixon, Twelfth District, from 1826 to 1831.
William Fitzgerald, Sixteenth District, from 1826 to 1831.
Abram Martin, Eighth District, from 1827 to 1836.
Robert L. Caruthers, Sixth District, from 1827 to 1832.
Erwin J. Frierson, Eighth District, from 1827 to 1836.
James P. Lowry, Eleventh District, from 1827 to 1836.
John A. Aiken, Third District, from 1829 to 1836.

George W. Terrell, Thirteenth District, from 1829 to 1836.
 Broomfield L. Ridley, Fifth District, from 1831 to November, 1831.
 Gideon J. Pillow, Ninth District, from 1831 to October, 1831.
 Samuel Frazier, Eleventh District, from 1831 to 1836.
 Joel Dyer, Sixteenth District, from 1831 to 1836.
 Edmund Dillahunty, Ninth District, from 1831 to 1836.
 William B. Campbell, Fifth District, from 1831 to 1831.
 William B. Smith, Fifth District, from 1831 to 1834.
 Alex. M. Hardin, Twelfth District, from 1831 to 1836.
 Roger Barton, Fifteenth District, from 1831 to 1836.
 Samuel Yerger, Sixth District, from 1832 to 1836.
 T. A. R. Nelson, First District, from 1833 to 1833.
 John B. McCormick, Fifth District, from 1834 to 1836.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1834-1870.

Elected up to 1858 by the Legislature for six years, and from that time by the people of their districts under Constitution of 1870, and held office for eight years.

Alexander, Ebenezer, Second District, from 1839 to October, 1839.
 Allen, N. H., Seventh District, from 1839 to October, 1839.
 Allen, George W., Sixth District, from 1841 to 1849.
 Allen, V. S., Seventh District, from 1851 to 1854.
 Adams, Nathan, Eighth District, from 1854 to 1860.
 Alexander, C. M., Third District, from 1860 to the war.
 Armstrong, Thomas, Fifth District, from 1865 to 1868.
 Anderson, F. O., Montgomery County, from 1870 to 1874.
 Anderson, D. D., Knox County, from 1878 to 1886.
 Allgood, Alfred, Fifth Circuit, 1886.
 Brabson, John M., First District, from 1836 to 1837.
 Bradford, Alex. B., Tenth District, from 1836 to 1837.
 Barton, Roger, Eleventh District, from January, 1836, to April, 1836.
 Baxter, Nathaniel, Eighth District, from 1841 to 1847.
 Bridges, George W., Third District, from 1849 to 1852, and from 1854 to the war.
 Bradford, George, Third District, from 1852 to 1854.
 Bradford, George G., Sixth District, from 1853 to 1854.
 Bate, William B., Sixth District, from 1854 to 1860.
 Bentley, L. M., Fourteenth District, from 1854 to 1860.
 Brown, John W., Sixth District, from 1864 to 1867.
 Button, James, Jr., First District, from 1865 to 1869.
 Boyd, Bland P., Fourteenth District, from 1865 to 1870.
 Bean, C. C., Eleventh District, from 1867 to December, 1867.
 Brien, James M., Seventh District, from January, 1867 to March, 1867.
 Brown, W. J., Tenth District, from 1869 to 1870.
 Bell, B. D., Tenth District, from 1878 to 1886.

- Bullock, E. L., Madison County, from 1878 to 1885.
Burney, Robert H., Montgomery County, from 1878 to 1886.
Brown, Foster V., Fourth District, 1886.
Bond, John R., Twelfth District, 1886.
Bible, James H., Seventeenth District, 1889.
Crockett, John W., Ninth District, from 1841 to 1843.
Caruthers, John P., Eleventh District, from 1841 to 1847.
Caswell, W. R., Twelfth District, from 1843 to 1854.
Carter, Joseph W., Thirteenth District, from 1845 to 1851.
Cummings, David H., Second District, from 1845 to 1851.
Campbell, T. P., Eighth District, from 1847 to 1848.
Cocke, James B., Third District, from 1848 to 1849.
Carter, James T., First District, from 1853 to 1854.
Childress, Samuel L., Seventeenth District, from 1865 to 1870.
Clift, W. J., Eighth District, from 1869 to 1870.
Caldwell, A. J., Davidson County, from 1870 to 1878.
Coles, C. T., Third District, 1872.
Cullom, William, Sixteenth District, from 1873 to 1878.
Cockroft, S. L., Thirteenth District, 1886.
Caruthers, Stoddert, Eleventh District, from March, 1888, to September, 1888.
Carter, H. C., Tenth District, 1889.
Doherty, William F., Fourteenth District, from 1837 to 1842.
Davidson, Hugh L., Fifth District, from 1841 to 1847.
Doherty, James W., Twelfth District, from 1865 to 1866.
Dunlap, John C., Thirteenth District, from 1865 to 1870.
Dewey, Joel A., Second District, from 1869 to 1874.
Dunlap, J. P., Twelfth District, from 1870 to 1872.
Dupuy, John J., Fourteenth District, from 1870 to 1886.
Duval, W. J., Fifteenth District (Bartlett Court, Shelby County), from 1870 to 1880.
Eldridge, T. D., Criminal Court, Shelby County, from 1860 to the war.
Edwards, B. B., Sixteenth District, from 1868 to 1869.
Elliott, M. R., Tenth District, from 1886 to 1889 (died).
Frazier, Samuel B., Third District, from 1836 to 1844 (died).
Foster, R. C., Sixth District, from 1847 to 1852 (resigned).
Frazier, S. J. A., Fourth District, from 1870 to 1878.
Fussell, J. H., Ninth District, from 1870 to 1886.
Fulkerson, P. G., Second District, from 1874 to 1878.
Fisher, T. J., Fifth District, from 1884 to 1886.
Garrett, Gray, Twelfth District, from 1837 to 1843.
Goff, A. F., Thirteenth District, from 1837 to 1845.
Goodall, John F., Eleventh District, from 1856 to 1857.
Gibbs, W. B., Sixteenth District, from 1869 to 1870.
Galbraith, J. P., Second District, from 1869 to 1870.
Gordon, George W., Bartlett Court, Shelby County, from 1875 to 1878.
Green, Julius R., Bartlett Court, Shelby County, from 1880 to 1882.

- Hamilton, Berryman T., Ninth District, from 1842 to 1843.
Hughes, A. M., Eighth District, from 1847 to 1860.
Hardin, George W., Eleventh District, from 1854 to 1856.
Harris, Jesse L., Eleventh District, from 1857 to 1860.
Hughes, A. M., Eleventh District, from 1860 to the war.
Hawkins, L. L., Thirteenth District, from 1860 to the war.
Hyde, A. A., Fourth District, from 1864 to 1868.
Hickey, A. C., Eleventh District, from 1866 to 1867.
Horrigan, L. B., Criminal Court, Memphis, from 1869 to 1878.
Hacker, Newton, First District, from 1870 to 1878.
Johnson, Willie B., Seventh District, from 1839 to 1851.
Jarnagin, Bynum, Third District, from 1844 to 1845.
Johnson, Robert W., appointed Tenth District, from January, 1859, to April, 1859.
Jones, J. E., appointed and elected Twelfth District, from 1884 to 1886.
Jones, J. L., Ninth District, 1886.
King, E. W. M., Eleventh District, from 1836 to 1842.
Kyle, A. A., First District, from 1847 to 1853.
Kerr, Henry W., Twelfth District, from 1866 to 1869.
Kimbrough, B. J., Bartlett Court, Shelby County, from 1882 to 1885.
Leatherman, D. M., Eleventh District, from 1847 to 1850.
Lowe, W. E., Tenth District, from 1859 to the war.
Lewis, J. D., Fifth District, from 1868 to 1870.
Lindsay, H. B., Sixteenth District, from 1884 to 1886.
McCormack, John B., Fourth District, from 1836 to 1842.
McMeans, James R., Ninth District, from 1836 to 1842.
McAdoo, W. G., Second District, from 1851 to 1860.
McConnell, W. L., Third District, from 1870 to 1878.
McMorton, John C., Tenth District, from 1865 to 1865.
Miller, W. B., Tenth District, from 1837 to 1841.
Martin, W. L., Fifth District, from 1847 to 1852.
Murray, Thomas B., Fourth District, from 1854 to 1855.
Maxwell, W. S., Twelfth District, from 1860 to the war.
Meek, James M., Second District, from 1865 to 1869.
Moore, James A., Seventh District, from May, 1867, to August, 1867.
Mohln, J. G., Eighth District, from 1867 to 1869.
Morgan, G. H., Sixth District, from 1870 to 1878.
Mulligan, T. C., Tenth District, from 1870 to 1878.
Mills, John P., Twelfth District, from 1872 to 1874.
Mitchell, J. M. D., Sixteenth District, from 1876 to 1878.
Meeks, M. H., Eleventh District, from 1878 to 1886.
Muse, Thomas C., Eleventh District, 1888.
Nelson, T. A. R., First District, from 1841 to 1847.
Noah, J. J., Eleventh District, from 1865 to 1866.
Nelson, T. A. R., Knox County, 1886.
Owings, F. D., Third District, 1886.

- Pickett, Joseph G., Fourth District, from January, 1847, to October, 1847.
Powell, Samuel, First District, from 1854 to the war.
Peabody, D. W., Eleventh District, from April, 1867, to July, 1867.
Purviance, James W., Twelfth District, from 1867 to 1870.
Parks, Smith, Sixteenth District, from February, 1869, to June, 1869.
Pettibone, A. H., First District, from 1869 to 1870.
Pierce, Rice A., Twelfth District, from 1874 to 1883.
Priest, M. R., Seventh District, 1886.
Peters, George B., Fourteenth District, 1886.
Porterfield, J. M., Eleventh District, from 1886 to 1888.
Rogers, Reuben B., Second District, from 1836 to 1839.
Reynolds, Robert B., Second District, from 1839 to 1845.
Rose, Solon E., Fourteenth District, from 1841 to 1847.
Rogers, John A., Ninth District, from 1849 to 1860.
Richardson, R. V., Eleventh District, from February, 1854, to June, 1854.
Raines, J. E., Ninth District, from 1860 to the war.
Rice, J. E., Tenth District, from 1865 to 1869.
Reeve, William G., Fifteenth District, from 1866 to 1870.
Robinson, John B., Sixth District, from 1868 to 1870.
Rains, R. E., Sixteenth District, from 1869 to 1870.
Ray, James M., Knox County, from 1872 to 1873.
Rodgers, John P., Second District, 1886.
Savage, John H., Fourth District, from 1841 to 1847.
Smith, S. A., Third District, from 1845 to 1848.
Scurlock, T. P., Tenth District, from 1847 to 1860.
Stubblefield, George G., Thirteenth District, from 1851 to 1860.
Sneed, John L. T., Eleventh District, from 1851 to 1854.
Scudder, James L., Fifth District, from 1852 to the war.
Sale, John F., Criminal Court, Memphis, from 1854 to 1860.
Shelton, Thomas B., Fifteenth District, from 1864 to 1865.
Scott, W. J., Seventeenth District, from 1867 to 1870.
Smithson, Noble, Eleventh District, from 1867 to 1870.
Shipman, George W., Twelfth District, from 1869 to 1870.
Skeffington, John, Thirteenth District, from 1870 to 1878.
Stephens, A. M., Bartlett Court, Shelby County, from 1870 to 1875.
Spears, A. L., Fourth District, from 1878 to 1886.
Snodgrass, H. C., Fifth District, from 1878 to 1884.
Swiggert, W. H., Twelfth District, from 1883 to 1884.
Savage, Michael, Montgomery County, 1886.
Smith, John L., Seventeenth District, September 1, 1890.
Turner, William K., Seventh District, from 1836 to 1839.
Turley, T. J., Eleventh District, from April, 1836, to October, 1836.
Talbot, Joseph H., Tenth District, from 1841 to 1847.
Thornburg, M., Twelfth District, from 1854 to 1860.
Tillman, B. M., Seventh District, from 1860 to the war.
Thornburg, M., Second District, from 1860 to the war.

- Turney, Miller, Eighth District, from 1860 to the war.
Thompson, John P., Eighth District, from 1865 to 1866.
Turner, Hardin J., Sixteenth District, from 1865 to 1868.
Talley, William F., Fifteenth District, from 1865 to 1869.
Temple, Newton J., Eighth District, from 1866 to 1867.
Thompson, Jacob M., Third District, from 1865 to 1869.
Tillman, B. M., Seventh District, from 1866 to 1867.
Tuthill, R. S., Ninth District, from 1868 to 1870.
Thorn, R. H., Criminal Court, Memphis, from 1868 to 1869.
Trehitt, A. J., Fourth District, from 1868 to 1870.
Thornburg, J. M., Third District, from 1869 to 1873.
Taylor, John M., Eleventh District, from 1870 to 1878.
Tillman, J. D., Sixth District, from 1877 to 1878.
Tate, Allen S., Second District, from 1878 to 1886.
*Thompson, Lillard, Seventh District, 1878.
Thomas, D. O., Thirteenth District, from 1878 to 1886.
Turner, G. P. M., Criminal Court, Memphis, from 1878 to 1886.
Whiteside, Thomas C., Fifth District, from 1836 to 1842.
Williams, Isaac B., Ninth District, from 1843 to 1849.
Williams, T. H., Fourth District, from 1855 to 1860.
Williams, T. H., Sixth District, from 1860 to the war.
Walker, F. M., Fourth District, from 1860 to the war.
Warder, James A., Eighth District, from 1867 to 1869.
Williams, Timothy H., Sixth District, from 1867 to 1870.
Wisener, W. H., Jr., Seventh District, from March, 1869, to June, 1869.
Wood, Walker, Fifteenth District, from 1869 to 1870.
Welcker, W. L., Third District, from 1872 to 1878.
Wright, John W., Sixteenth District, from April, 1873, to November, 1873.
Williams, J. C. J., Knox County, from 1873 to 1878.
Woodward, A. B., Sixth District, from 1878 to 1886.
Washington, William H., Eighth District, from 1878 to 1886.
Whitson, W. V., Sixth District, 1886.
White, W. B., Williamson and Cheatham Counties, 1886.

* Re-elected in 1886.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL AND REPORTERS FOR THE STATE.

OFFICE CREATED IN 1831.

George T. Yerger, from 1831 to 1839.
 Return J. Meigs, from 1839 to November, 1839.
 West H. Humphreys, from 1839 to 1851.
 W. G. Swan, from 1851 to 1854.
 John L. T. Sneed, from 1854 to 1859.
 John W. Head, from 1859 to the war.
 Thomas H. Coldwell, from 1865 to 1870.
 Joseph B. Heiskell, from 1870 to 1878.
 Benj. J. Lea, from 1878 to 1886.
 George W. Pickle, 1886.

MEMBERS OF ARBITRATION COURT.

ARBITRATION COURT, 1873—NASHVILLE.

Middle Tennessee.—John W. Head, James E. Bailey, A. O. P. Nicholson, Chief Justice Supreme Court. Appointed by the Governor, February 27, 1873, under Senate Joint Resolution No. 45. Term of office expired September 1, 1873.

ARBITRATION COURT, 1875—JACKSON AND MEMPHIS.

West Tennessee.—T. W. Cochran, H. E. Jackson, L. D. McKissick. Appointed February 18, 1875. Term of office expired the first Monday in June, 1875.

ARBITRATION COURT, 1877—NASHVILLE AND JACKSON.

Middle Tennessee.—James J. Turner, John W. Burton, E. L. Gardenhire. Appointed March 31, 1877, to December, 1877.

West Tennessee.—B. M. Estes (*vice* John T. Carthel, resigned), Henry Craft (*vice* H. E. Jackson, resigned), L. D. McKissick. Appointed March 31, 1877, for two years.

ARBITRATION COURT, 1879.

East Tennessee, Knoxville.—H. H. Ingersoll, James T. Shields, J. B. Cooke, W. V. Deaderick (*vice* Shields, resigned). Appointed March 29, 1879.

Middle Tennessee, Nashville.—W. P. Hickerson, John E. Garner, T. M. Jones. Appointed March 29, 1877.

West Tennessee, Jackson.—T. W. Cochran, John L. T. Sneed, J. B. Heiskell (*vice* H. E. Jackson, resigned). Appointed March 29, 1877.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This office was created in 1835; abolished in 1843; re-created from 1867 to 1870; again created in 1873.

Robert H. McEwen, from 1836 to 1840.

Robert P. Currin, from 1840 to 1841.

Scott Terry, from 1841 to 1843.

L. R. Stanford, from 1865 to 1867.

John Eaton, Jr., from 1867 to 1869.

— Tipton, from 1869 to 1870.

* John M. Fleming, from 1873 to 1875.

Leon Trousdale, from 1875 to 1881.

W. S. Doak, from 1881 to 1882.

G. S. W. Crawford, from 1882 to 1883.

Thomas H. Paine, from 1883 to 1887.

Frank M. Smith, 1887.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, STATISTICS, AND MINES.

This department was established in 1854, the Governor being *ex officio* President. E. G. Eastman was elected Secretary, and served to the war. By act of March 4, 1875, the office of Commissioner was created, and the department established on its present basis. Commissioners:

J. B. Killebrew, from 1875 to 1881.

A. W. Hawkins, from 1881 to 1883.

A. J. McWhirter, from 1883 to 1887.

B. M. Hord, 1887.

* Appointed under act March 21, 1873.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

ORGANIZED BY ACT MARCH 26, 1877.

- J. D. Plunkett, M.D., President, from 1879 to 1880.
J. Berrien Lindsley, M.D., Secretary, from 1877 to 1880.
T. A. Atchison, M.D., President, from 1880 to 1883.
W. M. Clark, M.D., Secretary, from 1880 to 1883.
J. Berrien Lindsley, M.D., President, from 1883 to 1884.
C. C. Fite, M.D., Secretary, from 1884 to 1885.
J. D. Plunkett, M.D., President, 1884.
J. Berrien Lindsley, M.D., Secretary, 1885.
-

LIBRARY.

Office of Librarian created in 1854, with the Secretary of State *ex officio* Librarian prior to that time. Librarians:

- Return J. Meigs, from — to 1861.
John E. Hatcher, from 1861 to 1865.
A. Gattinger, from 1865 to 1871.
Mrs. Paralee Haskell, from 1871 to 1881.
Mrs. S. K. Hatton, from 1881 to 1887.
Mrs. S. C. Lowe, 1887.

MEMBERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—1794-1890.

TERRITORIAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Knoxville, August 5, 1794.

David Wilson, Speaker, and Hopkins Lacey, Clerk.

Knox County—Alexander Riley, John Baird. Jefferson County—George Doherty, Samuel Weir. Greene County—Joseph Hardin. Washington County—Leroy Taylor, John Tipton. Sullivan County—George Rutledge. Hawkins County—William Cocke, Joseph McMinn. Davidson County—James White. Sumner County—David Wilson. Tennessee County—James Ford.

The General Council, appointed by the President of the United States from the names submitted by the Territorial Assembly, were: Griffith Rutherford, John Sevier, James Winchester, Stockley Donelson, Parmenas Taylor. They met August 25, 1794. Griffith Rutherford was elected Speaker and George Roulstone, Clerk.

FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Knoxville, 1796.

James Winchester, Speaker of the Senate; Thomas A. Ramsey, George Roulstone, Clerks.

James Stuart, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Thomas H. Williams, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Tennessee—James Ford. Sumner—James Winchester. Knox—James White. Jefferson—George Doherty. Greene—Samuel Frazier. Washington—John Tipton. Sullivan—George Rutledge. Blount—Alexander Kelly. Davidson—Joel Lewis. Hawkins—Joseph McMinn. Sevier—John Clack.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Tennessee—Thomas Johnston, William Fort. Sumner—Stephen Cantrell, William Montgomery. Knox—John Menefee, John Crawford. Jefferson—Alexander Outlaw, Adam Peck. Greene—Joseph Conway, John Gass. Washington—John Blair, James Stuart. Sullivan—John Rhea, David Looney. Blount—Littlepage Syms, James Houston, Joseph Black. Davidson—Robert Weakley, Seth Lewis. Hawkins—John Cocke, Thomas Henderson. Sevier—Spencer Clack, Samuel Newell.

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Knoxville, 1797.

James White and William Blount, Speakers of the Senate; George Roulstone, Clerk.

James Stuart, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Thomas H. Williams, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Knox—James White, William Blount (*vice* White, resigned). Washington—John Tipton. Greene—Samuel Frazier. Hawkins and Grainger—Joseph McMinn. Jefferson—James Roddy. Blount—Alexander Kelly. Sevier—John Clack. Davidson—Thomas Hardeman. Sumner—Edward Douglass. Robertson and Montgomery—James Ford. Sullivan—George Rutledge.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Knox—John Menifee, John Sawyers. Washington—James Stuart, Leroy Taylor. Greene—Joseph Conway, John Gass. Hawkins and Grainger—John Cocke, James Ore. Jefferson—Adam Peck, William Lillard. Blount—James Scott, James Greenway. Sevier—Spencer Clack, Peter Bryan. Davidson—Robert Weakley, Isaac Roberts. Sumner—Stephen Cantrell, William Hall. Tennessee—William Fort, James Norfleet.

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Knoxville, 1799.

Alexander Outlaw, Speaker of the Senate; John Kennedy, Clerk.

William Dickson, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Edward Scott, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Blount and Sevier—Samuel Glass. Cocke and Jefferson—Alexander Outlaw. Carter and Washington—David Deaderick. Davidson—Joel Lewis, Robert Weakley. Grainger—John Cocke. Greene—Samuel Frazier. Hawkins—George Maxwell. Knox—John Crawford. Montgomery and Robertson—James Norfleet. Sullivan—George Rutledge. Sumner—Sampson Williams.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Blount—James Scott. Carter—Samuel Williams. Cocke—William Lillard. Davidson—William Dickson, George Deaderick, William Neely. Grainger—Major Lea, Elijah Chissum. Greene—John Gass. Hawkins—William Hord. Jefferson—George Doherty. Knox—John Menifee, John Sawyers. Montgomery—William Bell. Robertson—John Young. Sumner—William Hall, Isaac Walker, William Montgomery. Sevier—Spencer Clack. Sullivan—John Scott, Richard Gammon. Washington—Leroy Taylor, John Sevier.

FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Knoxville, 1801.

James White, Speaker of the Senate; George Roulstone, Clerk.

William Dickson, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Ed Scott, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Blount and Sevier—John Wilkinson. Cocke and Jefferson—Alexander Outlaw. Carter and Washington—Leroy Taylor. Davidson and Williamson—Robert Weakley. Grainger—Major Lea. Greene—John Gass. Hawkins—Joseph McMinn. Knox—James White. Sullivan and Sevier—George Rutledge. Smith and Wilson—George Smith. Montgomery and Robertson—

REPRESENTATIVES.

Blount—John Woods. Carter—Samuel Tipton. Cocke—William Lillard. Davidson—William Dickson, Jesse Wharton, Robert Edmondson. Grainger—John Bunch, Samuel Rentfro. Greene—Joseph Parks, John Harmon. Hawkins—William Hord. Jefferson—Christopher Haynes. Knox—John Menifee, David Campbell. Montgomery—Charles Stewart. Robertson—Anderson Cheatham. Sumner—William Hall, Stephen Cantrell, William Watson. Sevier—Spencer Clack. Sullivan—John Scott. Washington—Edmund Bean, Michael Harrison.

FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Knoxville, 1803.

James White, Spreaker of the Senate; James Trimble, Clerk.

James Stuart, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Edward Scott, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Greene—John Gass. Jackson, Sumner, Smith, and Wilson—George Smith. Williamson and Davidson—James Maxwell, Robert Weakley. Anderson, Knox, and Roane—James White. Sullivan—George Rutledge. Carter and Washington—Nathaniel Taylor. Blount and Sevier—Floyd Nichol. Claiborne and Grainger—John Russell, John Finley Jack. Jefferson and Cocke—George Doherty. Montgomery and Robertson—Duncan Stewart. Hawkins—Joseph McMinn.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Blount—James Scott. Cocke—William Lillard. Davidson—Thomas A. Claiborne, Chapman White, Robert C. Foster, Jesse Wharton. Grainger—James Rentfro, John Bunch. Greene—John Harmon, John Russell. Hawkins—Rhodman Keener. Jefferson—Christopher Haynes. Knox—John Menifee, David Campbell. Montgomery—Robert Nelson. Robertson—Anderson Cheatham. Sumner—William Hall, William Martin, John Wynn. Sevier—Thomas Buckingham. Sullivan—John Tipton, William Snodgrass. Washington—James Stuart, John Kennedy. Carter—Samuel Tipton.

SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Knoxville, 1805.

Joseph McMinn, Speaker of the Senate; ———, Clerk.

Robert C. Foster, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Edward Scott, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Blount and Sevier—John Wilkinson. Cocke and Jefferson—George Doherty. Carter and Washington—Leroy Taylor. Davidson, Williamson, and Rutherford—Abram Maury. Grainger and Claiborne—John F. Jack. Greene—John Gass. Hawkins—Joseph McMinn. Knox, Roane, and Anderson—Robert Houston. Montgomery, Robertson, Dickson, and Stewart—Duncan Stewart. Sullivan—James King. Sumner and Wilson—Edward Douglass. Smith and Jackson—Sampson Williams.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Blount—James Scott. Carter—Alex. Green. Cocke—William Lillard. Davidson, Williamson, and Rutherford—R. C. Foster, Nicholas T. Perkins, Chapman White. Grainger—John Bunch, James Rentfro. Greene—John Russell, John Harmon. Hawkins—Rhodman Keener. Jefferson—John Seahorne. Knox, Roane, and Anderson—Nathan B. Markland, George Preston. Stewart and Montgomery—Robert Nelson. Robertson and Dickson—Anderson Cheatham. Sumner, Jackson, Wilson, and Smith—John K. Wynn, William Moore, Elijah Chissum. Sevier—James P. H. Porter. Sullivan—John Scott, John Tipton. Washington—John Kennedy, Edward Bean.

SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Met at Kingston, but adjourned the first day to Knoxville, where the session was held, 1807.

Joseph McMinn, Speaker of the Senate; James M. Anderson, Clerk.

John Tipton, Speaker of the House of Representatives; John Lowrey, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Anderson and Roane—George Preston. Davidson—Robert Weakley. Greene—John Russell. Claiborne and Grainger—Major Lea. Jefferson and Cocke—George Doherty. Jackson and Smith—William Walton. Anderson, Roane, and Knox—Hugh L. White. Robertson, Dickson, Montgomery, and Stewart—Parry W. Humphreys. Sullivan and Hawkins—Joseph McMinn. Sevier and Blount—John Wilkerson. Sumner and Wilson—Edward Douglass. Williamson and Rutherford—Nicholas T. Perkins. Washington and Carter—Jonathan Tipton.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Blount—James Scott. Carter—Alexander Doran. Claiborne—John Vanbibber. Cocke—William Lillard. Davidson—Thomas Williamson. Grainger—John Cocke. Greene—Robert Green. Hawkins—William Young, William Bradley. Jackson, Overton, and White—John Crawford, Henry I. A. Hill. Jefferson—Christopher Haynes. Knox—James Trimble, Thomas Dardis. Montgomery and Stewart—Willie Blount. Roane and Anderson—John Kirby. Robertson and Dickson—Anderson Cheatham. Rutherford—Joseph Dickson. Sevier—John Cannon. Smith—Joel Dyer. Sullivan—John Tipton. Sumner—Samuel P. Black, James Cryer. Washington—William Mitchell. Williamson—Chapman White. Wilson—Robert Edwards.

EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Knoxville, 1809.

Joseph McMinn, Speaker of the Senate; James M. Anderson, Clerk.

Joseph Dickson, Speaker of the House of Representatives; J. Peck, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Roane, Rhea, Anderson, Bledsoe, and part of Campbell—William Brown. Davidson—Robert C. Foster. Greene—John Harmon. Knox—John Sevier. Grainger and Claiborne—Thomas Henderson. Sumner and Wilson—John Dore.

Jefferson and Cocke—Baldwin Hide. Smith, Jackson, Overton, White, Warren, and Franklin—Thomas K. Harris. Williamson, Rutherford, Maury, and Bedford—Thomas H. Benton. Sullivan and Hawkins—Joseph McMinn. Stewart, Dickson, Hickman, Robertson, and Montgomery—John Shelby. Sevier and Blount—James P. H. Porter. Washington and Carter—Matthew Stephenson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Roane, Rhea, Anderson, Bledsoe, and part of Campbell—Hugh Barton. Blount—John Lowrey. Carter—Nath. Taylor. Cocke—William Lillard. Claiborne and part of Campbell—William Graham. Davidson—Thomas Williamson. Grainger—John Cocke. Greene—Robert Guinn. Hawkins—William Young. Jackson, Overton, White, Warren, and Franklin—John Crawford, Bird Smith. Jefferson—John Seahorne. Knox—Julian Frazier, John McCampbell. Stewart and Montgomery—James Fentress. Robertson, Dickson, and Hickman—John Coleman. Rutherford and Bedford—Joseph Dickson. Sullivan—John Tipton, John Phagen. Sevier—Hopkins Lacey. Smith—John Gordon. Sumner—John Hawkins. Washington—Andrew Hannah. Williamson and Maury—William Frierson. Wilson—Joseph Johnson.

NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Knoxville, 1811. Second session was held at Nashville, Monday, September 7, 1812, being the first session to meet at Nashville.

Thomas Henderson, Speaker of the Senate; Joseph M. Anderson, Clerk.
John Cocke, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Jacob Peck, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Williamson, Rutherford, Maury, Bedford, Lincoln, and Giles—Newton Cannon. Jefferson and Cocke—George Doherty. Davidson—Robert C. Foster. Grainger and Claiborne—Thomas Henderson. Washington and Carter—John Kennedy (second session, Matthew Stephenson). Greene—Benjamin McNutt. Knox—Archibald Roane. Sullivan and Hawkins—George Rutledge. Anderson, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, and part of Campbell—James R. Rogers. Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart, Dickson, Hickman, and Humphreys—James B. Reynolds. Blount and Sevier—William Snoddy. Sumner and Wilson—John K. Wynne. Smith, Jackson, White, Overton, Warren, and Franklin—Sampson Williams.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Blount—Jonathan Tipton. Carter—Christian Carriger. Claiborne and part of Campbell—William Graham. Cocke—Alexander Smith. Davidson—Thomas Claiborne. Greene—Henry Earnest. Grainger—John Cocke. Hawkins—William Bradley, William Young. Jefferson—John Seahorne. Jackson, Overton, White, Warren, and Franklin—Bird Smith, John Crawford. Knox—P. M. Miller, E. E. Booth, Julian Frazier (in place of Miller, resigned). Montgomery, Stewart, and Humphreys—James Fentress. Robertson, Dickson, and Hickman—Sterling Brewer. Bedford and Rutherford—Thomas Greer. Roane, Anderson, Rhea, and Bledsoe—James Rogers. Sullivan—John Tipton. Smith—Joel Dyer. Sevier—Allen Bryan. Sumner—William Montgomery, Peter

Looney. Washington—Andrew Hannah. Maury, Giles, and Williamson—Amos Johnson. Wilson—Robert Edwards.

TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

First session held at Nashville, Monday, September 21, 1813.

List of members cannot be had, as no written or printed journals of this General Assembly can be found.

Robert C. Foster, Speaker of the Senate; ——— Clerk.

Thomas Claiborne, Speaker of the House of Representatives; ——— Clerk.

ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, September 18, 1815.

Edward Ward, Speaker of the Senate; Joseph M. Anderson, Clerk.

James Fentress, Speaker of the House of Representatives; William Alexander, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Washington and Carter—William C. Roadman. Hawkins and Sullivan—Abraham Looney. Greene—John Gass. Jefferson and Cocke—Robert McFarland. Blount and Sevier—Simeon Perry. Grainger, Claiborne, and Campbell—John F. Jack. Knox—James Anderson. Anderson, Bledsoe, Roane, and Rhea—James Standifer. Overton, Jackson, and White—Adam Huntsman. Warren and Franklin—Samuel Handley. Giles and Lincoln—George Coalter. Bedford and Rutherford—Robert H. Dyer. Davidson—Edward Ward. Williamson—Nicholas Perkins. Sumner—John Shelby. Wilson—William Sewell. Stewart, Montgomery, and Humphreys—John Shelby. Robertson Hickman, and Dickson—Robert West. Maury—John R. Alexander. Smith—Joel Dyer.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Anderson—John Gibbs. Bedford—M. D. Mitchell, Jonathan Webster. Blount—Jonathan Tipton. Bledsoe—Isaac Stephens. Carter—Christian Carriger. Campbell—Robert Smith. Cocke—William Lillard. Claiborne—Joab Hill. Davidson—Jenkin Whiteside, Thomas Williamson. Dickson and Hickman—William Earley. Franklin—William Metcalfe. Greene—John Gregg. Grainger—Sterling Cocke. Giles—John Clack. Hawkins—William Young. Humphreys and Stewart—Robert Jarmon. Jefferson—Henry Bradford. Jackson—William Locke. Knox—Julian Frazier. Lincoln—William Edmiston. Maury—Nathaniel Willis, Lemuel Prewitt. Montgomery—James Fentress. Overton—Charles Sevier. Roane—William B. Lenoir. Rhea—Stephen Heard. Robertson—James Norfleet. Rutherford—Jesse Brashear, Hans Hamilton. Sevier—Allen Bryan. Smith—Littleberry Hughes. Sumner—James Cryer. Sullivan—William King. Warren—Benjamin Wooten. Washington—Nathan Shipley. Wilson—Harry L. Douglass. White—Thomas Bounds. Williamson—Thomas T. Maury.

TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Knoxville, September 15, 1817.

Edward Ward, Speaker of the Senate; Joseph M. Anderson, Clerk.

James Fentress, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Thomas J. Campbell, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Washington and Carter—Jacob Brown. Sullivan and Hawkins—John Tipton. Greene—John Russell. Jefferson and Cocke—Charles F. Keith. Campbell, Claiborne, and Grainger—Sterling Cocke. Blount and Sevier—John Lowrey. Knox—Hugh L. White. Bledsoe, Rhea, Roane, and Anderson—James Standifer. Overton, Jackson, and White—Adam Huntsman. Warren and Franklin—Howell G. Harris. Smith—John Gordon. Rutherford and Bedford—Jonathan Webster. Lincoln and Giles—George Coalter. Sumner—William Montgomery. Wilson—Obadiah G. Finley. Davidson—Edward Ward. Williamson—John Bell. Maury—Adam R. Alexander. Robertson, Hickman, and Dickson—Sterling Brewer. Humphreys, Montgomery, and Stewart—John H. Marable.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Carter—Christian Carriger. Sullivan—Elkanah R. Dulaney. Washington—Henry Hoss. Hawkins—William Young. Greene—Hugh D. Hale. Jefferson—Henry Bradford. Cocke—Isaac Allen. Grainger—Robert Massengill. Sevier—Allen Bryan. Campbell—Sampson David. Blount—Jonathan Tipton. Knox—Pleasant M. Miller. Anderson—George Sutherland. Roane—Thomas Brown. Rhea—Miller Francis. Bledsoe—John Kelly. Overton—George Henshaw. White—Isaac Taylor. Jackson—William Locke. Warren—William C. Smart. Franklin—John Caperton. Smith—Littleberry Hughes. Sumner—Peter Looney. Wilson—Robert Edwards, William Steele. Rutherford—Samuel Anderson, Robert Jetton. Bedford—William Haslett, John Thompson. Lincoln—Hugh M. Blake. Giles—John Dickey. Maury—Nathaniel Willis. Williamson—William Martin. Davidson—James Trimble, Thomas Williamson. Montgomery—James Fentress. Robertson—William C. Conrad. Stewart and Humphreys—Peter Kendall. Dickson and Hickman—William Earley.

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Murfreesboro, September 20, 1819.

Robert Weakley, Speaker of the Senate; James K. Polk, Clerk.

James Fentress, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Thomas J. Campbell, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Sullivan and Hawkins—Jacob Miller. Greene—John Gass. Jefferson and Cocke—William Moore (resigned November 29, 1819), Charles F. Keith. Grainger, Claiborne, and Campbell—Samuel Bunch. Blount and Sevier—John Lowrey. Knox—Thomas L. Williams. Roane, Anderson, Morgan, Rhea, Bledsoe, and Marion—James Standifer. Rutherford and Bedford—John Atkin-

son. Smith—David Wallace. Wilson—William Seawell. Sumner—Edward Douglass. Warren and Franklin—Howell G. Harris. Overton, Jackson, and White—Adam Huntsman. Robertson, Dickson, and Hickman—Sterling Brewer (resigned), James R. McMeans. Davidson—Robert Weakley. Maury—Benjamin Reynolds. Washington and Carter—John Blair. Giles, Lawrence, and Lincoln—William Edmiston. Montgomery, Stewart, and Humphreys—William L. Brown (resigned). Williamson—Joel Parrish (resigned), Abraham Maury.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Carter—Christian Carriger. Sullivan—Elkanah R. Dulaney. Washington—James McAlister. Hawkins—William Young. Greene—William Kelly. Grainger—Robert Massengill. Claiborne—Joab Hill. Cocke—Isaac Allen. Jefferson—Henry Bradford. Knox—Pleasant M. Miller. Blount—Jonathan Tipton. Sevier—Robert Lawson. Campbell—Sampson David. Anderson—William Tunnell. Roane—Reuben Williams. Rhea—James C. Mitchell. Bledsoe—John Bridgman. Overton—John B. Cross. White—Isaac Taylor. Warren—John B. Perkins. Franklin—George Gray. Jackson—William Locke. Smith—Littleberry Hughes. Wilson—Robert Edwards. Sumner—Josephus H. Conn. Rutherford—Robert Jetton, Samuel Anderson. Davidson—Felix Grundy, William Williams. Williamson—William Martin. Bedford—John Tillman, Joseph Brittain. Lincoln—Hugh M. Blake. Giles—John Clack. Maury—Lemuel Prewitt, William Yancey. Montgomery—James Fentress. Robertson—Anderson Cheatham. Stewart and Humphreys—Peter Kendall. Dickson and Hickman—William Earley (*vice* Robert E. C. Dougherty, resigned).

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Murfreesboro, September 17, 1821.

Sterling Brewer, Speaker of the Senate; James K. Polk, Clerk.

James Fentress, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Thomas J. Campbell, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Sullivan and Hawkins—Jacob Miller. Grainger, Claiborne, and Campbell—Samuel Bunch. Greene and Jefferson—Jacob Peck. Cocke, Sevier, Blount, and Monroe—James Gillespie. Knox—Thomas L. Williams. Anderson, Morgan, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, Hamilton, and McMinn—James Standifer. White, Overton, and Jackson—James Chissum. Warren and Franklin—William C. Smart. Smith—Joel Dyer. Sumner—William Hall. Wilson—William Steele. Rutherford—William W. Searcy. Bedford—Theoderick F. Bradford. Maury—Thomas Coleman. Lincoln and Giles—Aaron V. Brown. Davidson, Dickson, and Williamson—Sterling Brewer. Montgomery and Robertson—John A. Cheatham. Perry, Stewart, and Humphreys—William Curl. Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, and Hardin—Joel Walker. Washington and Carter—John Blair.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Carter and Washington—Christian Carriger. Sullivan—Elkanah R. Dulaney. Hawkins—Cleon Moore. Greene—Valentine Sevier. Grainger—Noah Jarna-

gin. Campbell and Claiborne—Sampson David. Jefferson—William Moore. Knox—Pleasant M. Miller. Anderson—William Tunnell. Cocke—Isaac Allen. Sevier—Allen Bryan. Blount and Monroe—Andrew Cowan. Roane—Thomas Brown. Rhea, Hamilton, and McMinn—James C. Mitchell. Bledsoe and Marion—John Billingsley. Overton—Hugh C. Armstrong. Jackson—William Locke. White—Isaac Taylor. Warren—John Graham. Franklin—Joseph Kincaid. Smith—Timothy Walton. Sumner—Charles Watkins. Wilson—Burchett Douglass. Rutherford—William Brady. Lincoln—David Cowan. Davidson—Felix Grundy, David Dana. Williamson—Abram Maury, William Martin. Giles—John H. Camp. Maury—William Yancey. Bedford—Andrew Erwin, Joshua Holt. Dickson—Abram Caldwell. Montgomery—James Fentress. Stewart—Peter Kendall. Hickman and Lawrence—David Crockett. Wayne and Hardin—William Burns. Humphreys and Perry—Robert Jarmon.

FIFTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Murfreesboro, September 15, 1823.

Robert Weakley, Speaker of the Senate; Joseph M. Anderson, Russell Dance, Clerks.

James Fentress, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Robert L. Caruthers, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Carter and Washington—William B. Carter. Sullivan and Hawkins—George Gammon. Jefferson and Greene—Joseph Hamilton. Grainger, Claiborne, and Campbell—Sampson David (*vice* Samuel Bunch, resigned). Cocke, Sevier, Blount, and Monroe—James Gillespie. Knox—Thomas L. Williams. Anderson, Morgan, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, Hamilton, and McMinn—John Billingsley. Franklin and Warren—William Douglass. White, Overton, and Jackson—James Chissum. Smith—Archibald W. Overton. Sumner—William Hall. Wilson—William Steele. Rutherford—Robert Jetton. Bedford—Jonathan Webster. Lincoln and Giles—Aaron V. Brown. Maury—Benjamin Reynolds. Robertson and Montgomery—Henry Frey. Davidson, Williamson, and Dickson—Robert Weakley. Stewart, Humphreys, Perry, Henry, Henderson, and Carroll—Henry H. Brown. Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, Madison, and Shelby—Thomas Williamson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Carter and Washington—Christian Carriger. Sullivan—Abram McClellan. Hawkins—William Young. Campbell and Claiborne—William Hogan. Greene—John Balch. Jefferson—John Fain. Knox—John R. Nelson. Sevier—Lewis Renean. Anderson—John Whitson. Blount and Monroe—Andrew Cowan. Rhea, Hamilton, and McMinn—Thomas Kelley. Bledsoe and Marion—Isaac Stephens. Overton—John Gore. Jackson—William Scanland. Warren—Andrew Buchanan. Franklin—James Sharpe. Sumner—Charles Watkins. Wilson—Burchett Douglass. Rutherford—William Brady. Robertson—Anderson Cheatham. Lincoln—David Cowan. Davidson—Felix Grundy, William Lytle. Williamson—Abram Maury, James G. Jones. Giles—John Clack. Maury—

James K. Polk. Bedford—William S. Watterson, Joshua Holt. Dickson—Molton Dickson. Stewart, Henry, Weakley, and Obion—Abner Pearce. Hickman and Lawrence—William Crisp. Shelby, Tipton, Wayne, Hardin, and McNairy—James Barnes. Humphreys, Perry, Henderson, Carroll, Madison, Hardeman, Dyer, Haywood, Gibson, and Fayette—David Crockett. White—Woodson P. White (*vice* Isaac Taylor, resigned). Grainger—Martin Cleveland (*vice* Nathaniel Smith, resigned).

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

First session held at Murfreesboro, September 19, 1825; second session held at Nashville, October 16, 1826.

Robert C. Foster, Speaker of the Senate; Russell Dance, Clerk.

William Brady, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Thomas J. Campbell, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Carter and Washington—John Nelson. Sullivan and Hawkins—James Amis. Jefferson and Greene—John Gass. Grainger, Claiborne, and Campbell—Martin Cleveland. Cocke, Sevier, Blount, and Monroe—Joseph R. Henderson. Knox—James Anderson. Anderson, Morgan, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, Hamilton, and McMinn—James Preston. Warren and Franklin—William C. Smart. Smith—L. B. Hughes. Sumner—William Hall. Wilson—Joseph Johnson. Rutherford—M. McClanahan. Bedford—T. F. Bradford. Robertson and Montgomery—Henry Frey. Perry, Stewart, Humphreys, Carroll, Henderson, Henry, Weakley, Obion, and Gibson—James R. McMeans. Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, McNairy, Hardeman, Fayette, Shelby, Dyer, Tipton, Haywood, and Madison—Joel Walker. Lincoln and Giles—Aaron V. Brown (*vice* William E. Kennedy, resigned).

REPRESENTATIVES.

Rutherford—William Brady. Greene—John Balch. Warren—Andrew Buchanan. Hawkins—William Young. Claiborne—William Hogan. Sullivan—Elkanah R. Dulaney. Grainger—Robert Massengill. Jefferson—John McFarland. Knox—Julian Frazier. Anderson—William Tunnell. Cocke—George Stuart. Blount and Monroe—Jonathan Tipton. Roane and Morgan—John Hope. Rhea, Hamilton, and McMinn—Thomas Kelly. Bledsoe and Marion—Hopkins L. Turney. Overton and Fentress—Jonathan Douglass. Jackson—John Graham. White—Woodson P. White. Franklin—Thomas H. Fletcher. Sumner—Robert Desha. Wilson—John Williamson. Davidson—George W. Gibbs, William Lytle. Williamson—William Martin, Samuel Perkins. Giles—John H. Camp. Maury—Isaac J. Thomas. Bedford—Robert C. Thompson, Jo Kincaid. Dickson—Richard Batson. Montgomery—Fred. K. Huling. Hickman and Lawrence—William M. Crisp. Wayne, Hardin, McNairy, Hardeman, Fayette, Shelby, and Tipton—Benjamin Hardin. Lincoln—William Moore. Robertson—Richard Cheatham. Humphreys, Perry, Madison, Henderson, Carroll, Dyer, Haywood, and Gibson—Duncan McIver. Hawkins—Peter Parsons (*vice* William Young). Claiborne and Campbell—John M. Brabson (*vice* William Hogan).

SEVENTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, September 17, 1827.

William Hall, Speaker of the Senate; Russell Dance, Clerk.

John H. Camp, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Thomas J. Campbell, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Sumner—William Hall. Lincoln and Giles—Aaron V. Brown. Bedford—Theodorick T. Bradford. Carter and Washington—George I. Cain. Robertson and Montgomery—Henry Frey. Sullivan and Hawkins—George Gammon. Jefferson and Greene—Gray Garrett. Morgan, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, and Hamilton—James I. Greene. Wilson—Nathan Green. Knox—Tilghman A. Howard. Hardeman, Fayette, Shelby, Dyer, Tipton, Haywood, and Madison—Adam Huntsman. Cocke, Sevier, Blount, and Monroe—John Lowrey. Davidson—William Lytle. Perry, Stewart, Henderson, Henry, Carroll, Weakley, Obion, Gibson, and Humphreys—James R. McMeans. Maury—Benjamin Reynolds. Rutherford—Samuel R. Rucker. White, Overton, Fentress, and Jackson—Samuel G. Smith. Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, and McNairy—Joel Walker. Smith—John Williams.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Carter and Sullivan—Abram McClellan. Washington—John A. Aiken. Greene—John McGahee. Hawkins—John A. Rogers. Grainger—Robert Messingill. Jefferson—John McFarland. Cocke and Sevier—Isaac Allen. Claiborne and Campbell—Robert Glenn. Knox and Anderson—William Lindsey. Roane and Morgan—John Hope. Blount—James Gillespie. Monroe—Jonathan Tipton. McMinn—Elijah Hurst. Rhea and Hamilton—Thomas Kelly. Bledsoe and Marion—Hopkins L. Turney. Overton and Jackson—William Locke. White and Fentress—Woodson P. White. Warren—John B. Perkins. Franklin—James Campbell. Smith—John B. Forrester. Sumner—Charles Watkins, Elijah Boddie. Wilson—Robert M. Barton. Rutherford—William Brady, Abner Potts. Davidson—Ephraim H. Foster. Williamson—William E. Owen. Bedford—Archibald Yell. Lincoln—William Moore. Giles—John H. Camp. Maury—Jesse W. Egnew. Robertson—Richard Cheatham. Montgomery—Frederick M. Huling. Stewart, Humphreys, and Perry—John Graham. Lawrence, Wayne, and Hardin—William Davis. Henderson, Madison, and Haywood—Duncan McIver. Henry and Weakley—Peter Kendall. McNairy, Hardeman, Fayette, Shelby, and Tipton—William M. Crisp. Carroll, Gibson, Dyer, and Obion—Berry Gillespie.

EIGHTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, September 21, 1829.

Joel Walker, Speaker of the Senate; William K. Hill, Clerk.

Ephraim H. Foster, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Thomas J. Campbell, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, and McNairy—Joel Walker. Stewart, Humphreys, Perry, and Henderson—Jared S. Allen. Smith and Sumner—David Burford. Franklin and Warren—James Campbell. Rutherford and Williamson Newton Cannon. Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, and Jefferson—Martin Cleveland. Robertson, Montgomery, and Dickson—Henry Frey. Blount, Monroe, and McMinn—John G. Gillespy. Anderson and Knox—George Graves. Morgan, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, and Hamilton—James I. Greene. Lincoln and Giles—Isaac Holman. Madison, Hardeman, Haywood, Fayette, Shelby, and Tipton—Adam Huntsman. Wilson—Joseph Johnson. Maury—Edward B. Littlefield. Henry, Carroll, Dyer, Obion, Weakley, and Gibson—John D. Love. Davidson—William Lytle. Carter, Sullivan, and Hawkins—Abram McClellan. White, Overton, Fentress, and Jackson—Samuel G. Smith. Washington, Greene, Cocke, and Sevier—John Tipton. Bedford—Jonathan Webster.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Carter and Sullivan—William B. Carter. Washington—John Nelson. Hawkins—Cleon Moore. Greene—John McGahey. Grainger—Warham Easley. Jefferson—John McFarland. Cocke and Sevier—Isaac Allen. Claiborne and Campbell—David Rogers. Knox and Anderson—Richard G. Dunlap. Roane and Morgan—John W. M. Brazeah. Blount—James Gillespie. Monroe—Jonathan Tipton. McMinn—John Miller. Rhea and Hamilton—Miles Vernon. Bledsoe and Marion—James Robinson. Overton and Jackson—Robert Nivens. White and Fentress—Samuel Turney. Warren—John B. Perkins. Franklin—Hopkins L. Turney. Smith—Archibald W. Overton, Dixon Allen. Sumner—Charles Watkins. Wilson—Burchett Douglass. Rutherford—William Brady. Davidson—E. H. Foster. Williamson—William E. Owen, Robert C. Foster, Jr. Bedford—Samuel Mitchell. Lincoln—William M. Inge. Giles—Thomas K. Gordon. Maury—James Dobbins. Robertson—Richard Cheatham. Montgomery—Fred. W. Huling. Stewart, Humphreys, and Perry—James Gray. Dickson and Hickman—Bolling Gordon. Lawrence and Hardin—William Davie. Henderson, Madison, and Haywood—Andrew L. Martin. Henry and Weakley—Hugh W. Dunlap. McNairy, Hardeman, Shelby, Fayette, and Tipton—Roger Barton. Carroll, Gibson, Dyer, and Obion—Berry Gillespie.

NINETEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

First session held at Nashville, September 19, 1831.

Burchett Douglass, Speaker of the Senate; William K. Hill, Clerk.

Frederick W. Huling, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Thomas J. Campbell, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Carter, Sullivan, and Hawkins—Abram McClellan. Washington, Greene, Cocke, and Sevier—James W. Wyley. Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, and Jefferson—John M. Brabson. Blount, Monroe, and McMinn—John F. Gillespy. Anderson and Knox—Robert M. Anderson. Morgan, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, and Hamilton—James I. Greene. Franklin and Warren—Isham Per-

kins. White, Overton, Fentress, and Jackson—James T. Holman. Smith and Sumner—David Burford. Wilson—Burchett Douglass. Rutherford and Williamson—Robert Jetton. Bedford—Theo. F. Bradford. Lincoln and Giles—William H. Field. Maury—Lucius J. Polk. Davidson—William Lytle. Robertson, Montgomery, and Dickson—Henry Frey. Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, and McNairy—William Davis. Stewart, Humphreys, Perry, and Henderson—Cullen Andrews. Henry, Carroll, Dyer, Obion, Weakley, and Gibson—Robert Murray. Madison, Hardeman, Shelby, Fayette, Tipton, and Haywood—Duncan McIver.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Carter and Sullivan—Christian Carriger. Washington—Matthew Stephenson. Hawkins—James Young. Greene—John McGahey. Grainger—Warham Easley. Claiborne and Campbell—David Rogers. Jefferson—John McFarland. Cocke and Sevier—Alex. E. Smith. Knox and Anderson—Richard G. Duulap. Blount—James Gillespie. Roane and Morgan—Thomas Stockton. Monroe—Iredell D. Wright. McMinn—Elijah Hunt. Rhea and Hamilton—Miles Vernon. Bledsoe and Marion—James Roberson. Franklin—George Gray. Warren—Jonathan Parris. White and Fentress—Samuel Turney. Overton and Jackson—Robert Nevins. Smith—Dixon Allen. Sumner—Elijah Boddie. Charles Watkins. Wilson—John H. Dew. Rutherford—David W. Dickinson. A. G. Green. Davidson—Thomas Claiborne. Williamson—Abram P. Maury. Lincoln—William M. Inge. Giles—Aaron V. Brown. Maury—James Dobbins. Robertson—Richard Cheatham. Montgomery—Fred. W. Huling. Dickson and Hickman—Bolling Gordon. Perry, Stewart, and Humphreys—James Gray. Henry and Weakley—Spearman Holland. Lawrence, Wayne, and Hardin—Benjamin Hardin. Henderson, Madison, and Haywood—Charles D. McLean. Carroll, Gibson, Dyer, and Obion—Joel R. Smith. McNairy, Hardeman, Fayette, Shelby, and Tipton—Josiah Hatley.

TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, September 16, 1833.

David Burford, Speaker of the Senate; William K. Hill, Clerk.

Frederick W. Huling, Speaker of the House of Representatives; James A. Whiteside, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Carter, Sullivan, and Hawkins—John Netherland. Washington, Greene, Cocke, and Sevier—James W. Wyley. Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, and Jefferson—Jacob P. Chase. Blount, Monroe, and McMinn—Jacob F. Foute. Anderson and Knox—Spencer Jarnagin. Morgan, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, and Hamilton—Miles Vernon. Franklin and Warren—Stephen Adams. White, Overton, Fentress, and Jackson—Thomas Smith. Smith and Sumner—David Burford. Wilson—Benjamin T. Motley. Rutherford and Williamson—Leonard H. Sims. Bedford—Robert Cannon. Lincoln and Giles—William Moore. Maury—Edward B. Littlefield. Davidson—George S. Yerger. Robertson, Montgomery, and Dickson—Henry Frey. Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin,

and McNairy—John Rayburn. Stewart, Humphreys, Perry, and Henderson—Cullen Andrews. Henry, Carroll, Dyer, Obion, Weakley, and Gibson—James R. McMeans. Fayette, Shelby, Madison, Hardeman, Tipton, and Haywood—Joseph Coe.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Carter and Sullivan—Alfred W. Taylor. Washington—Matthew Stephenson. Hawkins—Orville Bradley. Greene—Jacob M. Bewley. Grainger—Warham Easley. Claiborne and Campbell—John M. Brabson. Cocke and Sevier—Alex. E. Smith. Knox and Anderson—Joseph A. Mabry. Blount—David McAmy. Roane and Morgan—Thomas Stockton. Monroe—Iredell D. Wright. McMinn—James F. Bradford. Rhea and Hamilton—Thomas J. Campbell. Bledsoe and Marion—Jos. M. Anderson. Franklin—George Gray. Warren—Woodson Northcut. White and Fentress—Samuel Turney. Overton and Jackson—William W. Woodfolk. Smith—W. A. Wade, William McLain. Sumner—Joseph C. Guild. Wilson—John H. Dew. Rutherford—Alfred P. Green. Bedford—Richard Warner. Davidson—William E. Anderson. Williamson—William Martin, Robert C. Foster. Lincoln—William D. Thompson. Giles—Ebenezer J. Shields. Maury—A. O. P. Nicholson. Robertson—Richard R. P. Powell. Montgomery—Frederick W. Huling. Dickson and Hickman—Bolling Gordon. Stewart, Humphreys, and Perry—Stephen C. Pavatt. Henry and Weakley—John Frazier. Lawrence, Wayne, and Hardin—Bradley Halford. Henderson, Madison, and Haywood—William B. Miller. Carroll, Gibson, Dyer, and Obion—Joel R. Smith. McNairy, Hardeman, Fayette, Shelby, and Tipton—Josiah Hatley.

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

First session held at Nashville, October 5, 1835; second session held at Nashville, October 3, 1836.

Jonathan Webster, Speaker of the Senate; William K. Hill and Archelaus M. Hughes, Clerks.

Ephraim H. Foster, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Stockley D. Mitchell, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Carter, Sullivan, and Washington—Joseph Powell. Cocke, Jefferson, Blount, and Sevier—Robert H. Hynds. Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson, and Morgan—David Rogers. Roane and Knox—George Graves. Monroe and McMinn—James H. Reagan. Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, and Hamilton—Miles Vernon. White, Overton, Fentress, and Jackson—Hugh C. Armstrong. Lincoln and Giles—William Moore. Rutherford—William Ledbetter. Davidson—David Craighead. Williamson—W. G. Childress. Wilson—Benjamin T. Motley. Dickson, Stewart, and Humphreys—James Gray. Robertson and Montgomery—Willie B. Johnson. Henderson, Perry, McNairy, and Hardin—Henry H. Brown. Henry, Weakley, and Obion—John D. Love. Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby—J. C. N. Robertson. Greene and Hawkins—John McGauhey. Warren and Franklin—Josiah F. Morford. Smith and Sumner—William Trousdale. Bedford—Jonathan Webster. Maury—Terry H. Cahal. Lawrence,

Wayne, and Hickman—Bolling Gordon. Carroll, Gibson, and Dyer—James L. Totten. Madison, Haywood, and Tipton—W. H. Henderson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Shelby—Robertson Topp. Tipton—Granville Searcy. Carter—Samuel W. Williams. Washington—Brookins Campbell. Hawkins—John A. Rogers. Greene—Jacob M. Bewley. Sullivan and Hawkins—George R. Powell. Greene and Washington—Andrew Johnson. Grainger—Martin Cleveland. Claiborne—Fidelio T. Hunt. Cocke—Alexander Milliken. Sevier—Lewis Renean. Jefferson—Addison A. Anderson. Blount—David McKamy. Knox—Joseph A. Mabry. Campbell, Anderson, and Morgan—Ferrill H. Bratcher, William Tunnell. Roane—Thomas Stockton. Knox and Roane—George W. Churchill. Monroe—Iredell D. Wright. McMinn—John Miller. Monroe and McMinn—Elijah Hunt. Rhea—Thomas J. Campbell. Bledsoe—James A. Whiteside. Marion and Hamilton—Josiah M. Anderson. Franklin—H. L. Turney, Wallace Estill. Warren—B. L. Ridley, Woodson Northcut. White—James Snodgrass. Fentress—David Beaty. Overton—Alvin Cullom. Jackson—W. W. Woodfolk. Smith—William McClain, W. B. Campbell, William Owen. Sumner—Elijah Boddie. Wilson—Robert L. Caruthers, John Hall. Rutherford—Charles Ready, G. S. Crockett. Bedford—H. M. Watterson, Thomas Dean. Davidson—John P. Hickman. Lincoln—George W. Jones, Henry Robertson. Sumner—Joe C. Guild, Charles Morgan. Perry—Jared S. Allen, Lewis T. Spence. Giles—Thomas K. Gordon, John Buchanan. Maury—Jonas E. Thomas, A. O. P. Nicholson. Robertson—David West. Montgomery—William Overton. Dickson—George Smith. Hickman—Gabriel Fowlkes. Stewart—William Williams. Weakley—Alfred Gardner. Lawrence—Thomas D. Davenport. Wayne—Andrew Brown. Hardin—Orville Harrison. Haywood—Joe W. Strothers. Henderson—Micajah Bullock. Carroll—Sim Rogers. McNairy—John M. Johnson. Hardeman—Edward D. Tarver. Fayette—West H. Humphreys. Dyer and Obion—William M. Wilson. Williamson—M. P. Gentry, James Hogan (*vice* R. C. Hancock). Sullivan—E. K. Dulaney (*vice* John Netherland.) Gibson—Felix Parker.

TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, October 2, 1837.

Terry H. Cahal, Speaker of the Senate; Archelaus M. Hughes, Clerk.

John Cocke, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Stockley D. Mitchell, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Washington, Carter, Johnson, and Sullivan—Christian E. Carriger. Cocke, Jefferson, Blount, and Sevier—Pleasant M. Wear. Greene and Hawkins—John Balch. Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson, and Morgan—Ferrell H. Bratcher. Roane and Knox—George Graves. Monroe, McMinn, and Bradley—John Atkinson. Rhea, Meigs, Bledsoe, Marion, and Hamilton—James A. Whiteside. White, Overton, Fentress, and Jackson—Hugh C. Armstrong. Warren and Franklin—William Lowry. Lincoln and Giles—James Caruthers.

Smith and Sumner—Joe C. Guild. Bedford—Samuel Mitchell. Maury—Terry H. Cahal. Rutherford—William Ledbetter. Davidson—William E. Anderson. Wilson—Paulding Anderson. Williamson—John Marshall. Lawrence, Wayne, and Hickman—Dennis G. Jones. Dickson, Stewart, Humphreys, and Benton—J. P. Hardwicke. Robertson and Montgomery—Henry Frey. Hardin, Henderson, Perry, and McNairy—Henry H. Brown. Henry, Weakley, and Obion—William H. Johnson. Carroll, Gibson, and Dyer—Robert E. C. Dougherty. Madison, Haywood, and Tipton—A. B. Bradford. Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby—Levin H. Coe.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Carter—Godfrey Nave. Sullivan—E. R. Dulaney. Washington—Alfred Martin. Hawkins—John A. Rogers. Greene—Frederick White. Sullivan and Hawkins—Abram Hulse. Greene and Washington—Brookins Campbell. Grainger—John Cocke. Claiborne—James Overton. Cocke—William Ogden. Sevier—William Henderson. Jefferson—James H. Carson. Blount—Jesse Thompson. Knox—John H. Crozier. Campbell, Anderson, and Morgan—James Ross, Richard D. Wheeler. Roane—John Carter. Knox and Roane—John M. Havron. Monroe—John O. Cannon. McMinn—James Walker. Monroe and McMinn—William Grant. Rhea—Thomas J. Gillespie. Bledsoe—Scott Terry. Marion and Hamilton—Josiah M. Anderson. Franklin—Isaac Roberts, James W. Young. Warren—H. L. W. Hill, Woodson Northcut. White—Joseph Herd. Fentress—William H. McGee. Overton—W. Gore. Jackson—James Young. Smith—Isaac Goodall, John T. Brien. Sumner—O. F. Bledsoe, Thomas Gilmore. Wilson—C. W. Cummings, M. A. Price. Rutherford—A. J. Hoover, John D. Fletcher. Bedford—Thomas Dean, Richard Warner. Davidson—Washington Barrow, B. Hayes. Williamson—M. P. Gentry, James Hogan, Jr. Lincoln—George W. Jones, George A. Wilson. Giles—N. S. Brown, W. R. Brown. Maury—A. O. P. Nicholson, Jonas E. Thomas. Robertson—William Seal. Montgomery—John H. Poston. Dickson—Robert McNeilly. Humphreys—James Wiley. Hickman—Pleasant Walker. Perry—James Dougherty. Henry—Julian Frazier. Weakley—John B. Fonville. Lawrence—Franklin Buchanan. Wayne—Andrew Brown. Hardin—Conrad C. Gibbs. Madison—Andrew L. Martin. Haywood—W. B. Grove. Henderson—Nicholas H. Darnell. Carroll—A. M. Caldwell. Gibson—Felix Parker, Jr. McNairy—W. H. Beavers. Hardeman—E. C. Crisp. Fayette—Burchett Douglass. Shelby—Robertson Topp. Tipton—P. B. Glenn. Dyer and Obion—John B. Fizer.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, October 7, 1839.

Thomas Love, Speaker of the Senate; William K. Hill, Clerk.

Jonas E. Thomas, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Granville S. Crockett, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Carter, Sullivan, and Washington—John A. Aiken. Cocke, Jefferson, Blount, and Sevier—Lewis Renean. Greene and Hawkins—John Balch. Grainger,

Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson, and Morgan—John E. Wheeler. Roane and Knox—George W. Gaines. Monroe and McMinn—John F. Gillespy. Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, and Hamilton—Scott Terry. White, Overton, Fentress, and Jackson—Samuel Turney. Warren and Franklin—Samuel H. Laughlin. Lincoln and Giles—George W. Jones. Smith and Sumner—Timothy Walton. Bedford—Richard Warner. Maury—Williamson Smith. Rutherford—Henderson Yoakum. Davidson—Thomas R. Jennings. Wilson—Paulding Anderson. Williamson—John Marshall. Lawrence, Wayne, and Hickman—Dennis G. Jones. Dickson, Stewart, and Humphreys—John P. Hardwicke. Robertson and Montgomery—Henry Frey. Henderson, Perry, McNairy, and Hardin—H. H. Brown. Henry, Weakley, and Obion—Thomas Love. Carroll, Gibson, and Dyer—Valentine Sevier. Madison, Haywood, and Tipton—John B. Ashe. Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby—Levin H. Coe.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Carter—Godfrey Nave. Sullivan—Jesse Cross. Hawkins—Michael Baugh. Rhea and Meigs—William Ware. Sullivan and Hawkins—Nicholas Fain. Washington—Alfred Martin. Greene—Samuel Feazel. Greene and Washington—Andrew Johnson. Cocke—William McSween. Grainger—William Williams. Claiborne—Archibald Boles. Knox—Solomon D. Jacobs. Knox and Roane—John R. Nelson. Roane—Joel Henebree. Sevier—Isaac A. Miller. Jefferson—James H. Carson. Anderson, Campbell, and Morgan—Richard D. Wheeler, William Tunnell. McMinn—James Walker. McMinn, Monroe, and Bradley—Joseph W. McMillin. Monroe—Fred. H. Gregory. Blount—David McKamy. Bledsoe—Samuel Rankin. Marion and Hamilton—William J. Standifer. Franklin—Thomas H. Finch, Thomas Howard. Warren—H. L. W. Hill, Woodson Northcut. White—John W. Dearing. Fentress—David Beaty. Overton—Jonathan Douglass. Jackson—Thomas L. Bransford. Smith—Jordan Stokes, Samuel Howard. Sumner—Thomas Barry, Zach G. Goodall. Wilson—C. W. Cummings, James C. Jones. Rutherford—John D. Fletcher, James S. Smith. Bedford—Henry D. Coffee, Thomas Black. Davidson—Samuel Watson, Robert B. Castleman. Williamson—Robert C. Foster, Elijah Thompson. Lincoln—Ira McKinney, Robert Farquharson. Giles—James Buford, John Buchanan. Maury—Jonas E. Thomas, Barclay Martin. Robertson—Matthew Powell. Montgomery—William K. Turner. Dickson—John Eubanks. Humphreys—Alexander Coleman. Hickman—Pleasant Walker. Perry—Charles Graham. Henry—Julian Frazier. Weakley—John B. Fonville. Lawrence—Franklin Buchanan. Wayne—Andrew Brown. Hardin—Christopher H. McGinnis. Stewart—William B. Cherry. Madison—James S. Lyon. Haywood—John P. Perkins. Carroll—Yancey Bledsoe. Gibson—Felix Parker, Jr. McNairy—John M. Johnson. Hardeman—Rufus P. Neely. Fayette—Lewis P. Williamson. Shelby—P. G. Gaines. Tipton—P. B. Glenn. Dyer and Obion—Osborne Purcell.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. 4

Held at Nashville, October 4, 1841, and October 3, 1842.

Samuel Turney, Speaker of the Senate; Jacob A. Lane, Clerk.

Franklin Buchanan (*vice* Burchett Douglass, resigned), Speaker of the House of Representatives; Stokely D. Mitchell, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Carter, Sullivan, and Washington—Robert W. Powell. Cocke, Jefferson, Blount, and Sevier—Lewis Renean. Greene and Hawkins—Andrew Johnson. Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson, and Morgan—William Williams. Knox and Roane—John R. Nelson. Monroe, McMinn, Bradley, and Polk—John Miller. Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, Hamilton, and Meigs—Richard Waterhouse. White, Overton, Fentress, and Jackson—Samuel Turney. Warren and Franklin—Samuel H. Laughlin. Lincoln and Giles—William T. Ross. Smith and Sumner—Joseph H. Peyton. Bedford—Richard Warner. Maury—Barclay Martin. Rutherford—William Ledbetter. Davidson—Thomas R. Jennings. Wilson—Thomas I. Munford (*vice* Benjamin T. Motley, resigned). Williamson—Robert C. Foster, Jr. Lawrence, Wayne, and Hickman—Thomas J. Matthews. Dickson, Stewart, Humphreys, and Benton—J. P. Hardwicke. Robertson and Montgomery—Henry Frey. Henderson, Perry, McNairy, and Hardin—Hezekiah Bradbury. Henry, Weakley, and Obion—John A. Gardner. Carroll, Gibson, and Dyer—Valentine Sevier. Madison, Haywood, and Tipton—John B. Ashe. Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby—Sackfield Macklin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Carter and Johnson—Samuel W. Williams. Sullivan—James Eames. Washington—Brookins Campbell. Greene—John Jones. Hawkins—Philip Critz. Sullivan and Hawkins—Nicholas Fain. Greene and Washington—Samuel Milligan. Cocke—Alfred Lea. Jefferson—James Scruggs. Grainger—Nelson A. Senter. Claiborne—Isaac C. Lane. Campbell, Anderson, and Morgan—James Ross, R. D. Wheeler. Knox—John F. Pate. Knox and Roane—John W. Wester. Sevier—Isaac A. Miller, Samuel Pickens. Blount—Robert H. Hodsdon. Monroe—Granville C. Torbett. McMinn—James Walker. Roane—Joel Henebree. McMinn, Monroe, Polk, and Bradley—George W. Rowles. Rhea and Meigs—William Wann. Bledsoe—Cravens Sherrill. Marion and Hamilton—William I. Standifer. Franklin—Thomas Howard, Wallace Estill. Warren—H. L. W. Hill, Thomas H. Hopkins. White—John England. Fentress—Thomas Grisham. Overton—Hardin P. Oglesby. Jackson—Richard P. Brooks. Smith—Simeon P. Hughes, Isaac Goodall. Sumner—Daniel S. Donelson, Thomas Barry, Moses Henry. Wilson—Miles McCorkle, John Muirhead. Rutherford—Hardy M. Benton, Henry Norman. Bedford—M. A. Long, Thomas Black. Davidson—Edwin H. Ewing, James Campbell. Williamson—Nicholas Perkins, Richard W. H. Bostwick. Lincoln—John C. Rogers, Joel L. Reese. Giles—Joseph Buford, John Buchanan. Maury—John H. Dew, William H. Polk. Robertson—Matthew Powell. Montgomery—Peter C. Burk. Dickson

—John Eubanks. Humphreys and Benton—Henry H. Marable. Hickman—Pleasant Walker. Perry—Charles Graham. Henderson—Micajah Bullock, Obed F. Hedrick. Henry—Solomon Copeland. Weakley—John B. Fonville. Lawrence—Franklin Buchanan. Wayne—Andrew Brown. Hardin—Christopher H. McGinnis. Stewart—William B. Cherry. Madison—W. T. Haskell, John B. Cross. Haywood—John B. Perkins. Carroll—Yancey Bledsoe. Gibson—Pleasant H. Mitchell. McNairy—M. A. Trice. Hardeman—David Fentress. Fayette—Burchett Douglass. Shelby—Adam R. Alexander. Tipton—James L. Green. Dyer and Obion—Thomas A. Polk.

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, October 2, 1843.

Josiah M. Anderson, Speaker of the Senate; John Cocke, Jr., Clerk.

Daniel L. Barringer, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Stokely D. Mitchell, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, and Washington—R. W. Powell. Greene and Hawkins—Philip Critz. Cocke, Sevier, and Blount—John F. Henry. Grainger, Jefferson, and Claiborne—John Cocke, Sr. Knox—John R. Nelson. Campbell, Anderson, Roane, and Morgan—James Ross. Bradley, Monroe, McMinn, and Polk—Granville C. Torbett. Hamilton, Marion, Bledsoe, Rhea, and Meigs—J. M. Anderson. Fentress, Overton, Jackson, White, and Van Buren—S. Turney. Coffee, Warren, DeKalb, and Cannon—Samuel Laughlin. Lincoln and Franklin—William T. Ross. Bedford and Marshall—Wilson P. Davis. Rutherford and Williamson—William H. Sneed. Wilson—Wilson L. Martin. Sumner and Smith—William Cullom. Davidson—Thomas R. Jennings. Maury and Giles—A. O. P. Nicholson. Robertson and Montgomery—Nathan H. Allen. Humphreys, Benton, Dickson, and Stewart—Jacob Voorheis. Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, and Hardin—B. Gordon. Henry, Weakley, and Obion—John A. Gardner. Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer—Valentine Sevier. Madison, Haywood, Tipton, and Lauderdale—John W. Harris. Henderson, Perry, and McNairy—Hezekiah Bradberry. Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby—J. F. Farrington.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Carter and Johnson—Godfrey Nave. Sullivan—Jesse Cross. Washington—W. H. Crouch. Greene—Samuel Milligan. Hawkins—James M. Hoord. Washington, Greene, and Hawkins—Daniel Kinney. Cocke and Sevier—Wilson Duggan. Jefferson—James H. Carson. Grainger—Martin Cleveland. Claiborne—William Houston. Campbell and Anderson—Richard D. Wheeler. Knox—James Williams. Blount—Robert H. Hodsden. Monroe—John J. Humphreys. Roane—Isaac T. Lenoir. McMinn—Prince B. Anderson. Polk, McMinn, and Monroe—John Hughes. Rhea and Meigs—William Wann. Bradley—James Lauderdale. Bledsoe and Morgan—C. Sherrill. Hamilton—William I. I. Morrow. Marion and Hamilton—Daniel R. Rawlings. Overton—C. T. Huddleston. Jackson—R. P. Brooks. White—John W. Dearing. Fentress, White, and Van Buren—John B. Rodgers. Warren—George R. Smart. De-

Kalb—Daniel Coggin. Cannon—Henry Trott. Coffee—L. Bobo. Franklin—Thomas H. Garner. Lincoln—Henry Turney. Giles—John W. Goode. Lincoln and Giles—Robert Farquharson. Bedford—Daniel L. Barringer. Marshall—Thomas C. H. Miller. Bedford and Marshall—Thomas Black. Maury—William H. Polk, Powhattan Gordon. Williamson—Abram P. Maury, Joel Walker. Davidson—John Trimble, Charles W. Moorman. Wilson—Thomas K. Roach, James Hamilton. Smith—Isaac Goodall, James R. Moore. Sumner—Elijah Boddie, Stephen H. Turner. Robertson—Robert Cheatham. Rutherford—John W. Richardson, W. C. T. Burrus. Montgomery—John D. Tyler. Stewart—William B. Cherry. Dickson—John Eubanks. Humphreys and Benton—James Wyley. Hickman—Pleasant Walker. Perry—Robert Crudup. Lawrence—Thomas D. Davenport. Wayne—Jonathan Morris. Hardin—Christopher H. McGinnis. McNairy—Matthew A. Trice. Henderson—Thomas E. Jordan. Carroll—Yancey Bledsoe. Henry—Owen H. Edwards. Weakley—W. S. Scott. Gibson—Hugh G. Bone. Madison—John B. Cross. Haywood—W. P. Bond. Hardeman—Austin Miller. Fayette—George W. Fisher. Shelby—Adam R. Alexander. Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby—W. T. Avery. Tipton and Lauderdale—Philip B. Glenn.

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, October 6, 1845.

Harvey M. Watterson, Speaker of the Senate; George W. Rice, Clerk.

Brookins Campbell, Speaker of the House of Representatives; McDonough J. Bunch, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, and Washington—Alfred Martin. Greene and Hawkins—Philip Critz. Cocke, Sevier, and Blount—John F. Henry. Grainger, Jefferson, and Claiborne—Montgomery Thornburgh. Knox—Thomas C. McCampbell. Morgan, Campbell, Anderson, and Roane—I. T. Lenoir. Monroe, McMinn, Polk, and Bradley—Granville C. Torbett. Hamilton, Marion, Bledsoe, Rhea, and Meigs—Isaac Roberson. Fentress, Overton, Jackson, White, and Van Buren—Samuel Turney. Coffee, Warren, DeKalb, and Cannon—H. M. Watterson. Lincoln and Franklin—John D. Fletcher. Bedford and Marshall—Richard Warner. Rutherford and Williamson—Abram P. Maury. Wilson—John Muirhead. Sumner and Smith—William Cullom. Davidson—John Trimble. Maury and Giles—Jonas E. Thomas. Robertson and Montgomery—John D. Tyler. Dickson, Stewart, Humphreys, and Benton—Jacob Voorheis. Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, and Hardin—Archibald G. McDougal. Henry, Weakley, and Obion—John A. Gardner. Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer—Valentine Sevier. Madison, Haywood, Tipton, and Lauderdale—John W. Harris. Henderson, Perry, and McNairy—Hezekiah Bradbury. Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby—James M. Williamson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Carter and Johnson—Samuel W. Williams. Sullivan—John B. Hamilton. Washington—Brookins Campbell. Greene—Samuel Milligan. Hawkins—James M. Hord. Washington, Greene, and Hawkins—L. C. Haynes. Cocke and Se-

vier—Wilson Duggan. Jefferson—A. G. Watkins. Grainger—Martin Cleveland. Claiborne—William Houston. Campbell and Anderson—W. G. McAdoo. Knox—John Williams. Blount—D. W. Tedford. Monroe—Henry Stephens. Roane—Joel Henebree. McMinn—Prince B. Anderson. Polk, McMinn, and Monroe—Robert S. Holt. Rhea and Meigs—N. G. Frazier. Bradley—James Lauderdale. Bledsoe and Morgan—John Thomas. Hamilton—David Rankin. Overton—C. F. Huddleston. Jackson—J. T. Quarles. White—Anthony Dibrell. Fentress, White, and Van Buren—J. G. Mitchell. Warren—Adrian Northcutt. DeKalb—John A. Fuson. Cannon—Henry Trott. Coffee—Isaac H. Roberts. Franklin—Thomas H. Garner. Lincoln—Henry Turney. Giles—John Buchanan. Lincoln and Giles—Thomas N. Jones. Bedford—E. J. Frierson. Marshall—T. C. H. Miller. Bedford and Marshall—Thomas Black. Maury—Powhattan Gordon, R. A. L. Wilkes. Williamson—S. Venable, R. W. H. Bostwick. Davidson—J. E. Manlove, W. R. Elliston. Wilson—H. S. Frazier, Edwin Chambers. Smith—H. B. Flippin, W. A. R. Hallum. Sumner—J. C. Guild, M. C. Duffy. Robertson—W. W. Pepper. Rutherford—W. C. J. Burrus, J. W. Richardson. Montgomery—W. B. Munford. Stewart—Thomas Shaw. Dickson—John Eubanks. Humphreys and Benton—R. Yeates. Hickman—Pleasant Walker. Perry—Thomas M. Brashear. Lawrence—William B. Allen. Wayne—Jonathan Morris. Hardin—Christopher H. McGinnis. McNairy—James Warren. Henderson—M. J. Galloway. Carroll—A. P. Hall. Henry—John B. McFarland. Weakley—E. Etheridge. Gibson—Hugh G. Bone. Madison—Micajah Bullock. Haywood—H. M. Clark. Hardeman—Austin Miller. Fayette—G. W. Fisher. Shelby—J. L. T. Sneed. Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby—Augustus Pearce. Tipton and Lauderdale—Phillip B. Glenn. Dyer and Obion—G. W. L. Marr.

TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, October 4, 1847.

Joseph M. Anderson, Speaker of the Senate; John Coker, Jr., Clerk.

Franklin Buchanan, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Stokely D. Mitchell, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, and Washington—Landon C. Haynes. Greene and Hawkins—James Britton. Coker, Sevier, and Blount—John F. Henry. Grainger, Jefferson, and Claiborne—M. Thornburg. Knox—F. S. Heiskell. Campbell, Anderson, Roane, and Morgan—F. H. Bratcher. Bradley, Monroe, McMinn, and Polk—William H. Cook. Bledsoe, Meigs, Hamilton, Marion, and Rhea—J. M. Anderson. Fentress, Overton, Jackson, White, and Van Buren—John A. Minnis. Warren, DeKalb, Cannon, and Coffee—James McGuire. Lincoln and Franklin—William Edward Venable. Bedford and Marshall—Thomas Dean. Rutherford and Williamson—John W. Richardson. Wilson—John Muirhead. Sumner and Smith—James L. McKoin. Davidson—Return J. Meigs. Maury and Giles—Thomas M. Jones. Robertson and Montgomery—John D. Tyler. Dickson, Stewart, Humphreys, and Benton—Thomas Shaw. Wayne, Hardin, Hickman, and Lawrence—William P. Rowles. Henry, Weakley, and Obion—

Isham G. Harris. Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer—Isaac I. Roach. Tipton, Lauderdale, Madison, and Haywood—Gayle H. Kyle. Henderson, Perry, and McNairy—Hezekiah Bradbury. Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby—James M. Williamson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Johnson and Carter—Samuel Williams. Sullivan—Jesse Cross. Washington James W. Duncan. Greene—William McDaniel. Hawkins—John F. White. Washington, Greene, and Hawkins—Jacob Miller. Cocke and Sevier—Wilson Duggan. Jefferson—C. T. P. Jarnagin. Grainger—Hardin P. Shannon. Claiborne—W. W. Greer. Campbell and Anderson—William Cross. Knox—John Williams. Blount—Calvin D. Anderson. Monroe—James Ramsey. Roane—John W. Wester. McMinn—David W. Ballew. Polk, McMinn, and Monroe—James H. Stuart. Rhea and Meigs—Caleb Muse. Bledsoe and Morgan—James Orme. Hamilton—James A. Whitesides. Marion and Hamilton—David Rankin. Overton—William Donaldson. Jackson—Rodham Kenner. White—A. S. Rogers. Fentress, White, and Van Buren—J. G. Mitchell. Warren—Adrian Northcut. Cannon—Jacob Adcock. DeKalb—John A. Fuson. Coffee—Willis Blanton. Franklin—F. T. Estill. Lincoln—Coleman A. McDaniel. Giles—Archibald Wright. Lincoln and Giles—John M. Bright. Lawrence—Franklin Buchanan. Bedford—W. H. Wisener. Bedford and Marshall—T. C. H. Miller. Marshall—Benjamin Williams. Maury—R. A. Z. Wilkes, Barclay Martin. Williamson—James Robinson, F. Hardeman. Davidson—Joseph E. Manlove, John Bell. Wilson—E. S. Smith, T. W. Davis. Smith—Hugh B. Flippin, James Barnett. Sumner—W. M. Blackmore, King Kerley. Rutherford—H. Norman, W. C. J. Burrus. Robertson—W. W. Pepper. Montgomery—E. P. McGinty. Dickson—John Eubank. Humphreys and Benton—James Wyley. Hickman—Samuel B. Moore. Perry and Decatur—Thomas M. Brashear. Wayne—William Benham. Hardin—Daniel Smith. McNairy—James Warren. Henderson—Obed F. Hendricks. Carroll—Beverly S. Allen. Henry—James T. Dunlap. Weakley—Presley F. Glass. Gibson—Felix Parker. Madison—John T. Herron. Haywood—James A. Rogers. Hardeman—Edwin Polk. Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby—William A. Jones. Tipton and Lauderdale—Humphrey R. Bate. Dyer and Obion—R. P. Caldwell. Fayette—James M. McCalla. Shelby—Samuel Bond. Stewart—A. Goodrick.

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, October 1, 1849.

John F. Henry, Speaker of the Senate; William I. I. Morrow, Clerk.

Landon C. Haynes, Speaker of the House of Representatives; E. G. Eastman, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, and Washington—Abraham Tipton. Greene and Hawkins—Francis Britton. Cocke, Sevier, and Blount—Samuel Pickens. Grainger, Claiborne, and Jefferson—M. Thornburg. Knox—John F. Henry. Campbell, Anderson, Roane, and Morgan—William Tunnell. Monroe, McMinn, Polk, and Bradley—James Walker. Hamilton, Marion, Bledsoe, Rhea,

and Meigs—James W. Gillespie. Fentress, Overton, Jackson, and White—E. L. Gardenhire. Warren, DeKalb, Cannon, and Coffee—Adrian Northcut. Lincoln and Franklin—John McDaniel. Bedford and Marshall—John Laws. Rutherford and Williamson—R. W. H. Bostwick. Wilson—James Hamilton. Sumner and Smith—Samuel M. Fite. Davidson—Felix K. Zollicoffer. Maury and Giles—Richard A. L. Wilkes. Robertson and Montgomery—H. S. Kimble. Dickson, Stewart, Humphreys, and Benton—Benton T. W. Shaw. Wayne, Hardin, Hickman, and Lawrence—I. W. Whitfield. Henry, Weakley, and Obion—William S. S. Harris. Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer—M. R. Hill. Madison, Haywood, Tipton, and Lauderdale—Gayle H. Kyle. Decatur, Henderson, Perry, and McNairy—Thomas M. Brashear. Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby—George W. Fisher.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Carter and Johnson—Hawkins P. Murphy. Sullivan—James Odell. Washington—John Blair. Greene—George Kenney. Hawkins—Samuel Powell. Hawkins, Washington, and Greene—Landon C. Haynes. Cocke and Sevier—Wilson Duggan. Grainger—Seburne W. Senter. Claiborne—Michael Carriger. Campbell and Anderson—John Phillips. Knox—Joseph Parsons. Blount—David McKamy. Monroe—William Heiskell. Roane—Joel Henebree. McMinn—Russell Lane. Polk, McMinn, and Monroe—William M. Biggs. Rhea and Meigs—Pleasant Hollisman. Bledsoe and Morgan—Thomas Foster. Marion and Hamilton—John M. Harron. Overton—James R. Copeland. Jackson—W. R. Kenner. White—Thomas Snodgrass. Fentress, White, and Van Buren—J. Cummings. Warren—Samuel McGee. DeKalb—William B. Stokes. Cannon—James Adcock. Coffee—James M. Sheid. Franklin—Hayden March. Lincoln—Zadock Motlow. Giles—Thomas Buford. Lincoln and Giles—Nathan Adams. Lawrence—George H. Nixon. Bedford—Edmund Cooper. Bedford and Marshall—George W. Buchanan. Marshall—William F. McGregor. Maury George Gault, W. J. Strayhorne. Williamson—Elijah Thompson, P. G. S. Perkins. Davidson—C. W. Nance, G. E. Maney. Wilson—Erastus S. Smith, J. W. Benton. Smith—Ro. B. Allison, J. W. McClanahan. Sumner—W. B. Bate, James Butler. Rutherford—J. B. Palmer, George W. Crosthwait. Robertson—Wylie Woodard. Montgomery—George A. Howell. Dickson—William A. Moody. Humphreys and Benton—Sylvester Adams. Hickman—Sam B. Moore. Perry and Decatur—Hartwell H. Barham. Wayne—William Benham. Hardin—Daniel Smith. McNairy—John H. Meeks. Henderson—Albert G. Shrewsbury. Carroll—Beverly I. Allen. Henry—J. D. C. Atkins. Weakley—J. E. R. Ray. Gibson—Marion J. Clay. Madison—Alex. Jackson. Haywood—James A. Rogers. Hardeman—Edwin Polk. Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby—J. J. Neely. Tipton and Lauderdale—H. R. Bate. Dyer and Obion—Samuel C. Henry. Fayette—Andrew M. Campbell. Stewart—H. Valentine. Jefferson—William Galbraith. Bradley—Jonathan C. Tipton. Shelby—Granville D. Searcy. Hamilton—Robert C. McKee.

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, October 6, 1851.

M. R. Hill, Speaker of the Senate; H. H. Harrison, Clerk.
Jordan Stokes, Speaker of the House of Representatives; John H. Lentz, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, and Washington—James W. Deaderick. Greene and Hawkins—John Bell. Cocke, Sevier, and Blount—David W. Tedford. Grainger, Claiborne, and Jefferson—Michael Carriger. Knox—Samuel McCammon. Campbell, Anderson, Roane, and Morgan—John W. Wester. Bradley, Monroe, McMinn, and Polk—Jacob Doyle. Hamilton, Marion, Rhea, Bledsoe, and Meigs—James W. Gillespie. Fentress, Overton, Jackson, and White—Richard F. Cooke. Warren, DeKalb, Cannon, and Coffee—Caleb B. Davis. Lincoln and Franklin—Joseph W. Carter. Bedford and Marshall—Wilson P. Davis. Rutherford and Williamson—William C. J. Burrus. Wilson—Paulding Anderson. Sumner and Smith—William McClain. Davidson—Francis B. Fogg. Maury and Giles—Ephraim R. Osborne. Robertson and Montgomery—Joseph C. Stark. Dickson, Stewart, Humphreys, and Benton—Stephen C. Pavatt. Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, and Hardin—John W. Whitfield. Henry, Weakley, and Obion—James T. Dunlap. Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer—M. R. Hill. Madison, Haywood, Tipton, and Lauderdale—James A. Rogers. Henderson, Decatur, Perry, and McNairy—H. Bradbury. Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby—William C. Dunlap.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Blount—Calvin D. Anderson. Franklin—Jesse Arledge. Henry—J. D. C. Atkins. Smith—Alfred L. Baines, A. Bratton. Davidson—Russell Hinton, Joel A. Battle. Lawrence—Leonidas M. Bentley. Overton—John Bowles. Hamilton—Reese B. Brabson. Giles—Robert M. Bugg. Greene—Loyd Bullen. Washington—Brookins Campbell. Williamson—D. Campbell, Frank Hardeman. McMinn—J. Burch Cook. Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby—D. M. Currin. Sullivan—F. M. Davis. Cocke and Sevier—Wilson Duggan. Lincoln—Robert Farquharson. Dyer and Obion—E. A. Ferguson. Cannon—R. Fowler. Jackson—Monroe Gore. Claiborne—W. W. Green. Hardin—George M. Hamilton. Marshall—T. H. Hardin. Hamilton and Marion—John M. Havron. Henderson—O. F. Hendrick. Bradley—Ake Henry. Montgomery—G. A. Henry. Jefferson—H. H. Hubbard. Carroll—Granville C. Hurt. Madison—Alexander Jackson. Perry and Decatur—Frank H. Kimble. Campbell and Anderson—Alvis Kincaid. Gibson—Michael B. King. Knox—G. W. Mabry. Maury—Barclay Martin, John L. Miller. Polk, McMinn, and Monroe—K. W. McClary. Lincoln and Giles—John McDaniel. Roane—Edward McDuffer. McNairy—J. H. Meeks. Dickson—W. A. Moody. Wayne—Jonathan Morris. Fayette—Joseph R. Mosley. Carter and Johnson—Hawkins P. Murphy. Rutherford—John W. Richardson, J. B. Palmer. White—Samuel Parker. Hickman—William Phillips. Hardeman—Edwin Polk. Warren—Levander Pope. Grainger—Seburne W. Senter. Stewart—Thomas Shaw.

Coffee—James M. Sheid. Bledsoe and Morgan—Cravens Sherrill. Humphreys and Benton—Joel M. Simpson. Monroe—Henry M. Stephens. Rhea and Meigs—John G. Stewart. DeKalb—W. B. Stokes. Wilson—Jordan Stokes, R. E. Thompson. Hawkins, Washington, and Greene—G. W. Telford. Haywood—David Whitaker. Bedford—W. H. Wisener. Robertson—Wilie Woodard. Shelby—M. B. Winchester. White, Van Buren, and Fentress—William Simpson. Henry—J. E. R. Ray. Hawkins—John Netherland. Bedford and Marshall—Thomas Dean.

THIRTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, October 3, 1853, being the first held in the present State Capitol building.

Edwin Polk, Speaker of the Senate; E. G. Eastman, Clerk.

W. H. Wisener, Speaker of the House of Representatives; W. B. Cheatham, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Sullivan—Godfrey Nave. Hawkins and Jefferson—J. M. Burley. Greene, Cocke, Sevier, and Blount—B. F. Bell. Claiborne, Grainger, Anderson, and Campbell—Michael Carriger. Knox and Roane—John R. Nelson. Morgan, Scott, Overton, and Fentress—John Bowles. Meigs, McMinn, Polk, and Monroe—James H. Reagan. Bledsoe, Bradley, Rhea, Hamilton, and Marion—John M. Havron. White, Jackson, and Macon—Richard F. Cooke. Smith and Sumner—J. G. Frazer. Wilson and DeKalb—Samuel W. Davis. Rutherford and Williamson—William O'Neill Perkins. Bedford and Marshall—Joel J. Jones. Coffee, Grundy, Van Buren, Warren, and Cannon—Adrian Northcut. Franklin and Lincoln—Robert Farquharson. Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne—G. H. Nixon. Maury, Lewis, Hickman, and Dickson—Samuel B. Moore. Davidson—John Reid. Robertson, Stewart, and Montgomery—Hugh Robertson. Benton, Humphreys, Perry, Decatur, and Henderson—A. P. Hall. Hardin, McNairy, and Hardeman—Edwin Polk. Henry, Weakley, and Obion—James T. Dunlap. Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer—A. Benton. Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale, and Tipton—James A. Rogers. Fayette and Shelby—William C. Dunlap.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Sullivan—James J. Odell. Washington—I. E. T. Harris. Greene—Lloyd Bullen. Cocke—W. F. Morris. Jefferson—H. H. Hubbard. Grainger—L. M. Ellis. Claiborne—I. C. Lane. Knox—George W. Mabry. Blount—William Wallace. Monroe—George Brown. Roane—John A. Patton. McMinn—J. B. Cooke. Bradley—W. H. Tibbs. Hamilton—John Cowart. Marion—Joshua Easterly. Franklin—Madison Williams. Cannon—E. I. Wood. Warren—Thomas Mabry. White—Joseph Hord. Overton—B. C. Chowning. Jackson—H. M. Clements. Smith—H. W. Hart. DeKalb—H. Overall. Sumner—G. W. Winchester. Rutherford—George McKnight. Bedford—W. H. Wisener. Marshall—A. A. Steele. Williamson—W. M. Nunn. Robertson—E. S. Cheatham. Montgomery—John F. House. Stewart—A. W. Winns. Dickson—Wilson Mathis. Hickman—William Phillips. Maury—W. J. Sykes. Giles—

Thomas Buford. Lawrence—S. A. Carroll. Wayne—J. Morris. Hardin—C. S. Broyles. Henderson—W. B. Hall. Carroll—Alvin Hawkins. Henry—W. E. Travis. Weakley—N. Y. Cavitt. Obion—B. L. Stovall. Gibson—I. Richardson. Madison—John C. Green. McNairy—W. F. Brown. Hardeman—R. H. Wood. Fayette—W. B. Dortch. Wilson—R. E. Thompson, T. C. Martin. Davidson—W. H. Clements, J. Hugh Smith. Shelby—J. C. Farrington, G. C. Holmes. Carter and Johnson—John W. Hyder. Greene, Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson—M. I. Temple. Knox and Sevier—W. H. Chamberlain. Anderson and Campbell—R. D. Wheeler. Scott, Morgan, and Fentress—W. C. Wood. Polk, McMinn, and Meigs—J. M. Lillard. Rhea, Bledsoe, and Hamilton—N. M. Pope. Smith, Sumner, and Macon—L. G. Stewart. Rutherford and Bedford—Henry Cooper. Lincoln, Marshall, and Giles—W. P. Chambliss. Williamson, Maury, and Lewis—William E. Erwin. Benton and Humphreys—H. R. Lucas. Perry and Decatur—W. S. Maxwell. Carroll, Gibson, Madison, and Henry—L. M. Tharpe. Dyer and Lauderdale—John N. Arnold. Tipton, Shelby, and Fayette—E. James Lamb. Hawkins—James White. Lincoln—George V. Hibb. Davidson, Robertson, and Montgomery—James H. Baily.

THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, October 1, 1855.

E. S. Cheatham, Speaker of the Senate; H. R. Walker, Clerk.

Neil S. Brown, Speaker of the House of Representatives; D. L. Claiborne, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Sullivan—H. C. Smith. Jefferson, Hawkins, and Hancock—B. F. McFarland. Greene, Cocke, Sevier, and Blount—A. J. Fletcher. Claiborne, Grainger, Anderson, and Campbell—Christopher Hitch. Knox and Roane—S. R. Rodgers. Morgan, Scott, Fentress, and Overton—John Bowles. Meigs, McMinn, Polk, and Monroe—D. W. Ballew. Rhea, Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton, and Marion—John M. Havron. White, Jackson, and Macon—Samuel Turney. Smith and Sumner—J. W. Head. Wilson and DeKalb—W. B. Stokes. Rutherford and Williamson—R. G. Ellis. Bedford and Marshall—Thomas Dean. Warren, Cannon, Coffee, Grundy, and Van Buren—J. M. Sheid. Franklin and Lincoln—Joseph W. Carter. Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne—T. J. Brown. Maury, Lewis, Hickman, and Dickson—W. C. Whitthorne. Davidson—A. W. Johnson. Robertson, Montgomery, and Stewart—E. S. Cheatham. Benton, Humphreys, Perry, Decatur, and Henderson—A. P. Hall. Henry, Weakley, and Obion—J. D. C. Atkins. Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer—R. P. Caldwell. Haywood, Tipton, Madison, and Lauderdale—I. M. Steele. Fayette and Shelby—C. S. Palmer. McNairy, Hardeman, and Hardin—O. L. Meeks.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Sullivan—F. D. Massengill. Greene—Lloyd Bullen. Washington—J. E. T. Harris. Hawkins—John Ball. Cocke—W. A. Campbell. Jefferson—J. M. Meek. Grainger—J. C. Carmichael. Claiborne—B. F. Cloud. Knox—Moses

White. Blount—W. B. Colburn. Monroe—J. R. Rudd. Roane—H. J. Welcker. McMinn—J. C. Carlock. Bradley—Eli Richey. Hamilton—John C. Burch. Marion—Joshua Easterly. Franklin—T. W. Newman. Cannon—E. J. Wood. Warren—Thomas Mabry. White—Thomas Snodgrass. Overton—H. M. Colquitt. Jackson—J. G. Galbreath. Smith—W. G. Ward. DeKalb—M. M. Brien. Sumner—D. S. Donelson. Rutherford—J. M. Tompkins. Bedford—William Little. Lincoln—E. S. N. Bobo. Marshall—E. A. Wilson. Williamson—E. C. Cook. Robertson—E. A. Fort. Montgomery—M. D. Davie. Stewart—A. J. Shemwell. Dickson—W. J. Mathis. Hickman—Robertson Whiteside. Maury—F. C. Dunnington. Lawrence—G. H. Nixon. Wayne—W. W. Pogue. Hardin—B. J. Brazelton. Henderson—M. J. Galloway. Carroll—J. W. Wilson. Henry—W. E. Travis. Weakley—N. Y. Cavitt. Obion—B. L. Stovall. Gibson—Smith Parks. Madison—Henry Brown. McNairy—J. B. Smith. Hardeman—R. H. Wood. Fayette—W. B. Dortch. Haywood D. B. Thomas. Davidson—N. S. Brown, L. M. Temple. Wilson—Robert Hatton, J. F. Gleaves. Shelby—G. C. Holmes, G. M. Bartlett. Carter and Johnson—A. J. Tipton. Greene, Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson—George Kinney. Knox and Sevier—R. H. Armstrong. Anderson and Campbell—William Wallace. Scott, Morgan, and Fentress—E. Myatt. Polk, McMinn, and Meigs—J. B. Cobb. Rhea, Bledsoe, and Hamilton—N. M. Pope. Grundy, Coffee, and Van Buren—A. Northcutt. Smith, Sumner, and Macon—W. H. DeWitt. Davidson, Robertson, and Montgomery—H. Cox. Rutherford and Bedford—P. R. Runnels. Lincoln, Marshall, and Giles—H. N. Cowden. Williamson, Maury, and Lewis—A. M. Looney. Benton and Humphreys—B. B. Gilbert. Carroll, Gibson, Madison, and Henry—J. B. Algee. Dyer and Lauderdale—A. T. Fielder. Perry and Decatur—F. H. Kimble.

THIRTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, October 5, 1857.

J. C. Burch, Speaker of the Senate; Charles Stone, Clerk.

Daniel S. Donelson, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Robert W. Haywood, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Sullivan—J. E. T. Harris. Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson—J. B. Heiskell. Greene, Cocke, Sevier, and Blount—Lloyd Bullen. Grainger, Claiborne, Anderson, and Campbell—F. H. Bratcher. Knox and Roane—H. I. Welcker. Morgan, Scott, Fentress, and Overton—J. D. Goodpasture. Meigs, McMinn, Polk, and Monroe—J. I. Wright. Rhea, Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton, and Marion—J. C. Burch. White, Jackson, and Macon—Holland Denton. Smith and Sumner—W. S. Munday. Wilson and DeKalb—J. S. Goodner. Rutherford and Williamson—W. L. McConico. Bedford and Marshall—W. P. Davis. Warren, Cannon, Coffee, Grundy, and Van Buren—B. J. Hill. Franklin and Lincoln—J. J. Jones. Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne—Thomas J. Brown. Maury, Lewis, Hickman, and Dickson—W. C. Whitthorne. Davidson—A. F. Goff. Robertson, Montgomery, and Stewart—T. Menees. Benton, Humphreys, Perry, Decatur, and Henderson—S. L. Ross.

Hardin, McNairy, and Hardeman—A. G. McDougal. Henry, Weakley, and Obion—W. E. Travis. Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer—Isaac J. Roach. Fayette and Shelby—J. Knox Walker.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Sullivan—A. L. Gammon. Washington—W. M. Bayless. Greene—David R. Johnson. Hawkins—J. Hamilton. Cocke—J. H. Randolph. Jefferson—William Brazelton, Jr. Grainger—D. C. Senter. Claiborne—W. A. L. Blackburn. Knox—Moses White. Blount—S. T. Bicknell. Monroe—E. E. Griffith. Roane—S. T. Turner. McMinn—A. J. Dodson. Bradley—George W. Rowles. Hamilton—J. W. White. Marion—R. S. Roulston. Franklin—T. W. Newman. Cannon—H. J. St. John. Warren—G. M. Smartt. White—William Renshaw. Overton—James R. Copeland. Jackson—S. S. Stanton. Smith—R. C. Sanders. DeKalb—A. M. Savage. Sumner—D. S. Donelson. Rutherford—J. W. Richardson. Bedford—Henry Cooper. Lincoln—James Fulton. Marshall—E. A. Wilson. Giles—E. E. Harvey. Williamson—C. W. Beale. Robertson—Sylvanus Benton. Montgomery—M. D. Davis. Stewart—T. B. Summers. Dickson—F. T. V. Schmettar. Hickman—J. J. Williams. Maury—W. H. Polk. Lawrence—L. M. Bentley. Wayne—W. P. Kendrick. Hardin—J. T. Carter. Henderson—A. G. Shrewsbury. Carroll—J. B. Algee. Henry—J. J. Lamb. Weakley—W. P. Caldwell. Obion—B. L. Stovall. Gibson—B. E. Holmes. Madison—T. H. Newburn. McNairy—J. W. Estes. Harde- man—T. B. Law. Fayette—William Marius. Haywood—Hiram S. Bradford. Davidson—Joseph L. Ewing, M. Vaughan. Wilson—E. I. Golladay, J. W. Frazer. Shelby—W. C. Dunlap, E. W. M. King. Carter and Johnson—James T. Carter. Greene, Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson—J. G. Rose. Knox and Sevier—C. D. Anderson. Anderson and Campbell—J. L. Keeney. Scott, Morgan, and Fentress—J. Wood. Polk, McMinn, and Meigs—J. H. Dobson. Rhea, Bledsoe, and Hamilton—R. P. Loyd. Grundy, Coffee, and Van Buren—R. B. Roberts. Smith, Sumner, and Macon—S. T. Turner. Davidson, Robert- son, and Montgomery—Henry Maney. Rutherford and Bedford—T. B. Ivie. Lincoln, Marshall, and Giles—J. M. Davidson. Williamson, Maury, and Lewis—W. V. Thompson. Benton and Humphreys—J. E. Mickley. Carroll, Gib- son, Madison, and Henry—M. Bullock. Dyer and Lauderdale—James A. Lackey. Perry and Decatur—T. C. Taylor. Fayette, Tipton, and Shelby—H. B. Bate.

THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

First session held at Nashville, October 3, 1859; second session, January 7, 1861; third ses- sion, April 25, 1861—being first secession Legislature.

Tazewell W. Newman, Speaker of the Senate; Franc M. Paul, Clerk.

W. C. Whitthorne, Speaker of the House of Representatives; T. E. S. Russ- wurm, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Sullivan—George R. McClellan. Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson—W. M. Bradford. Greene, Cocke, Sevier, and Blount

—D. V. Stokely. Claiborne, Grainger, Campbell, and Anderson—M. V. Nash. Knox and Roane—James S. Boyd. Morgan, Scott, Fentress, and Overton—R. T. Hildreth. Meigs, McMinn, Polk, and Monroe—James T. Lane. Rhea, Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton, and Marion—J. A. Minnis. White, Jackson, and Macon—S. S. Stanton. Smith and Sumner—James L. Thompson. Wilson and DeKalb—Jordan Stokes. Rutherford and Williamson—John W. Richardson. Bedford and Marshall—James M. Johnson. Warren, Cannon, Coffee, Grundy, and Van Buren—Ed. J. Wood. Franklin and Lincoln—Tazewell W. Newman. Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne—H. W. Hunter. Maury, Lewis, Hickman, and Dickson—Thomas McNeilly. Davidson—Washington Barrow (*vice* John Trimble, resigned). Stewart, Robertson, and Montgomery—Judson Horne. Benton, Humphreys, Perry, Decatur, and Henderson—J. E. Mickle. Hardin, McNairy, and Hardeman—George B. Peters. Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale, and Tipton—R. W. Bumpass. Henry, Weakley, and Obion—B. L. Stovall. Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer—V. S. Allen. Fayette and Shelby—R. G. Payne.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Sullivan—J. F. Trevitt. Washington—W. M. Bayless. Greene—James Britton. Hawkins—Philip Critz. Cocke—T. S. Gorman. Jefferson—William Brazelton, Jr. Grainger—D. W. C. Senter. Claiborne—John W. Kincaid. Knox—John Williams. Blount—S. T. Bicknell. Monroe—A. J. Vaughn. Roane—A. L. Greene. McMinn—A. Caldwell. Bradley—Richard R. Harris. Hamilton—Daniel C. Trewhitt. Marion—James S. Havron. Franklin—Madison Williams. Cannon—J. G. McCabe. Warren—John Smith. White—W. M. Russell. Overton—W. E. B. Jones. Jackson—W. R. Kenner. Smith—Joseph G. Pickett. DeKalb—J. J. Ford. Sumner—R. A. Bennett. Rutherford—John Woods. Lincoln—George V. Hibb. Marshall—H. N. Cowden. Giles—J. J. Beatty. Williamson—William Ewing. Robertson—John Woodward. Hickman—John J. Williams. Montgomery—W. B. Dudley. Stewart—H. C. Lockhart. Dickson—W. L. White. Maury—George Gault. Lawrence—James M. Lowell. Wayne—J. Morris. Hardin—D. A. Roberts. Henderson—A. G. Shrewsbury. Carroll—John Norman. Henry—C. Frazier. Weakley—Samuel Baker. Obion—Robert C. Nall. Gibson—J. S. Williamson. Madison—R. B. Hurt. McNairy—J. S. Morphis. Hardeman—W. W. Guy. Fayette—R. M. Ingram. Haywood—B. J. Lea. Davidson—Ira P. Jones (*vice* E. H. East), J. B. White. Wilson—John R. Davis, W. L. Martin. Shelby—John P. Farrelly, W. T. Farley. Carter and Johnson—R. R. Butler. Hancock, Jefferson, Greene, and Hawkins—Robert Johnson. Knox and Sevier—R. H. Armstrong. Anderson and Campbell—A. Kincaid. Scott, Morgan, and Fentress—R. H. Bledsoe. Polk, McMinn, and Meigs—P. B. Mayfield. Rhea, Bledsoe, and Hamilton—James W. Gillespie. Grundy, Coffee, and Van Buren—J. M. Sheid. Davidson, Robertson, and Montgomery—R. B. Cheatham. Rutherford and Bedford—William R. Doak. Lincoln, Marshall, and Giles—T. J. Kennedy. Williamson, Maury, and Lewis—W. C. Whitthorne. Benton and Humphreys—J. W. Davidson. Carroll, Gibson, Madison, and Henry—J. D. Porter, Jr. Dyer and Lauderdale—Stith Richardson. Perry and Decatur—W.

N. Baker. Fayette, Tipton, and Shelby—C. H. Whitmore. Smith, Sumner, and Macon—W. H. Barksdale.

THIRTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

First session held at Nashville, October 7, 1867; second session held at Nashville in January, and adjourned to Memphis.

Edwin S. Cheatham, Speaker of the Senate; Franc M. Paul, Clerk.

Edwin A. Keeble, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Fred. S. DeWolfe, Clerk.

SENATORS.

Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Sullivan—William F. Maxwell. Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson—Robert M. Burton. Greene, Cocke, Sevier, and Blount—Samuel Pickens. Claiborne, Grainger, Anderson, and Campbell——. Knox and Roane——. Morgan, Scott, Fentress, and Overton—Reese T. Hildreth. Meigs, McMinn, Polk, and Monroe—James T. Lane. Rhea, Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton, and Marion——. White, Jackson, and Macon—Samuel Turney. Smith and Sumner—James J. Turner. Wilson and DeKalb—Paulding Anderson. Rutherford and Williamson—W. A. S. Hill. Bedford and Marshall—Ewing A. Wilson. Cannon, Coffee, Grundy, and Van Buren—John L. Spurlock. Franklin and Lincoln—Joel J. Jones. Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne—D. F. Wilson. Maury, Lewis, Hickman, and Dickson—Thomas McNeilly. Davidson—Washington Barrow. Robertson, Stewart, and Montgomery—Ed. S. Cheatham. Benton, Humphreys, Perry, Decatur, and Henderson—William P. Morris. Hardin, McNairy, and Hardeman—Jos. L. Rosson. Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale, and Tipton—R. W. Bumpass. Henry, Weakley, and Obion—M. D. Cardwell. Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer—J. A. McDearmon.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Sullivan—Alvin M. Millard. Greene—James P. McDowell. Hawkins—William Simpson. Cocke—J. H. Randolph. Jefferson—J. Monroe Meeck. Grainger—D. W. C. Senter. Claiborne—J. J. Bunch. Knox—John M. Fleming. Blount—Stephen J. Matthews. Monroe—Joseph Walker. McMinn—B. F. Martin. Bradley—R. M. Edwards. Marion—W. R. Rankin. Franklin—H. T. Carr. Cannon—Stephen H. Woods. Bedford—Daniel Parker. Warren—John J. Lowrey. Overton—William Donaldson. Smith—Wilson Y. Martin. Sumner—James M. Head. Rutherford—E. A. Keeble. Lincoln—William Tolley. Marshall—W. L. McClelland. Williamson—Samuel S. House. Robertson—John E. Garner. Davidson—A. L. Demoss, Ira P. Jones. Hickman—J. D. Earley. Montgomery—D. N. Kennedy. Stewart—H. C. Lockhart. Dickson—J. Eubanks. Maury—H. T. Osborne. Lawrence—Thomas H. Paine. Hardin—James M. Carter. Henderson—William Clark Tucker. Carroll—J. C. Hawkins. Henry—H. F. Cummings. Weakley—W. H. M. Brooks. Obion—James R. Gardner. Gibson—J. T. Carthel. Madison—A. S. Rogers. McNairy—W. D. Jopling. Hardeman—Austin Miller. Fayette—F. B. Ragland. Haywood—Richard Hill. Wilson—Abe Caruthers, W. L. Martin. Shelby—John Martin, B. M. Estes. Carter and Johnson—R. R. Butler. Greene, Haw-

kins, Hancock, and Jefferson—James Britton, Jr. Knox and Sevier—R. H. Hodsdon. Anderson and Campbell—William Wallace. Smith, Sumner, and Macon—Nathan Ward. Polk, McMinn, and Meigs—A. S. Jarnagin. Sequatchie, Rhea, Bledsoe, and Hamilton—James C. Warner. Grundy, Coffee, Van Buren—Isaac C. Garretson. Davidson, Cheatham, Robertson, and Montgomery—Alfred Robb. Rutherford and Bedford—Thomas G. Moseley. Lincoln, Giles, and Marshall—John Laws. Williamson, Maury, and Lewis—R. G. Ellis. Carroll, Gibson, Madison, and Henry—William A. Dunlap. Benton and Humphreys—J. N. Little. Dyer and Lauderdale—S. D. Whitten. Perry and Decatur—M. G. Fisher. Fayette, Tipton, and Shelby—R. B. Somerville. Washington—S. K. N. Patton.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—SESSION OF 1865—1866.

Held at Nashville, April 3, 1865.

This Legislature has no regular number, and is known as the "Brownlow Legislature."

J. B. Frierson and Samuel R. Rodgers, Speakers of the Senate; E. P. Cone, Clerk.

William Heiskell, Speaker of the House of Representatives; J. T. Shelley, Clerk.

SENATORS.

First District. Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Sullivan—Nelson (*vice* R. R. Butler, resigned). *Second.* Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson—Charles J. McKinney. *Third.* Greene, Cocke, Sevier, and Blount—Joseph Rowell (*vice* James H. Randolph, resigned). *Fourth.* Claiborne, Grainger, Anderson, and Campbell—DeWitt C. Senter. *Fifth.* Knox and Roane—B. Frazier (*vice* Samuel R. Rodgers, resigned). *Sixth.* Morgan, Scott, Feutress, and Overton—George W. Keith. *Seventh.* Meigs, McMinn, Polk, and Monroe—Thomas B. McElwee. *Eighth.* Rhea, Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton, and Sequatchie—A. M. Cate. *Ninth.* White, Jackson, and Macon—William Bosson. *Tenth.* Smith and Sumner—H. S. Patterson (*vice* John W. Bowen, resigned). *Eleventh.* Wilson and DeKalb—W. T. Robinson (*vice* Z. W. Frazer, resigned). *Twelfth.* Rutherford and Williamson—William Spence. *Thirteenth.* Bedford and Marshall—J. D. Johnson (*vice* William H. Wisener, resigned). *Fourteenth.* Warren, Coffee, Grundy, Cannon, and Van Buren—James P. Thompson (*vice* Robert E. Lasater, resigned). *Fifteenth.* Franklin and Lincoln—Jos. G. Carrigan (*vice* William Stewart, resigned). *Sixteenth.* Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne—Thomas J. Cypert. *Seventeenth.* Maury, Lewis, Hickman, and Dickson—Joshua B. Frierson. *Eighteenth.* Davidson—John Trimble. *Nineteenth.* Stewart, Robertson, and Montgomery—B. R. Peart. *Twentieth.* Benton, Humphreys, Perry, Decatur, and Henderson—Thomas A. Muse. *Twenty-first.* Hardin, McNairy, and Hardeman—John Arlidge (*vice* Fielding Hurst, resigned). *Twenty-second.* Henry, Weakley, and Obion—Almond Case. *Twenty-third.* Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer—W. K. Hall. *Twenty-fourth.* Lauderdale, Tipton, Madison, and Haywood—W. J. McFarland (*vice* David Nunn, resigned). *Twenty-fifth.* Fayette and Shelby—John W. Smith.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Anderson—Richard H. Coward. Bedford—Ed. Cooper, G. W. Thompson. Blount—J. H. Donaldson. Bradley—Jesse Gaut. Cannon—William Barton. Carter—Pleasant Williams. Carroll—John Norman. Claiborne—Furney Jones. Campbell—Reuben Rogers. Coker—J. R. Shultz. DeKalb—John A. Fuson. Dickson—A. D. Nicks, R. L. V. Schmettar. Fayette—William Shelton. Franklin—William Simmons, F. A. Loughmiller. Gibson—J. E. McNair. Giles—J. R. Dillin. Grainger—G. H. Grove. Greene—James Jones. Hamilton—James R. Hord, John Anderson. Hardeman—W. J. Smith. Hardin—Thomas Maxwell. Hawkins—W. W. Willis. Haywood—W. P. Bond. Henderson—Peter Pearson. Henry—Thomas Crutchfield, S. M. Tharpe. Hickman—J. N. Puckett. Hancock—L. M. Jarvis. Johnson—Joseph Wagner. Jackson—A. C. Gillem, William Davidson. Knox—William Heiskell. Jefferson—J. B. Minnis. Lawrence—W. A. Garner. Lincoln—T. A. Kercheval. Madison—Wallace Waters. Marion—R. S. Roulston. Marshall—J. T. Street, Abner A. Steele. Maury—Jeremiah Gilmore. McNairy—S. L. Warren. McMinn—J. M. Henderson. Monroe—G. W. Gaines. Montgomery—William Wines. Obion—F. A. Smith. Overton—A. E. Garrett. Roane—Thomas G. Mason. Robertson—J. S. Mulloy. Rutherford—W. Y. Elliott. Sullivan—William Mullenix. Sumner—William Wright. Smith—Gilbert Brittle, W. J. Cleveland. Stewart—James Woods, Jr. Sevier—Wilson Duggan, Union—A. A. Snodderly. Washington—Samuel E. Griffith. Warren—Asa Faulkner, S. L. Colville. Wayne—John Porter. Weakley—C. Underwood. White—G. W. Anderson. Williamson—A. W. Moss. Macon—W. M. Woodcock. Wilson—W. L. Waters, W. H. Grimmer. Davidson—W. B. Lewis, S. J. Carter, J. D. Brien. Shelby—W. R. Moore, Daniel Able, W. Coleman, J. M. Tomeny, M. T. Ryder. Fentress, Morgan, Scott, and Cumberland—Rufus Dowdy, J. M. Melton. Carter and Johnson—Elijah Simmerly. Greene, Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson—D. G. Thornburgh. Knox and Sevier—Samuel McCammon. Anderson and Campbell—J. A. Doughty. Polk, McMinn, and Meigs—W. J. Copeland. Rhea, Bledsoe, Hamilton, and Sequatchie—J. P. Walker. Grundy, Coffee, and Van Buren—J. F. Thomas. Smith, Sumner, and Macon—Theodore Hurmans, A. S. Clements. Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, and Cheatham—Joseph Hudson. Rutherford and Bedford—James Mullins. Lincoln, Marshall, and Giles—J. F. Moore, David McGahey. Williamson, Maury, and Lewis—W. B. Ledbetter, Samuel M. Arnell. Benton and Humphreys—Dorsey B. Thomas, David Brewer. Perry and Decatur—John Steagald. Carroll, Gibson, Madison, and Henry—William Woods. Dyer and Lauderdale—William Scales. Fayette, Shelby, and Tipton—P. S. Richards. Carter—J. A. Taylor.

THIRTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, October 7, 1867.

P. P. C. Nelson and DeWitt C. Senter, Speakers of the Senate; D. M. Nelson, Clerk.

F. S. Richards, Speaker of the House of Representatives; George E. Grisham, Clerk.

SENATORS.

First District.—Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Sullivan—P. P. C. Nelson. *Second.* Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson—Joseph Eckel. *Third.* Greene, Cocke, Sevier, and Blount—Stephen Matthews. *Fourth.* Claiborne, Grainger, Anderson, and Campbell—DeW. C. Senter. *Fifth.* Knox and Roane—R. P. Eaton. *Sixth.* Morgan, Scott, Fentress, and Overton—George W. Keith. *Seventh.* Meigs, McMinn, Polk, and Monroe—Samuel Henderson. *Eighth.* Rhea, Bledsoe, Hamilton, Bradley, Marion, and Sequatchie—A. M. Cate. *Ninth.* White, Jackson, and Macon—Samuel Parker. *Tenth.* Smith and Sumner—H. S. Patterson. *Eleventh.* Wilson and DeKalb—J. A. Fuson. *Twelfth.* Rutherford and Williamson—W. Y. Elliott. *Thirteenth.* Bedford and Marshall—William H. Wisener, Sr. *Fourteenth.* Warren, Cannon, Coffee, Grundy, and Van Buren—John B. Rodgers. *Fifteenth.* Franklin and Lincoln—William Wyatt. *Sixteenth.* Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne—W. A. Garner. *Seventeenth.* Dickson, Maury, Lewis, and Hickman—Joshua B. Frierson. *Eighteenth.* Davidson—A. V. S. Lindsley (*vice* Eugene Cary, resigned). *Nineteenth.* Stewart, Robertson, and Montgomery—Berry Lyle. *Twentieth.* Decatur, Henderson, Benton, Humphreys, and Perry—David Wilson. *Twenty-first.* Hardin, McNairy, and Hardeman—John Aldridge. *Twenty-second.* Henry, Weakley, and Obion—C. Underwood. *Twenty-third.* Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer—John Norman. *Twenty-fourth.* Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale, and Tipton—James R. McCall. *Twenty-fifth.* Fayette and Shelby—W. J. Smith.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Campbell—J. H. Agee. Blount—R. J. Allen. Hamilton—John Anderson. Hancock—J. W. Baker. Williamson, Maury, and Lewis—C. C. Bean. Overton—John Bowles. Franklin—J. W. Brown. Monroe—T. M. Blackman. Rutherford—William Burson. McMinn—G. M. Bloom. Benton and Humphreys—David Brewer. Stewart—B. M. Carter. Anderson—J. C. Chiles. Lincoln—John Cary. Dickson—J. J. Cagle. Wilson—F. Cason, W. T. Waters. Madison—W. G. Cockrell. Fentress, Morgan, Scott, and Cumberland—J. M. Cordell. Campbell and Anderson—J. A. Doughty. Warren—L. L. Faulkner. Union—J. J. Dyer. Bedford and Rutherford—Robert Galbraith. Jackson—M. A. Graves. Polk, McMinn, and Meigs—J. T. Griffith. Maury—J. Gilmer. Hawkins, Greene, Hancock, and Jefferson—James Hale. McNairy—E. J. Hodges. Obion—R. A. Hewatt. Shelby—T. A. Hamilton, M. T. Ryder. Lincoln, Marshall, and Giles—J. H. Hamilton. Henry—W. J. Hurt. Sevier—J. M. Hammer. Smith—F. S. Hunt. Washington—N. Hacker. Cocke—S. H. Inman. Sevier and Knox—Charles Inman. Coffee, Grundy, and Van Buren—A. Jacobs. Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, and Cheatham—W. Jordan. Hardeman—William Johnson. Davidson—T. A. Kercheval, W. F. Prosser. Marshall—A. F. Lillard. Claiborne—V. Meyers. Williamson—D. M. McFall. Sumner—T. McKinley. Cannon—Hiram Morris. Carroll—J. M. Martin, W. W. Murray. Gibson—J. E. McNair. Knox—L. M. Mynatt. Roane—T. J. Mason. Haywood—J. A. Moore. Johnson—H. P. Murphy. Dyer and Lauderdale—W. L. Poston. Hickman—J. N. Puckett. Wayne—J. J. Porter.

Weakley—J. A. Prestwood. Hardin—A. Pitts. Fayette—J. O. K. Reeves. Giles—J. P. C. Reed. Marion—R. S. Roulston. Carroll, Gibson, Madison, and Henry—I. J. Roach. DeKalb—W. S. Robertson. Fayette, Shelby, and Tipton—F. S. Richards. Carter—F. S. Singletary. Hawkins—W. H. Shepherd. Henderson—T. A. Smith. White—I. C. Stone. Carter and Johnson—J. A. Taylor. Perry and Decatur—Jesse Taylor. Grainger—J. W. Thorburgh. Jefferson—D. J. Thornburgh. Bedford—G. W. Thompson. Lawrence—W. P. H. Turner. Bradley—W. D. White. Greene—J. B. White. Macon—W. M. Woodcock. Robertson—John Woodard. Sullivan—John Welsh. Rhea, Bledsoe, Hamilton, and Sequatchie—J. P. Walker. Montgomery—Guy W. Wines. Smith, Sumner, and Macon—E. S. Williams.

THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, October 4, 1869.

Dorsey B. Thomas, Speaker of the Senate; George A. Howard, Clerk.

William O'Neil Perkins, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Neil S. Brown, Jr., Clerk.

SENATORS.

First District. Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Sullivan—P. P. C. Nelson. *Second.* Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson—William Greene. *Third.* Greene, Cocke, Sevier, and Blount—Lewis F. Self. *Fourth.* Claiborne, Grainger, Union, Anderson, and Campbell—Jesse G. Palmer. *Fifth.* Knox and Roane—James C. Luttrell. *Sixth.* Morgan, Cumberland, Scott, Fentress, and Overton—Mitchell R. Millsaps. *Seventh.* Meigs, McMinn, Polk, and Monroe—John M. Clementson. *Eighth.* Rhea, Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie—A. A. Pearson. *Ninth.* White, Jackson, and Macon—Daniel W. Hawes. *Tenth.* Smith and Sumner—Balie Peyton. *Eleventh.* Wilson and DeKalb—Faver Cason. *Twelfth.* Rutherford and Williamson—David M. McFall. *Thirteenth.* Bedford and Marshall—Edmund Cooper. *Fourteenth.* Warren, Cannon, Coffee, Grundy, and Van Buren—Asa Faulkner. *Fifteenth.* Franklin and Lincoln—A. C. Martin. *Sixteenth.* Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne—Jonathan Morris. *Seventeenth.* Maury, Lewis, Hickman, and Dickson—Jesse R. Eason. *Eighteenth.* Davidson—Henry Cooper. *Nineteenth.* Stewart, Robertson, and Montgomery—John S. Hart. *Twentieth.* Benton, Humphreys, Perry, Decatur, and Henderson—Dorsey B. Thomas. *Twenty-first.* Hardin, McNairy, and Hardeman—James C. Fleming (*vice* Needham A. D. Bryant, resigned). *Twenty-second.* Henry, Weakley, and Obion—Emerson Etheridge. *Twenty-third.* Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer—William M. Hall. *Twenty-fourth.* Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale, and Tipton—David C. Slaughter. *Twenty-fifth.* Fayette and Shelby—John Cubbins.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Anderson—W. H. Keeney. Bedford—J. H. Neil. Bradley—H. Brown. Campbell—J. H. Agee. Carter—T. S. Singletary. Claiborne—R. G. Yoakum. Cocke—James P. Taylor, A. Ragan. Cannon—William Barton. Carroll—B. A. Enloe. Davidson—B. S. Rhea, I. D. Walker. DeKalb—W. A. Dunlap. Dickson—A. D. Nicks. Franklin—B. B. Knight. Fayette—C. J. Tucker.

Grainger—J. D. Curl. Gibson—Zack Bryant. Greene—W. S. McGauhey. Hancock—J. W. Baker. Hawkins—James White. Hamilton—E. A. James. Hardin—W. F. Hinkle. Hardeman—J. L. Rosson. Henderson—Peter Pearson. Henry—J. S. Longacre. Haywood—J. W. Clarke. Jefferson—W. H. Eckle. Johnson—Fred. Slimp. Jackson—B. W. Clack. Knox—John M. Fleming. Lawrence—W. T. Nixon. Lincoln—J. M. Bright. McMinn—T. B. McElwee. Macon—G. W. Everett. Monroe—Jesse F. Owen. Maury—W. B. Wilson. Montgomery—J. G. Hornberger. Marshall—A. H. Steele. McNairy—S. L. Warren. Madison—D. H. King. Overton—Henry Young. Obion—B. Boyett. Roane—D. F. Harrison. Robertson—W. R. Sadler. Rutherford—Joseph R. Dillin. Stewart—W. A. West. Sumner—J. T. Baber. Sevier—J. M. Layman. Sullivan—John Slack. Smith—J. R. James. Shelby—S. H. Jones, H. Townsend. Union—Brice Snodderly. Wilson—G. H. Glenn, A. W. Cox. Warren—S. S. Colville. Wayne—M. Morrison. White—George E. Hampton. Williamson—Atha Thomas. Washington—W. Smith. Weakley—W. P. Caldwell. Carter and Johnson—J. I. R. Boyd. Greene, Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson—George Kenney. Knox and Sevier—W. R. McBath. Anderson and Campbell—John Hurley. Polk, McMinn, and Meigs—J. L. McCleary. Rhea, Bledsoe, Hamilton, and Sequatchie—A. L. Spears. Grundy, Coffee, and Van Buren—R. W. Casey. Smith, Sumner, and Macon—Thomas Barry. Davidson, Robertson, Cheatham, and Montgomery—R. B. Cheatham. Rutherford and Bedford—L. Russell. Lincoln, Marshall, and Giles—J. C. Sanders. Williamson and Maury—W. O'Neil Perkins. Benton and Humphreys—J. H. Harris. Perry and Decatur—T. M. Brashear. Carroll, Gibson, Malison, and Henry—I. J. Roach. Dyer and Lauderdale—James A. Lackey. Tipton, Fayette, and Shelby—H. R. Sherrod. Fentress, Morgan, Scott, and Cumberland—J. T. Scott, M. Stephens. Giles—S. Rose.

THIRTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, October 1, 1871, and March 12, 1872.

John C. Vaughn, Speaker of the Senate; George A. Howard, Clerk.

James D. Richardson, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Neil S. Brown, Clerk.

SENATORS.

First District. Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Sullivan—F. W. Earnest (*vice* W. R. Sevier, resigned). *Second.* Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson—William Greene. *Third.* Greene, Cocke, Sevier, and Blount—M. L. McConnell. *Fourth.* Claiborne, Grainger, Anderson and Campbell—H. R. Gibson. *Fifth.* Knox and Roane—W. B. Staley. *Sixth.* Morgan, Scott, Fentress, and Overton—Robert S. Windle. *Seventh.* Meigs, McMinn, Polk, and Monroe—John C. Vaughn. *Eighth.* Rhea, Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton, and Marion—T. A. Pope. *Ninth.* White, Jackson, and Macon—D. W. Hawes. *Tenth.* Smith and Sumner—J. H. Young. *Eleventh.* Wilson and DeKalb—Joseph Clarke. *Twelfth.* Rutherford and Williamson—J. A. Ridley. *Thirteenth.* Bedford and Marshall—I. M. Patterson. *Fourteenth.* Warren, Cannon, Coffee, Grundy, and Van Buren—James Hughes. *Fifteenth.* Franklin and Lincoln—W. P. Tolley. *Six-*

teenth. Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne—R. M. Bugg. *Seventeenth.* Maury, Lewis-Hickman, and Dickson— ——. *Eighteenth.* Davidson—A. G. Merritt. *Nine, tenth.* Robertson, Stewart, and Montgomery—N. Brandon. *Twentieth.* Benton, Humphreys, Perry, Decatur, and Henderson— ——. *Twenty-first.* Hardin, McNairy, and Hardeman—S. L. Warren. *Twenty-second.* Henry, Weakley, and Obion—L. M. Tharpe. *Twenty-third.* Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer—J. M. Coulter. *Twenty-fourth.* Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale, and Tipton—George C. Porter. *Twenty-fifth.* Fayette and Shelby—J. J. Dubose.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Anderson—Robert P. Frierson. Bedford— ——. Blount—W. H. Anderson. Cannon—C. B. Odum. Carroll—B. A. Enloe. Claiborne—Gray C. Cottrell. Cocke—Isaac Allen. DeKalb—James P. Doss. Dickson—Jacob Leach Davidson—Hiram Vaughn, W. J. Taylor. Franklin—C. H. Bean. Fayette—C. Linn. Grainger—R. C. Samuel. Gibson—S. D. Givens. Giles—A. Buford. Greene—W. S. McGauhey. Hancock— ——. Hawkins—John Blevins. Hamilton—Isaac G. Thomas. Hardin—W. F. Hinkle. Hardeman—J. L. Reson. Henderson—Peter Pearson. Henry—J. H. McCampbell. Haywood—A. A. Freeman. Jefferson—William E. Eckle. Johnson— ——. Jackson—William Gore. Knox—C. M. McGee. Lawrence—T. H. Paine. Lincoln—J. D. Tillman. McMinn—J. H. McGill. Macon— ——. Monroe—H. A. Chambers. Maury—W. B. Wilson. Montgomery—R. F. Ferguson. Marshall—Alfred Jones. McNairy—R. S. Houston. Madison—F. B. Snipes. Overton—H. M. Colquitt. Obion—J. A. McCall. Roane—L. M. Wester. Robertson—R. M. Cheatham. Rutherford—James D. Richardson. Stewart—J. M. Starbrough. Sumner—J. A. Trousdale. Sevier— ——. Sullivan—J. H. Cross. Smith—Samuel Allison. Shelby—W. D. Lumpkin, J. M. Crews. Union— ——. Wilson—Andrew B. Martin, S. G. Shepherd. Warren—W. J. Gift. Wayne—J. A. Talley. White—J. E. Nowlen. Williamson—T. F. P. Allison. Washington—H. H. Carr. Weakley—J. L. McGlothlin. Carter and Johnson—F. Slimp. Greene, Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson—H. T. Dick. Knox and Sevier—J. C. Ellis. Anderson and Campbell—F. B. McNew. Fentress, Morgan, Scott, and Cumberland—J. C. Parker. Polk, McMinn, and Meigs—V. C. Allen. Rhea, Bledsoe, Hamifton, and Sequatchie—A. L. Spears. Grudy, Coffee, and Van Buren—John McGill. Smith, Sumner, and Macon—G. B. Guild. Davidson, Robertson, Cheatham, and Montgomery—William Moor, J. E. Rice. Rutherford and Bedford—Bennett G. Fields. Lincoln, Marshall, and Giles—James H. Lewis. Williamson, Maury, and Lewis—W. B. Gordon. Benton and Humphreys—Ichabod Farmer. Perry and Decatur—G. W. Waters. Carroll, Gibson, Madison, and Henry—Robert I. Chester. Dyer and Lauderdale—W. E. Lynn, T. E. Richardson. Tipton, Fayette, and Shelby—James M. Harris. Hickman—Levi McCallum. Marion—William Pryor. Bradley—B. W. Padgett.

THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, January 6, 1873.

A. T. Lacey, Speaker of the Senate; George A. Howard, Clerk.

W. S. McGauhey, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Neil S. Brown, Clerk.

SENATORS.

First District.—Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Greene—S. K. N. Patton. *Second.* Hamblen, Hancock, Sullivan, and Hawkins—James White. *Third.* Blount, Sevier, Cocke, and Jefferson—M. L. McConnell. *Fourth.* Union, Grainger, Anderson, and Knox—David Richards. *Fifth.* Campbell, Morgan, Scott, Roane, Fentress, Overton, Putnam, White, and Cumberland—J. M. Melton. *Sixth.* Loudon, Monroe, McMinn, Meigs, Bradley, and Polk—J. Caleb Morgan. *Seventh.* Rhea, James, Hamilton, Bledsoe, Sequatchie, Marion, Grundy, and Van Buren—E. A. James. *Eighth.* Warren, Coffee, DeKalb, and Cannon—James H. Hughes. *Ninth.* Macon, Clay, Smith, Trousdale, Sumner, and Jackson—N. W. McConnell. *Tenth.* Rutherford and Bedford—James D. Richardson. *Eleventh.* Davidson—W. P. Jones. *Twelfth.* Wilson and Davidson—James Hamilton. *Thirteenth.* Marshall, Franklin, and Lincoln—James D. Tillman. *Fourteenth.* Williamson and Maury—T. F. P. Allison. *Fifteenth.* Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, and Lewis—Noble Smithson. *Sixteenth.* Hickman, Perry, Humphreys, Dickson, Cheatham, and Houston—W. A. Moody. *Seventeenth.* Robertson, Stewart, and Montgomery—Nathan Brandon. *Eighteenth.* Hardin, Decatur, Benton, McNairy, and Henderson—S. L. Warren. *Nineteenth.* Carroll and Gibson—J. M. Coulter. *Twentieth.* Henry, Weakley, Obion, and Lake—J. A. McCall. *Twenty-first.* Madison and Hardeman—F. B. Suipes. *Twenty-second.* Haywood, Dyer, and Lauderdale—R. W. Robertson. *Twenty-third.* Fayette, Shelby, and Tipton—Robert McKenna. *Twenty-fourth.* Shelby—A. T. Lacey. *Twenty-fifth.* Shelby—V. Leake.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Bedford—R. C. Couch. Blount—J. F. Beals. Carroll—T. B. Brooks. Davidson—Philip Lindsley, J. B. Jeup, J. W. Ready, S. W. Keeble. Gibson—J. M. Elder. Giles—Willis Worley. Greene—W. S. McGauhey. Hamilton—H. N. Snyder. Jefferson—W. H. Eckle. Hardeman—W. M. Beck. Hawkins—John Blevins. Haywood—W. W. Rutledge. Henry—J. H. McCampbell. Knox—G. W. Carnes. Lincoln—W. W. Wilson. Madison—G. G. Perkins. Maury—A. M. Hughes, Jr. McNairy—B. M. Tillman. McMinn—J. H. McGill. Montgomery—R. F. Ferguson. Robertson—G. A. Washington. Rutherford—J. H. Jamison. Sullivan—L. H. Denny. Smith—S. Allison. Sumner—J. A. Trousdale. Warren—F. M. Moffitt. Washington—J. A. West. Weakley—G. W. Martin. Williamson—Burke Bond. Shelby—John Overton, Jr., A. B. Haynes, W. C. Ward, M. T. Williamson, P. J. Mulvihill, J. F. Brown. Carter and Johnson—L. T. Hyder. Obion and Lake—J. A. Boone. Hancock and Claiborne—G. G. Cottrell. Campbell, Scott, and Union—J. J. Duncan. Williamson and Maury—John Frierson. Wilson, Trousdale, and DeKalb—Lee

Head. Knox and Anderson—L. C. Houk. Dickson, Houston, and Cheatham—J. Leach. Monroe and Loudon—Jesse Martin. Humphreys and Benton—H. M. McAdoo. Hickman, Perry, and Lewis—L. McCollum. Carroll, Gibson, Henry, and Weakley—W. J. McFarland. Polk and Bradley—L. McLeod. Jackson, Macon, and Clay—Scott Moore. Lincoln and Giles—D. J. Noblitt. Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Hamilton, Grundy, and Van Buren—C. C. Patton. James, Meigs, Rhea, and Cumberland—W. C. Peake. Cocke and Sevier—A. Ragan. White and Putnam—W. M. Russell. Montgomery and Stewart—J. C. W. Steger. Hamblen and Grainger—A. S. Tate. Rutherford and Bedford—G. N. Tillman. Coffee and Cannon—J. H. Wood. Madison, Hardeman, and Haywood—John R. Bond. Overton and Fentress—W. B. Bowden. Wilson—S. S. Preston. Hardin and Decatur—S. W. Riggs. Lawrence and Wayne—W. P. H. Turner. Lauderdale—J. F. Young.

THIRTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, January 4, 1875.

Thomas H. Paine, Speaker of the Senate; John E. Helms, Clerk.

Lewis Bond, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Neil S. Brown, Clerk.

SENATORS.

First District. Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Greene—W. C. Emmett. *Second.* Sullivan, Hawkins, Hamblen, and Claiborne—J. C. Hodges. *Third.* Cocke, Jefferson, Blount, and Sevier—J. C. Ellis. *Fourth.* Union, Grainger, Anderson, and Knox—W. H. Turley. *Fifth.* Campbell, Morgan, Scott, Roane, Fentress, Overton, White, Putnam, and Cumberland—Columbus Marchbanks. *Sixth.* Loudon, Monroe, McMinn, Meigs, Bradley, and Polk—A. Blizzard. *Seventh.* Rhea, James, Hamilton, Bledsoe, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Marion, and Grundy—L. S. Marye. *Eighth.* Warren, Coffee, DeKalb, and Cannon—James A. Jones. *Ninth.* Macon, Clay, Smith, Trousdale, Sumner, and Jackson—Thomas H. Butler. *Tenth.* Rutherford and Bedford—Thomas G. Mosely. *Eleventh.* Davidson—Joseph D. Wade. *Twelfth.* Davidson and Wilson—Henry R. Buchanan. *Thirteenth.* Lincoln, Marshall, and Franklin—Ewing A. Wilson. *Fourteenth.* Williamson and Maury—A. T. Boyd. *Fifteenth.* Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, and Lewis—T. B. Logan. *Sixteenth.* Hickman, Perry, Humphreys, Dickson, Cheatham, and Houston—Mitchell Trotter. *Seventeenth.* Robertson, Stewart, and Montgomery—W. A. Quarles. *Eighteenth.* Hardin, Decatur, Benton, McNairy, and Henderson—Thomas H. Paine. *Nineteenth.* Carroll and Gibson—M. D. L. Jordan. *Twentieth.* Henry, Weakley, Obion, and Lake—Clinton Aden. *Twenty-first.* Madison and Hardeman—Horace M. Polk. *Twenty-second.* Haywood, Dyer, and Lauderdale—F. B. Ragland. *Twenty-third.* Shelby, Fayette, and Tipton—Peyton J. Smith. *Twenty-fourth.* Shelby—John Overton, Jr. *Twenty-fifth.* Shelby—A. B. Haynes.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Bedford—W. H. Morgan. Blount—C. T. Cates. Carroll—T. B. Brooks. Davidson—E. H. East, John M. Lea, C. C. Giers, J. H. Anderson. Dyer—D. E. Parker. Franklin—H. March. Fayette—M. A. Gober. Gibson—Wise A.

Cooper. Giles—Thomas B. Harwell. Greene—Lloyd Bullen. Hamilton—George R. James. Hardeman—D. J. Newbern. Hawkins—J. E. Starnes. Haywood—Lewis Bond. Henderson—E. J. Timberlake. Henry—W. P. Smallwood. Jefferson—James H. Carson. Knox—W. L. Ledgerwood. Lincoln—D. J. Noblitt. Madison—J. J. Rice. Marshall—J. S. Orr. Maury—R. A. Glenn. McNairy—J. M. Mitchell. McMinn—Nimrod Dodson. Montgomery—N. L. Northington. Roane—J. A. Barnard. Robertson—J. A. Bell. Rutherford—J. H. Jamison. Sullivan—James J. Odell. Smith—J. A. Barnett. Sumner—W. G. Pond. Tipton—H. Cummins. Warren—Thomas Myers. Washington—J. E. T. Harris. Weakley—J. L. McGlothlin. Williamson—Samuel Perkins. Wilson—Lee Head. Shelby—H. D. Greer, J. A. Roush, L. W. Finley, George B. Peters, Jr., George R. Wynne. Carter and Johnson—A. A. Taylor. Obion and Lake—W. H. Adams. Hancock and Claiborne—Henry Patton. Union, Campbell, and Scott—H. R. Gibson. Williamson and Maury—B. B. Toon. Wilson, Trousdale, and DeKalb—R. P. McClain. Knox and Anderson—William Cross. Dickson, Houston, and Cheatham—J. J. Pollard. Monroe and Loudon—W. J. Fowler. Humphreys and Benton—N. C. Parrish. Hickman, Perry, and Lewis—L. Walker. Carroll, Gibson, Henry, and Weakley—R. P. Cole. Polk and Bradley—W. R. Trewitt. Jackson, Macon, and Clay—B. McMillin. Lincoln and Giles—J. A. Bowers. Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Hamilton, Grundy, and Van Buren—N. B. Spears. James, Meigs, Rhea, and Cumberland—J. R. Neal. Cocke and Sevier—S. A. Burnett. White and Putnam—E. L. Gardenhire. Montgomery and Stewart—W. A. West. Hamblen and Grainger—H. T. Leeper. Rutherford and Bedford—H. H. Norman. Coffee and Cannon—H. Shackelford. Morgan, Fentress, and Overton—W. H. Parriss. Lawrence and Wayne—E. B. Martin. Hardin and Decatur—D. W. Herring. Madison, Haywood, and Hardeman—R. B. Hurt.

FORTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, January 1, 1877; extra session, December 5, 1877.

Hugh M. McAdoo, Speaker of the Senate; John E. Helms, Clerk.

E. T. Taliaferro, Speaker of the House of Representatives; E. B. Wade, Clerk.

SENATORS.

First District. Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Greene—J. Q. A. Remine. *Second.* Sullivan, Hawkins, Hamblen, Hancock, and Claiborne—L. H. Denny. *Third.* Cocke, Jefferson, Sevier, and Blount—James H. Carson. *Fourth.* Union, Grainger, Anderson, and Knox—J. C. Flanders. *Fifth.* Campbell, Morgan, Scott, Fentress, Roane, Overton, White, Putnam, and Cumberland—L. M. Wester. *Sixth.* Loudon, Monroe, McMinn, Meigs, Polk, and Bradley—H. A. Chambers. *Seventh.* Rhea, James, Hamilton, Bledsoe, Sequatchie, Van Buren, and Grundy—R. P. Lloyd. *Eighth.* Warren, Coffee, DeKalb, and Cannon—H. S. Sheid. *Ninth.* Macon, Smith, Clay, Trousdale, Sumner, and Jackson—J. A. Trousdale. *Tenth.* Rutherford and Bedford—D. D. Maney. *Eleventh.* Davidson—F. P. Cahill. *Twelfth.* Davidson and Wilson—R. E. Thompson.

Thirteenth. Lincoln, Marshall, and Franklin—Jesse Arledge. *Fourteenth.* Williamson and Maury—W. D. Fulton. *Fifteenth.* Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, and Lewis—T. D. Deavenport. *Sixteenth.* Hickman, Perry, Humphreys, Dickson, Cheatham, and Houston—H. M. McAdoo. *Seventeenth.* Robertson, Stewart, and Montgomery—A. E. Garner. *Eighteenth.* Hardin, Decatur, Benton, McNairy, and Henderson—Stephen L. Ross. *Nineteenth.* Carroll and Gibson—A. G. Hawkins. *Twentieth.* Henry and Weakley—George W. Martin. *Twenty-first.* Madison and Hardeman—A. R. Reid. *Twenty-second.* Haywood, Dyer, and Lauderdale—F. B. Ragland. *Twenty-third.* Shelby, Fayette, and Tipton—W. A. Milliken. *Twenty-fourth.* Shelby—H. G. Smith. *Twenty-fifth.* Shelby—S. C. Maddox.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Bedford—A. L. Landis. Blount—O. B. McCammon. Carroll—L. L. Hawkins. Davidson—John Overton, A. S. Colyar, P. T. Phillips, M. M. Brien, J. S. Frazer. Dyer—T. W. Neal. Franklin—J. R. Oliver. Fayette—H. H. Perry. Gibson—G. W. Day. Giles—E. T. Taliaferro. Greene—M. F. Jerolds. Hamilton—S. A. Key. Hardeman—J. A. Manson. Hawkins—S. D. Brooks. Henderson—O. F. Hendrick. Henry—W. E. Travis. Jefferson—J. C. McAndrew. Knox—M. D. Bearden. Lauderdale—Joseph Oldham. Lincoln—W. P. Tolley. Madison—J. J. Boon. Marshall—W. N. Cowden, J. F. Tillman. Maury—J. Lee Bullock. McNairy—B. M. Tillman. McMinn—T. B. McElwee. Montgomery—Charles G. Smith. Roane—W. E. Kendrick. Robertson—J. E. Washington. Rutherford—Joseph Lytle. Sullivan—N. Gregg. Smith—T. J. Fisher, Jr. Sumner—S. F. Wilson. Tipton—C. B. Simonton. Warren—J. H. Savage. Washington—M. S. Mahoney. Weakley—J. R. Thomson. Williamson—F. M. Lavender. Wilson—J. F. Stokes, John T. Gleaves. Shelby—George B. Peters, W. H. Nelson, W. W. Coleman, A. S. Douglass, T. C. Lowe, George R. Phelan. Carter and Johnson—W. K. Donnelly. Obion and Lake—A. B. Enloe. Hancock and Claiborne—J. L. Rogers. Hamblen and Grainger—E. O. Tate. Cocke and Sevier—W. L. Duggan. Union, Campbell, and Scott—George W. Graham. Anderson and Knox—R. N. Baker. Morgan, Fentress, and Overton—J. R. Goodpasture. Monroe and Loudon—William Cannon. Polk and Bradley—M. H. Hancock. James, Meigs, Rhea, and Cumberland—J. K. Brown. Marion, Sequatchie, Grundy, Bledsoe, Hamilton, Van Buren, White, and Putnam—Lewis Shepherd. Coffee and Cannon—W. C. Houston. Wilson, Trousdale, and DeKalb—Josh J. Ford. Jackson, Macon, and Clay—J. S. Quarles. Bedford and Rutherford—R. P. Frierson. Lincoln and Giles—J. W. Goodwin. Williamson and Maury—Campbell Brown. Dickson, Houston, and Cheatham—J. Leach. Montgomery and Stewart—N. Brandon. Lawrence and Wayne—James R. Garner. Hickman, Perry, and Lewis—C. B. Dodson. Humphreys and Benton—R. J. Lawrence. Hardin and Decatur—G. W. Harris. Shelby and Fayette—W. A. Collier. Carroll, Gibson, Henry, and Weakley—H. T. Johnson. Madison, Haywood, and Hardeman—George C. Porter. Haywood—Oliver Alexander.

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, January 6, 1879; extra session, December 17, 1879.

John R. Neal, Speaker of the Senate; Thomas C. Long, Clerk.

Henry P. Fowlkes, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Eth. B. Wade, Clerk.

SENATORS.

First District. Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Greene—John K. Miller. *Second.* Sullivan, Hawkins, Hamblen, Hancock, and Claiborne—Henry T. Patton. *Third.* Cocke, Jefferson, Sevier, and Blount—M. A. Driskill. *Fourth.* Union, Grainger, Anderson, and Knox—R. C. Samsell. *Fifth.* Campbell, Morgan, Scott, Fentress, Roane, Overton, White, Putnam, and Cumberland—Robert K. Byrd. *Sixth.* Loudon, Monroe, McMinn, Meigs, Polk, and Bradley—A. H. Smith. *Seventh.* Rhea, James, Hamilton, Bledsoe, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Marion, and Grundy—John R. Neal. *Eighth.* Warren, Coffee, Cannon, and DeKalb—John H. Savage. *Ninth.* Macon, Smith, Clay, Jackson, Trousdale, and Sumner—S. F. Wilson. *Tenth.* Rutherford and Bedford—A. L. Landis. *Eleventh.* Davidson—Clay Roberts. *Twelfth.* Davidson and Wilson—Baxter Smith. *Thirteenth.* Marshall, Moore, Franklin, and Lincoln—W. P. Tolley. *Fourteenth.* Williamson and Maury—John M. Crowe. *Fifteenth.* Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, and Lewis—Z. T. Ewing. *Sixteenth.* Hickman, Perry, Humphreys, Dickson, Houston, and Cheatham—Vernon F. Bibb. *Seventeenth.* Stewart, Robertson, and Montgomery—Nathan Brandon. *Eighteenth.* Hardin, Decatur, Benton, McNairy, and Henderson—W. P. Morris. *Nineteenth.* Carroll and Gibson—L. M. Beckerdite. *Twentieth.* Henry, Weakley, Obion, and Lake—Thomas R. Shearon. *Twenty-first.* Madison and Hardeman—C. H. Anderson. *Twenty-second.* Haywood, Lauderdale, and Dyer—C. C. Moss. *Twenty-third.* Shelby, Fayette, and Tipton—B. C. Bledsoe. *Twenty-fourth.* Shelby—G. A. Hanson. *Twenty-fifth.* Shelby—W. L. Clapp.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Bedford—Thomas J. Ogilvie. Blount—W. M. Birchell. Carroll—L. L. Hawkins. Dyer—B. B. Watkins. Fayette—A. D. Lewis. Gibson—H. C. Bennett. Giles—John C. Lester. Greene—W. S. McGauhey. Hamilton—H. M. Wiltse. Hardeman—J. A. Manson. Haywood—W. F. Poston. Henderson—S. L. Ross. Henry—S. C. Hearn. Jefferson—S. M. Dyer. Knox—M. D. Bearden. Lauderdale—J. J. Alston. Lincoln—L. D. Sugg. Madison—Benjamin Tyson. McMinn—D. A. Browder. McNairy—A. W. Stovall. Marshall—R. Warner. Maury—John Ballafant. Montgomery—T. L. Reynolds. Roane—W. C. Shelly. Robertson—D. D. Hollman. Rutherford—John Lytle. Smith—H. B. Haynie. Sullivan—N. Gregg. Sumner—J. A. Dinning. Tipton—John G. Hall. Warren—John J. Lowrey. Washington—M. S. Mahoney. Weakley—John A. Gardner. Williamson—Thomas E. Haynes. Wilson—H. L. Pickett. Hawkins—W. R. Pearson. Davidson—C. N. Ordway, William Aimison, M. T. Bryan, John W. Shute. Shelby—John Loague, J. H. Mathes, James Roosa, H. L. Brinkley, J. H. Smith, H. B. Ramsey. Johnson and Carter—R. R. Butler. Cocke and Sevier—W. L. Duggan. Claiborne and Hancock—S. D. Trent.

Grainger and Hamblen—T. C. Cain. Campbell, Scott, and Union—L. R. Carden. Anderson and Knox—R. N. Baker. Fentress, Morgan, and Overton—L. C. Wright. Monroe and Loudon—W. B. Samples. Bradley and Polk—W. F. Lowery. Cumberland, Meigs, James, and Rhea—S. E. Cunningham. Bledsoe, Grundy, Marion, Hamilton, Sequatchie, and Van Buren—Harman York. White and Putnam—D. L. Snodgrass. Coffee and Cannon—John L. H. Duncan. DeKalb, Wilson, and Trousdale—John D. Andrews. Clay, Jackson, and Macon—I. L. Roach. Bedford and Rutherford—B. F. Alexander. Giles and Lincoln—Thomas B. Harwell. Maury and Williamson—H. P. Fowlkes. Montgomery and Stewart—Richard Ledbetter. Cheatham, Dickson, and Houston—G. W. McQuary. Lawrence and Wayne—W. J. Buchanan. Hickman, Lewis, and Perry—O. A. Nixon. Benton and Humphreys—John M. Driver. Hardin and Decatur—E. J. Yancey. Obion and Lake—William Jones. Fayette and Shelby—J. C. Maccabe. Carroll, Gibson, Henry, and Weakley—J. P. Wilson. Hardeman, Haywood, and Madison—H. C. Anderson.

FORTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, January 3, 1881; first extra session, December 7, 1881; second extra session, April 6, 1882.

George H. Morgan, Speaker of the Senate; Thomas C. Long, Clerk.

H. B. Ramsey, Speaker of the House of Representatives; William B. Pickering, Clerk.

SENATORS.

First District.—Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Greene—A. J. Brown. *Second.* Sullivan, Hawkins, Hamblen, Hancock, and Claiborne—H. F. Coleman. *Third.* Cocke, Jefferson, Sevier, and Blount—W. L. Duggan. *Fourth.* Union, Grainger, Anderson, and Knox—Lafayette Huddleston. *Fifth.* Campbell, Morgan, Scott, Fentress, Roane, Overton, White, Putnam, and Cumberland—L. T. Smith. *Sixth.* Loudon, Monroe, McMinn, Meigs, Polk, and Bradley—J. G. Carter. *Seventh.* Rhea, James, Hamilton, Bledsoe, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Marion, and Grundy—L. B. Headrick (*vice* J. L. Gaston, resigned). *Eighth.* Warren, Cannon, Coffee, and DeKalb—M. D. Smallman. *Ninth.* Macon, Smith, Clay, Jackson, Trousdale, and Sumner—George H. Morgan. *Tenth.* Rutherford and Bedford—B. F. Alexander. *Eleventh.* Davidson—Samuel Watson. *Twelfth.* Davidson and Wilson—Faver Cason. *Thirteenth.* Marshall, Moore, Franklin, and Lincoln—D. S. McCullough. *Fourteenth.* Williamson and Maury—Thomas F. Perkins. *Fifteenth.* Giles, Lawrence, Lewis, and Wayne— ——. *Sixteenth.* Hickman, Humphreys, Perry, Dickson, Cheatham, and Houston—V. F. Bibb. *Seventeenth.* Stewart, Robertson, and Montgomery—W. M. Daniel. *Eighteenth.* Hardin, Decatur, Benton, McNairy, and Henderson—B. M. Tillman. *Nineteenth.* Carroll and Gibson—S. F. Rankin. *Twentieth.* Henry, Weakley, Obion, and Lake—D. D. Bell. *Twenty-first.* Hardeman and Madison—W. R. Barrett. *Twenty-second.* Haywood, Lauderdale, and Dyer—F. B. Ragland. *Twenty-third.* Shelby, Fayette, and Tipton—Zachary Taylor. *Twenty-fourth.* Shelby—W. M. Smith. *Twenty-fifth.* Shelby—I. M. Hill.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Bedford—John W. Steele. Blount—Will A. McTeer. Carroll—L. I. Hawkins. Dyer—B. B. Watkins. Fayette—A. D. Lewis. Franklin—John R. Beasley. Gibson—J. M. Coulter. Giles—J. C. Lester. Greene—A. B. Wilson. Hamilton—H. M. Wiltse. Hardeman—J. A. Manson. Haywood—W. F. Poston. Hawkins—H. P. Rogers. Henderson—J. L. Murray. John M. Taylor. Henry—W. M. Jones. Jefferson—J. C. McAndrew. Knox—T. B. McLemore. Lauderdale—D. A. Boyd. Lincoln—G. W. Higgins. Madison—Howell E. Jackson, Hu. C. Anderson. McMinn—Moses K. Buttram. McNairy—James Warren. Marshall—Ernest Pillow. Maury—R. A. Wilkes. Montgomery—Rufus N. Rhodes. Roane—F. D. Owings. Robertson—John Woodward, C. Talley. Rutherford—W. R. Jones. Smith—H. B. Haynie. Sullivan—N. T. Dulaney. Sumner—J. M. Head. Tipton—John W. Boyd (colored). Warren George H. Hash. Washington—J. F. Grisham. Weakley—G. W. Martin. Williamson—T. E. Haynes. Wilson—I. M. Means. Davidson—James Trimble, H. H. Harrison, T. A. Sykes (colored), J. W. Baker. Shelby—J. H. Smith, Robert McKenna, H. B. Ramsey, J. W. Vernon, T. F. Cassels (colored), I. F. Norris. Johnson and Carter—R. R. Butler. Grainger and Hamblen—R. M. McAnally. Cocke and Sevier—W. C. Anderson. Claiborne and Hancock—H. Clay Jarkis. Campbell, Scott, and Union—J. H. Agee. Anderson and Knox—Alex. Reeder. Fentress, Morgan, and Overton—John Hall. Loudon and Monroe—W. H. Dawson. Polk and Bradley—James G. Stewart. Cumberland, James, Meigs, and Rhea—W. T. Gass. Bledsoe, Grundy, Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie, and Van Buren—V. J. Kennedy. Putnam and White—H. P. Davis. Cannon and Coffee—W. C. Houston. DeKalb, Wilson, and Trousdale—R. E. Thompson. Clay, Jackson, and Macon—R. P. Brooks, R. A. Cox. Bedford and Rutherford—W. A. Allen. Giles and Lincoln—F. L. Ezell. Maury and Williamson—D. B. Cooper. Montgomery and Stewart—Alex. Bagwell. Cheatham, Dickson, and Houston—H. H. Burgess. Lawrence and Wayne—W. J. Buchanan. Hickman, Perry, and Lewis—H. K. Plummer. Benton and Humphreys—John M. Driver. Hardin and Decatur—H. B. Neely, J. D. Martin. Obion and Lake—S. W. Cochran. Fayette and Shelby—L. B. Eaton. Carroll, Gibson, Henry, and Weakley—R. P. Cole. Haywood, Harde-
man, and Madison—H. E. Austin.

FORTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, January 1, 1853.

B. F. Alexander, Speaker of the Senate; Thomas C. Long, Clerk.

W. L. Ledgerwood, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Eth. B. Wade, Clerk.

SENATORS.

First District. Unicoi, Sullivan, Carter, Johnson, and Washington—John M. Simerly. *Second.* Greene, Hawkins, and Hancock—William Greene. *Third.* Cocke, Sevier, Jefferson, and Hamblen—H. M. Sherwood. *Fourth.* Union, Campbell, Scott, Claiborne, and Grainger—J. H. Agee. *Fifth.* Knox and An-

derson—E. W. Adkins. *Sixth*. Blount, Monroe, Loudon, and Roane—W. H. Dawson. *Seventh*. Polk, Bradley, Meigs, McMinn, and James—John G. Carter. *Eighth*. Hamilton and Marion—H. L. W. Roulston. *Ninth*. Grundy, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Van Buren, Rhea, Cumberland, Morgan, and White—T. J. R. Swofford. *Tenth*. Cannon, Warren, DeKalb, and Putnam—M. D. Smallman. *Eleventh*. Jackson, Macon, Clay, Pickett, Overton, and Fentress—H. M. Colquitt (*vice* R. A. Cox). *Twelfth*. Trousdale, Sumner, and Robertson—J. W. Blackmore. *Thirteenth*. Smith and Wilson—R. E. Thompson. *Fourteenth*—Rutherford and Coffee—B. F. Alexander. *Fifteenth*. Franklin, Moore, and Bedford—John W. Steele. *Sixteenth*. Williamson and Marshall—D. J. McCullough. *Seventeenth*. Lincoln and Giles—E. Edmundson. *Eighteenth*. Maury and Lewis—J. T. Williamson. *Nineteenth*. Davidson—Michael Burns. *Twentieth*. Davidson and Cheatham—T. L. Dodd. *Twenty-first*. Montgomery and Stewart—W. M. Daniel. *Twenty-second*. Hickman, Humphreys, Dickson, and Houston—V. F. Bibb. *Twenty-third*. Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, and Perry—E. D. Patterson. *Twenty-fourth*. McNairy and Hardeman—Jesse Norment. *Twenty-fifth*. Madison and Henderson—John Y. Keith. *Twenty-sixth*. Carroll, Benton, and Decatur—James P. Wilson. *Twenty-seventh*. Henry and Weakley—S. A. Champion. *Twenty-eighth*. Obion, Dyer, and Lake—B. B. Watkins. *Twenty-ninth*. Gibson—John S. Cooper. *Thirtieth*. Crockett, Haywood, and Lauderdale—Ike A. Nunn. *Thirty-first*. Fayette and Tipton—H. R. Sherrod. *Thirty-second*. Shelby—D. T. Porter. *Thirty-third*. Shelby—J. S. Galloway.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Bedford—T. B. Ivie. Benton—W. P. Morris. Blount—G. C. Jackson. Cannon—W. C. Houston. Carroll—L. L. Hawkins. Claiborne—Samuel Atkins. Cocke—S. A. Burnett. Coffee—J. H. L. Duncan. Crockett—A. J. Fielden. Davidson—J. J. McCann, Lytton Taylor, Lon Whorley, A. H. Sharpe, J. W. Roscoe. Dyer—H. L. Fowlkes. DeKalb—H. A. Overall. Dickson—W. J. Mallory. Fayette—D. F. Rivers (colored). Franklin—W. A. Larkin. Gibson—G. B. Hicks, E. R. Vaughn. Giles—W. F. Ballentine, J. K. P. Blackburn. Grainger—R. C. Samsell. Hamilton—H. B. Case. Hardeinan—J. A. Mauson. Hardin—J. D. Martin. Hawkins—F. M. Fulkerson. Haywood—Samuel McElwee (colored). Henderson—Jackson Anderson. Henry—J. N. Thomason. Humphreys—D. B. Thomas. Jackson—T. L. Galbraith. Jefferson—A. A. Caldwell. Knox—W. L. Ledgerwood, E. Legg. Lauderdale—P. T. Glass. Lincoln—W. W. Erwin. Madison—R. W. Haynes. Marshall—Ernest Pillow. Maury—A. Looney, W. T. Porter. McMinn—J. C. Parkerson. McNairy—J. D. Anderson. Montgomery—W. A. Milliken, J. W. Jones. Monroe—W. B. Stephens. Obion—J. H. McDowell. Overton—J. H. Henebree. Putnam—D. L. Dow. Roane—John Ellis. Robertson—W. A. Buntin. Rutherford—J. H. White, F. R. Burrus. Sevier—J. J. Wade. Shelby—Josiah Patterson, E. J. Wendel, Morgan Kelly, H. B. Ramsey, Leon Howard (colored). Smith—A. A. Swope. Stewart—Alex. Bagwell. Sullivan—Nathan Gregg. Sumner—J. M. Head. Tipton—G. W. Smitheal. Warren—D. F. Wallace. Washington—James West. Weakley—J. A. Welch. White—A. Fisk. Williamson—T. W. Dick Bul-

lock. Wilson—R. C. Sanders, J. H. Darden. Carter and Johnson—R. R. Butler. Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, Greene, Sullivan, and Washington—W. B. Bachman. Hamblen, Hawkins, and Hancock—H. C. Jarvis. Loudon and Knox—M. D. Bearden. Union and Campbell—J. P. Rogers. Bradley and Polk—J. L. Smith. James, Meigs, and Rhea—E. F. Sharp. Marion and Grundy—L. H. Northcut. Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Van Buren, and Cumberland—S. B. Northrup. Anderson and Morgan—R. M. Chapman. Scott, Fentress, and Pickett—J. H. Pemberton. Macon and Clay—M. L. Kirby. Trousdale, Sumner, and Smith—W. J. Hale. Rutherford, Bedford, and Marshall—J. F. Tillman. Maury and Williamson—C. R. Berry. Cheatham, Houston, and Montgomery—G. M. Pardue. Lawrence and Wayne—J. M. Sowell. Lewis, Perry, and Decatur—J. B. Daniel. Obion, Lake, and Dyer—R. H. Darnell. Fayette and Hardeman—C. A. Miller. Weakley and Henry—John R. Thomason. Madison and Henderson—L. F. McHaney. Greene—Thomas Bible. Tipton and Haywood—J. W. Boyd (colored).

FORTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, January 5, 1885; extra session, May 25, 1885.

C. R. Berry, Speaker of the Senate; Thomas C. Long, Clerk.

J. A. Manson, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Eth. B. Wade, Clerk.

SENATORS.

First District. Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Washington—John M. Simmerly. *Second.* Greene, Hawkins, and Hancock—J. W. Brown. *Third.* Cocke, Jefferson, Sevier, and Hamblen—William Phillips. *Fourth.* Claiborne, Grainger, Union, Campbell, and Scott—John P. Rogers. *Fifth.* Anderson and Knox—S. T. Logan. *Sixth.* Blount, Monroe, Loudon, and Roane—Samuel P. Rowan. *Seventh.* Polk, Bradley, Meigs, McMinn, and James—Jesse H. Gaut. *Eighth.* Hamilton and Marion—H. B. Case. *Ninth.* Grundy, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Van Buren, Rhea, White, Cumberland, and Morgan—A. J. McElroy. *Tenth.* Cannon, Warren, DeKalb, and Putnam—John C. New. *Eleventh.* Jackson, Macon, Clay, Overton, Fentress, and Pickett—James W. Wright. *Twelfth.* Trousdale, Sumner, and Robertson—J. W. Blackman. *Thirteenth.* Smith and Wilson—W. R. Shaver. *Fourteenth.* Rutherford and Coffee—P. H. McBride. *Fifteenth.* Franklin, Moore, and Bedford—Lewis Metcalfe. *Sixteenth.* Williamson and Marshall—C. R. Berry. *Seventeenth.* Lincoln and Giles—W. B. Lamb. *Eighteenth.* Maury and Lewis—A. M. Looney. *Nineteenth.* Davidson—M. T. Bryan. *Twentieth.* Davidson and Cheatham—T. A. Kercheval. *Twenty-first.* Montgomery and Stewart—Alex. Bagwell. *Twenty-second.* Hickman, Humphreys, Dickson, and Houston—D. B. Thomas. *Twenty-third.* Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, and Perry—Warren Smith. *Twenty-fourth.* McNairy and Hardeman—A. W. Stovall. *Twenty-fifth.* Madison and Henderson—John Y. Keith. *Twenty-sixth.* Benton, Carroll, and Decatur—John H. Farmer. *Twenty-seventh.* Henry and Weakley—G. W. Martin. *Twenty-eighth.* Obion, Dyer, and Lake—J. H. McDowell. *Twenty-ninth.* Gibson—J. C. Atkins. *Thirtieth.* Lauderdale, Haywood, and

Crockett—W. J. Lyle. *Thirty-first*. Fayette and Tipton—John P. Edmondson (*vice* H. L. Blackwell, deceased). *Thirty-second*. Shelby—W. J. Smith. *Thirty-third*. Shelby—H. B. Ramsey.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Bedford—Ernest Coldwell. Benton—J. P. Lashlee. Blount—T. N. Brown. Cannon—J. H. Cummins. Carroll—J. R. McKinney. Claiborne—D. T. Hodges. Cocke—W. J. McSween. Coffee—J. G. Willis. Crockett—A. T. Fielder. Davidson—M. S. Cockrill, J. E. Binns, William Aimison, John Ruhm, J. W. Johnson. Dyer—H. L. Fowlkes. DeKalb—J. M. Allen. Dickson—N. B. Sugg. Fayette—J. C. Harrell. Franklin—W. W. Gordon. Gibson—E. R. Vaughan, W. W. Wade. Giles—J. K. P. Blackburn, J. C. Sanders, F. Rivers (*vice* Blackburn, resigned). Grainger—Willis Idol. Hamilton—W. C. Hodge, T. H. Davis. Hardeman—J. A. Manson. Hardin—J. A. Hanna. Hawkins—D. D. Britton. Haywood—S. A. McElwee. Henderson—Jackson Anderson. Henry—J. W. Lewis. Hickman—Joseph Weems. Humphreys—J. J. McCauley. Jackson—E. L. Jackson. Jefferson—R. Thornburgh. Knox—M. D. Bearden. Lauderdale—R. H. Browning. Lincoln—A. M. Solomon. Madison R. W. Haynes. Marshall—W. P. Bullock. Maury—F. A. Burke, George C. Taylor. McMinn—C. H. Guthrie. McNairy—J. T. Barnhill. Montgomery—A. H. Munford, C. P. Warfield. Monroe—J. R. Love. Obion—T. J. Bonner. Overton—M. F. Keeton. Roane—P. W. Evans. Robertson—H. C. Crunk. Rutherford—John H. White, W. A. Rushing. Sevier—S. A. Sims. Shelby—T. J. Brogan, G. E. Evans, W. A. Fields, S. H. Haynes, J. W. Vernon. Smith—B. D. Rogers. Stewart—T. W. Lewis. Sullivan—N. T. Dulaney. Sumner—J. A. Trousdale. Tipton—J. M. Young. Warren—J. L. Miller. Washington—A. S. N. Dobson. Weakley—E. D. Lassiter. White—A. Fisk. Williamson—T. B. Johnson. Wilson—R. A. Hancock, E. E. Beard (*vice* Farr, resigned). Carter and Johnson—R. A. Smith. Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, Greene, Sullivan, and Washington—R. R. Butler. Hamblen, Hawkins, and Hancock—A. J. Tyler. Loudon and Knox—J. T. Shipley. Union and Campbell—J. W. Reed. Bradley and Polk—S. E. Browder. James, Meigs, and Rhea—J. D. Morgan. Marion and Grundy—C. P. Beddow. Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Van Buren, and Cumberland—W. E. Anderson. Anderson and Morgan—W. Redmon. Scott, Fentress, and Pickett—C. Beaty. Macon and Clay—J. S. Wooten. Trousdale, Sumner, and Smith—W. J. Hale. Rutherford, Bedford, and Marshall—J. W. Steele. Cheatham, Montgomery, and Houston—L. L. Skelton. Lawrence and Wayne—W. P. Haggard. Lewis, Perry, and Decatur—J. J. Warren. Obion, Lake, and Dyer—T. W. Neal. Fayette and Hardeman—T. B. Yancey. Weakley and Henry—A. B. Lamb. Madison and Henderson—D. L. Murrell. Haywood and Tipton—Isaac K. Revelle. Lincoln and Moore—W. W. Erwin. Putnam—A. H. Young. Maury and Williamson—E. W. Carmack.

FORTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, January 3, 1887.

Z. W. Ewing, Speaker of the Senate; James A. Harris, Clerk.
 W. L. Clapp, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Eth. B. Wade, Clerk.
 Senate—Democrats, 21; Republicans, 12. House—Democrats, 62; Republicans, 37.

SENATORS.

First District. Carter, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington—John M. Simmerly.* *Second.* Greene, Hawkins, and Hancock—J. W. Brown.* *Third.* Cocke, Jefferson, Sevier, and Hamblen—J. J. Coile.* *Fourth.* Campbell, Claiborne, Grainger, Scott, and Union—Beatty Cecil.* *Fifth.* Anderson and Knox—J. M. Carden.* *Sixth.* Blount, Monroe, Loudon, and Roane—C. B. French.* *Seventh.* Polk, Bradley, Meigs, McMinn, and James—B. W. Padgett.* *Eighth.* Hamilton and Marion—V. J. Kennedy.* *Ninth.* Grundy, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Van Buren, Rhea, Cumberland, Morgan, and White—E. Jarvis. *Tenth.* Putnam, DeKalb, Cannon, and Warren—W. W. Fairbanks. *Eleventh.* Jackson, Macon, Clay, Overton, Fentress, and Pickett—A. P. Green. *Twelfth.* Trousdale, Sumner, and Robertson—L. T. Cobbs. *Thirteenth.* Smith and Wilson—R. E. Thompson. *Fourteenth.* Rutherford and Coffee—J. W. Sparks. *Fifteenth.* Franklin, Moore, and Bedford—W. P. Tolley. *Sixteenth.* Williamson and Marshall—A. Jones. *Seventeenth.* Lincoln and Giles—Z. W. Ewing. *Eighteenth.* Maury and Lewis—L. E. Polk. *Nineteenth.* Davidson—James Trimble.* *Twentieth.* Cheatham and Davidson—George Maney.* *Twenty-first.* Montgomery and Stewart—W. A. Quarles. *Twenty-second.* Hickman, Humphreys, Dickson, and Houston—Jacob Leech. *Twenty-third.* Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, and Perry—H. M. Ledbetter.* *Twenty-fourth.* Hardeman and McNairy—Jesse Norment. *Twenty-fifth.* Madison and Henderson—Thomas C. Long. *Twenty-sixth.* Carroll, Benton, and Decatur—H. C. Townes. *Twenty-seventh.* Henry and Weakley—J. W. Lewis. *Twenty-eighth.* Dyer, Lake, and Obion—John H. McDowell. *Twenty-ninth.* Gibson—S. H. Williamson. *Thirtieth.* Lauderdale, Haywood, and Crockett—W. J. Lyle.* *Thirty-first.* Fayette and Tipton—William Sanford. *Thirty-second.* Shelby—Henry J. Lynn. *Thirty-third.* Shelby—J. D. Montedonico.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Bedford—C. J. Moody. Benton—J. K. Wheatley. Blount—A. M. Gamble.* Cannon—H. M. Hearn. Carroll—J. Mat. Neely.* Claiborne—H. H. Ball.* Cocke—S. B. Huff.* Coffee—J. G. Willis. Crockett—T. B. King. Davidson—A. G. Merritt, H. A. Hasslock,* E. G. Connette,* W. F. Harrington,* Tip Gamble,* J. J. Littleton* (*vice* Connette). DeKalb—J. M. Allen. Dickson—Hardin Leech. Dyer—J. N. Parker. Fayette—M. W. Gooden* (colored). Franklin—J. J. Williams. Gibson—W. W. Wade, H. C. Burnett. Giles—T. B. Harwell, R. P. Yancey. Grainger—Willis Idol.* Greene—W. E. F. Milburn.* Hamilton—J. W. Stone,* S. L. Hutchins* (colored). Hardeman—C.

* Republicans; remainder Democrats.

A. Miller. Hardin—J. A. Hanna.* Hawkins—W. M. Francisco.* Haywood—S. A. McElwee* (colored). Henderson—J. E. McCall.* Henry—J. S. L. Travis. Hickman—V. F. Bibb. Humphreys—A. B. Brown. Jackson—J. A. Williams. Jefferson—R. Thornburg.* Knox—D. Leahy,* E. F. Mynatt.* Lauderdale—C. S. O. Rice. Lincoln—A. M. Solomon. Madison—A. D. Hurt. Marshall—F. S. McClelland. Maury—W. J. Whitthorne, N. R. Wilkes. McMinn—W. C. Hornsby.* Montgomery—R. H. Burney, B. J. Corban. McNairy—Job Bell.* Monroe—W. J. Fowler. Obion—T. P. Callicott. Overton—J. H. Lea. Putnam—J. P. Martin. Roane—G. L. Burke.* Robertson—Joel B. Fort. Rutherford—J. P. Buchanan, Frank Avent. Sevier—Sam Rolan.* Shelby—W. L. Clapp, R. A. Odlum, Ralph Davis, W. R. Harrell, J. W. Allen. Smith—L. A. Ligon. Stewart—Tom W. Lewis. Sullivan—N. T. Dulaney. Sumner—D. A. Montgomery. Tipton—A. L. Elcan. Warren—John H. Savage. Washington—M. C. Wagner.* Weakley—S. J. Everett. White—L. D. Hill. Williamson—C. C. Ellis. Wilson—E. I. Golladay, A. D. Norris.

FLOTERIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Carter and Johnson—M. L. Moreland.* Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, Greene, Sullivan, and Washington—John Fain.* Hamblen, Hawkins, and Hancock—A. J. Tyler.* Loudon and Knox—Joe Harris.* Union and Campbell—C. Acuff.* Bradley and Polk—Gus. Cate.* James, Meigs, and Rhea—W. H. King.* Marion and Grundy—R. T. Dykes.* Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Van Buren, and Cumberland—L. T. Erwin.* Anderson and Morgan—J. A. Brown.* Scott, Fentress, and Pickett—H. B. Lindsay.* Macon and Clay—Jesse West. Trousdale, Sumner, and Smith—W. M. Hammock. Maury and Williamson—Thomas B. Johnson. Lincoln and Moore—J. C. Tipps. Rutherford, Bedford, and Marshall—C. L. Cooper. Cheatham, Montgomery, and Houston—J. A. Williams. Lawrence and Wayne—N. B. Simms.* Lewis, Perry, and Decatur—J. W. Christian. Obion, Lake, and Dyer—H. Parks, Jr. Fayette and Hardeman—W. T. F. Thompson. Weakley and Henry—B. F. Hall. Madison and Henderson—J. D. Pearson. Haywood and Tipton—J. R. Head.

FORTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Held at Nashville, January 7, 1889; extra session, February 24, 1890.

Benj. J. Lea, Speaker of the Senate; James A. Harris, Clerk.

W. L. Clapp, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Eth. B. Wade, Clerk.

Senate—Democrats, 24; Republicans, 9. House—Democrats, 66; Republicans, 26.

SENATORS.

First District. Carter, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington—James A. West.* *Second.* Greene, Hawkins, and Hancock—H. Clay Jarvis.* *Third.* Cocke, Jefferson, Sevier, and Hamblen—James R. Penland.* *Fourth.* Claiborne, Grainger, Union, Campbell, and Scott—W. B. Hodges.* *Fifth.* Anderson and Knox—E. F. Mynatt.* *Sixth.* Blount, Monroe, Loudon, and Roane—D. R.

* Republicans; remainder Democrats.

Nelson.* *Seventh.* Polk, Bradley, Meigs, McMinn, and James—M. T. Fouts.* *Eighth.* Hamilton and Marion—S. C. Pyott.* *Ninth.* Grundy, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Van Buren, Rhea, Morgan, White, and Cumberland—J. C. Myers. *Tenth.* Cannon, Warren, DeKalb, and Putnam—R. S. Alcorn. *Eleventh.* Jackson, Macon, Clay, Overton, Fentress, and Pickett—P. W. Carter. *Twelfth.* Trousdale, Sumner, and Robertson—L. T. Cobbs. *Thirteenth.* Smith and Wilson—J. C. Apple. *Fourteenth.* Rutherford and Coffee—J. W. Sparks. *Fifteenth.* Franklin, Moore, and Bedford—C. J. Moody. *Sixteenth.* Williamson and Marshall—C. R. Berry. *Seventeenth.* Lincoln and Giles—W. B. Lamb. *Eighteenth.* Maury and Lewis—F. A. Plummer. *Nineteenth.* Davidson—M. Burns (*twice* W. M. Woodcock*). *Twentieth.* Cheatham and Davidson—T. D. Craighead. *Twenty-first.* Montgomery and Stewart—J. W. Stout. *Twenty-second.* Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, and Dickson—J. D. Sensing. *Twenty-third.* Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, and Perry—T. J. Cypert.* *Twenty-fourth.* McNairy and Hardeman—J. T. Barnhill. *Twenty-fifth.* Madison and Henderson—T. C. Long. *Twenty-sixth.* Carroll, Benton, and Decatur—J. L. Jones. *Twenty-seventh.* Henry and Weakley—B. F. Hall. *Twenty-eighth.* Dyer, Lake, and Obion—J. E. McCorkle. *Twenty-ninth.* Gibson—S. B. Williamson. *Thirtieth.* Lauderdale, Haywood, and Crockett—Benj. J. Lea. *Thirty-first.* Fayette and Tipton—Jos. H. Dortch. *Thirty-second.* Shelby—J. M. Crews. *Thirty-third.* Shelby—W. W. McDowell.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Bedford—Thomas R. Myers. Benton—J. E. Jones. Blount—J. C. Hale.* Cannon—J. H. Cummings. Carroll—G. T. McCall.* Claiborne—H. H. Friar.* Cocke—William Moore.* Coffee—Lee Jacobs. Crockett—Sid Avery. Davidson—T. O. Morris, Rufus K. Polk, E. M. Woodall, J. H. Hutchison, John Beierlien,* Tim Johnson. Dickson—Hardin Leech. Dyer—Sam Young. Fayette—W. T. Shelton. Franklin—J. J. Williams. Gibson—J. C. Adams, William Senter. Giles—T. B. Harwell, R. P. Yancey. Grainger—I. L. Moore.* Greene and Marion—D. Taylor.* Hamilton—J. W. Stone.* Hardeman—W. A. Caruthers. Hardin—H. R. Hinkle.* Hawkins—S. H. Gault.* Haywood—C. C. Shaw. Henderson—J. E. McCall,* S. L. Cochran. Henry—J. S. Longacre. Hickman—A. J. Lowe, † Dr. Thompson. Humphreys—S. G. Jones. Jackson—James Hargis. Knox—R. T. DeArmond,* Joe Harris.* Lauderdale—T. B. Carson. Lincoln—A. E. Smith. Madison—J. D. Pearson. Marshall—H. B. Gill. Maury—N. R. Wilkes, W. J. Strayhorne. McMinn—R. H. Thompson.* Montgomery—B. J. Corban, A. V. Goodpasture. McNairy—J. B. Jones.* Monroe—W. B. Stephens. Obion—T. P. Callicott. Overton—S. D. Burton. Putnam—J. C. Bockmon. Roane—J. A. Dail.* Robertson—Joel B. Fort. Rutherford—John P. Buchanan. Sevier—J. W. Andes.* Shelby—W. L. Clapp, Ralph Davis, A. Renkert, K. A. Odum, D. G. Godwin. Smith—E. M. McDonald. Stewart—A. Bagwell. Sullivan—A. J. Patterson. Sumner—W. C. Dismukes. Warren—J. H. Savage. Washington—J. E. Oliver.* Weakley—C. C. Adams. White—L. D. Hill. Williamson—Park Marshall. Wilson—T. H. Freeman, B. M. Mace.

* Republicans; remainder Democrats. † *Vice* Lowe, resigned.

FLOTERIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Fayette and Hardeman—C. A. Stainback. Decatur, Lewis, and Perry—A. D. Craig. Dyer, Lake, and Obion—F. M. McRee. Haywood and Tipton—J. R. Head. Henry and Weakley—J. W. Lewis. Henderson and Madison—G. W. Jones. Bedford, Marshall, and Rutherford—J. S. Gooch. Clay and Macon—Sam Comer.* Cheatham, Houston, and Montgomery—J. W. Richardson. Cumberland, Van Buren, Sequatchie, and Bledsoe—E. G. Tollett, Jr. Fentress, Pickett, and Scott—Beaty Cecil.* Grundy and Marion—T. W. Johnson. Lawrence and Wayne—C. M. Joiner. Lincoln and Moore—M. H. Conoway. Maury and Williamson—W. J. Whitthorne. Smith, Sumner, and Trousdale—W. B. Hale. Anderson and Morgan—C. H. Stephens.* Bradley and Polk—J. G. Parks.* Carter and Johnson—M. L. Moreland.* Carter, Greene, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington—C. C. Collins.* Hamblen, Hancock, and Hawkins—J. H. Beal.* Knox and Loudon—R. P. Eaton.* James, Meigs, and Rhea—Alex. McNabb.*

FORTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Elected for two years; term begins first Monday in January, 1891.

Senate—Democrats, 25; Republicans, 8. House—Democrats, 80; Republicans, 19.

SENATORS.

Name.	Post-office.	County.	Vocation.	District.
Alexander, T. J.	Winchester	Franklin	Lawyer	Fifteenth.
Barnes, J. A.	Livingston	Overton	Lawyer	Eleventh.
Brown, W. L.* †	Philadelphia	Monroe	Farmer	Sixth.
Castile, J. M. †	Camden	Benton	Farmer	Twenty-sixth.
Clear, Henry*	Clinton	Anderson	Merchant	Fifth.
Coates, A. J.	Bolivar	Hardeman	Lawyer	Twenty-fourth.
Curtis, J. T.	Rutherford	Gibson	Lawyer	Twenty-ninth.
Davis, W. B.*	Blackwater	Hancock	Farmer, lawyer	Second.
Dismukes, W. C.	Gallatin	Sumner	Lawyer	Twelfth.
Early, J. H.*	Jasper	Marion	Lawyer	Eighth.
Galloway, M. C.	Memphis	Shelby	Journalist	Thirty-second.
Goodpasture, A. V. †	Clarksville	Montgomery	Farmer	Twenty-first.
Hearn, H. M. †	Woodbury	Cannon	Physician	Tenth.
Hornsbey, S. B.* †	Pinhook	Meigs	Farmer	Seventh.
Lennox, J. J.	Ashland City	Chatham	Lawyer	Twentieth.
Long, T. C. †	Jackson	Madison	Farmer	Twenty-fifth.
McCorkle, J. E. †	Newbern	Dyer	Farmer	Twenty-eighth.
Martin, J. D.	Savannah	Hardin	Lawyer	Twenty-third.
Morris, Eli T.	Nashville	Davidson	Lawyer	Nineteenth.
Neil, J. B. †	Lewisburg	Marshall	Physician	Sixteenth.
Penland, J. R.*	Sevierville	Sevier	Lawyer	Third.
Polk, Van Leer	Columbia	Maury	Farmer	Eighteenth.
Reed, J. W.*	Parnac	Campbell	Farmer	Fourth.
Rivers, Flournoy	Pulaski	Giles	Lawyer	Seventeenth.
Shinault, J. H. †	Mason	Tipton	Farmer	Thirty-first.
Stroud, L. D. †	Statesville	Wilson	Physician	Thirteenth.
Thomas, D. O. †	Brownsville	Haywood	Farmer	Thirtieth.
Trevathan, A. G.	Paris	Henry	Merchant	Twenty-seventh.
Tubbs, George †	Waverly	Humphreys	Farmer	Twenty-second.
Weatherford, C.	Memphis	Shelby	Lawyer	Thirty-third.
West, J. A.* †	Conkling	Washington	Farmer	First.
Willis, J. G.	Manchester	Coffee	Banker, merch't.	Fourteenth.
Woodlee, A. H. †	Altamont	Grundy	Farmer	Ninth.

* Republican; remainder Democrats. † Member of Farmers' Alliance.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Name.	Post-office.	County.	Vocation.	County Represented.
Aiken, J. H.	Thompson Sta.	Williamson	Farmer	Maury and Williamson.
Akin, J. F. †	Bath Springs	Decatur	Farmer	Decatur, Lewis, Perry.
Alleman, C. T.	Knoxville	Knox	Mechanic	Knox.
Allen, A. D.	Nashville	Davidson	Manufacturer.	Davidson.
Avery, Sid†	Crockett Mills	Crockett	Farmer	Crockett.
Aytse, Julius*	Athens	McMinn	Farmer	McMinn.
Bean, J. I.	Lynchburg	Moore	Journalist	Lincoln, Moore.
Bennett, B. W. †	Nolensville	Williamson	Farmer	Williamson.
Black, J. F. †	Minor Hill	Giles	Farmer	Giles.
Bonner, T. J. †	Rives	Obion	Farmer	Obion.
Bowman, W. B. †	Boone's Creek	Washington	Farmer	Washington.
Boyle, Patrick	Memphis	Shelby	Grocer	Shelby.
Brown, C. A.	Blountville	Sullivan	Lawyer	Sullivan.
Buchanan, J. S.*	Dayton	Rhea	Banker	James, Meigs, Rhea.
Carlock, L. H.	Eagle Creek	Overton	Drummer	Overton.
Carson, T. B. †	Ripley	Lauderdale	Farmer	Lauderdale.
Casselberry, J. D.	Bolivar	Hardeman	Lawyer	Fayette, Hardeman.
Chenault, David†	Castilian Sp'gs	Sumner	Farmer	Sumner.
Cloud, G. G.	Cumb'l'nd G'p	Claiborne	Lawyer	Claiborne.
Cochran, J. L. †	Sardis	Henderson	Sch'l Teacher.	Henderson.
Collins, C. C.*	Elizabethton	Carter	Lawyer	Carter, Johnson, Unicoi, Sullivan, Washington.
Cook, E. P. †	Sp Hill Acad'y	Henry	Farmer	Henry.
Crockarell, J. B. †	Fedora	Stewart	Farmer	Stewart.
Crowder, J. M.*	Kingston	Roane	Physician	Roane.
Cyrus, C. V. †	Columbia	Maury	Farmer	Maury.
Davis, Ralph	Memphis	Shelby	Lawyer	Shelby.
Dunbar, W. B. †	Riggins	Montgomery	Farmer	Montgomery.
Duncan, W. R. †	Kenton	Gibson	Farmer	Gibson.
Dykes, B. F.*	Van Hill	Hawkins	Physician	Hawkins.
Fraker, W. E. †	Rheatown	Greene	Physician	Greene.
Galbreath, T. M.	Gainesboro	Jackson	Farmer	Jackson.
Goddard, E.*	Maryville	Blount		Blount.
Gordon, R. C.	Cross Bridges	Maury	Farmer	Maury.
Grien, D. A.*	Clinch	Hancock	Sch'l Teacher.	Hawkins, Hamblen, Han- cock.
Gregory, T. J.	Lafayette	Macon	Lawyer	Clay and Macon.
Gutin, J. H. †	Pelham	Grundy	Farmer	Grundy and Marion.
Hak, N. W.*	Chumlea	Knox	Farmer	Loudon and Knox.
Hak, W. B.	Hartsville	Trousdale	Lawyer	Smith, Sumner, Trousdale.
Hall, A. G.	Nashville	Davidson	Lawyer	Davidson.
Hash, George†	Rock Island	Warren	Farmer	Warren.
Havkins, J. B.*	Chattanooga	Hamilton	Mechanic	Hamilton.
Hickey, R. L.	Newport	Cocke	Lawyer	Cocke.
Hovlett, S. B.	Nashville	Davidson	Merchant	Davidson.
Huzhes, M. R. †	Eagleville	Rutherford	Farmer	Rutherford.
Jacobs, Lee	Beech Grove	Coffee	Merchant	Coffee.
Johnson, R. Y.	Guthrie, Ky.		Farmer	Montgomery.
Jones, J. W. †	Hick'ry Valley	Hardeman	Farmer	Hardeman.
King, S. R. †	Tullahoma	Franklin	Farmer	Franklin.
Knight, E. H. †	Chestnut M'd.	Smith	Physician	Smith.
Krowles, J. H. S.	Magness Mills	DeKalb	Farmer	DeKalb.
Lashlee, John P. †	Camden	Benton	Farmer	Benton.
Ledgerwood, W. L.	Knoxville	Knox	Lawyer	Knox.
Liston, Johnson	Bellevue	Davidson	Farmer	Davidson.
Looney, T. C.	Memphis	Shelby	Lawyer	Shelby.
Lyons, P. A., Jr. †	Murfreesboro.	Rutherford	Farmer	Rutherford.
McClelland, F. S.	Cornersville.	Marshall	Farmer	Marshall.
McMillan, R.	Lebanon	Wilson	Lawyer	Wilson.
McRee, F. M.	Union City	Obion	Physician	Obion, Lake, and Dyer.
Milone, R. F.	Capleville	Shelby	Farmer	Shelby.
Maples, L. L.*	Butler	Johnson	Farmer	Carter and Johnson.
Marler, G. W.*	Georgetown	Bradley	Farmer	Bradley and Polk.
Meredith, T. H.	Lawrenceburg.	Lawrence	Lawyer	Lawrence and Wayne.
Miller, E. C.* †	Mount Vernon	Monroe	Farmer	Monroe.
Moody, J. B.*	Byrdstown	Pickett	Lawyer	Fentress, Pickett, Scott.
Nyers, T. R.	Shelbyville	Bedford	Lawyer	Bedford.
Nynatt, W. H.*	Spring House.	Grainger		Grainger.
Fearson, J. D. †	Claybrook	Madison	Farmer	Madison.
Fickens, S. W.*	Cusick's X R'd	Sevier		Sevier.
Freston, H. L.	Woodbury	Cannon	Farmer	Cannon.
Rains, N. F. †	White Haven	Shelby	Physician	Shelby.

REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

Name.	Post-office.	County.	Vocation.	County Represented.
Roberson, Beverly †.	Henderson.....	McNairy.....	Farmer.....	McNairy.
Senter, W. M. †.....	Gibson Station.	Gibson.....	Farmer.....	Gibson.
Shaw, C. C. †.....	Brownsville.....	Haywood.....	Farmer.....	Haywood.
Shelton, W. T. †.....	Lambert.....	Fayette.....	Farmer.....	Fayette.
Smith, A. E. †.....	Kelso.....	Lincoln.....	Farmer.....	Lincoln.
Smith, J. R.....	Statesville.....	Wilson.....	Lawyer.....	Wilson.
Spence, W. J. D. †.....	Vernon.....	Hickman.....	Farmer.....	Hickman.
Stem, R. H.....	Unionville.....	Bedford.....	Farmer.....	Bedford, Marshall, Ruth- erford.
Story, F.....	Sparta.....	White.....	Lawyer.....	White.
Stratton, Taylor †.....	Madison.....	Davidson.....	Farmer.....	Davidson.
Tansil, E. E.....	Dresden.....	Weakley.....	Farmer.....	Henry, Weakley.
Taylor, Orville *.....	Clinton.....	Anderson.....	.....	Anderson, Morgan.
Taylor, J. W. *.....	New Prospect.	Union.....	.....	Campbell, Union.
Thomas, B. R. *.....	Chattanooga.....	Hamilton.....	.....	Hamilton.
Tipton, John A.....	Covington.....	Tipton.....	Lawyer.....	Haywood, Tipton.
Trice, J. H.....	Henderson.....	Chester.....	Merchant.....	Henderson, Madison.
True, H. C.....	Black Jack.....	Robertson.....	Farmer, lawyer	Robertson.
Tucker, A. R. †.....	Clarksburg.....	Carroll.....	Farmer.....	Carroll.
Vaden, H. B. C.....	Pekin.....	Putnam.....	Farmer.....	Putnam.
Vincent, J. O.....	Fulton, Ky.....	Weakley.....	Farmer.....	Weakley.
Watkins, T. J. †.....	Munford.....	Tipton.....	Farmer.....	Tipton.
Watson, W. J. *.....	Savannah.....	Hardin.....	.....	Hardin.
Whittaker, H. C. *.....	New Market.....	Jefferson.....	.....	Jefferson.
Wilkinson, W. E. †.....	Marrow Bone.	Cheatham.....	Farmer.....	Cheatham, Montgomey, Houston.
Work, R. J. †.....	Dickson.....	Dickson.....	Farmer.....	Dickson.
Worthington, Jas. †.....	Cane Ridge.....	Van Buren.....	Farmer.....	Bledsoe, Cumberland, Si- qualchie, Van Buren.
Wyatt, T. C. †.....	Waverly.....	Humphreys.....	Farmer.....	Humphreys.
Yokely, Sam.....	Campbellsville	Giles.....	Farmer.....	Giles.
Young, Sam. †.....	Stokes.....	Dyer.....	Farmer.....	Dyer.

* Republican; remainder Democrats. † Member of Farmers' Alliance.

PENITENTIARY.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

The Penitentiary is located in the western portion of the city of Nashville; was established by Chapter 23 of the Acts of 1829, and embraces about fourteen acres, inclosed by a rock wall twenty-five feet high. James Campbell, Senator from Franklin and Warren Counties, introduced the bill providing for its erection. Robert C. Foster, Sr., Joseph Woods, and Moses Ridley, of Davidson County, were the Building Commissioners. It was completed sufficient for occupancy in 1831, and in August, 1831, had thirteen prisoners incarcerated in it. It is built of limestone, with a center building, and two wings running back. In the inclosure are shops suitable for the employment of the convicts in wagon-making, which is the chief business in which they are at present employed.

The management of the Penitentiary consists of a Superintendent, Warden Physician, and Chaplain, appointed by the Governor. The Secretary of State,

University of Nashville:

Feabody Normal College.



Comptroller, and Treasurer are *ex officio* Board of Penitentiary Inspectors. The convicts are leased at present—the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company being the lessees. Besides the main prison, there are four branch prisons, situated at Tracy City, Grundy County; Inman, Marion County; and Coal Creek and Oliver Springs, Anderson County. They each have a Warden, Physician, and Chaplain, appointed by the Governor. The Superintendent has the appointing power of a sufficient number of guards at each prison.

The office of Superintendent of Prisons was created in 1871, and the following have filled said office:

Joel A. Battle, from 1871 to 1872.	Scott Bennett, from 1881 to 1883.
W. M. Wright, from 1872 to 1875.	James E. Carter, from 1883 to 1885.
B. F. Cheatham, from 1875 to 1879.	Thomas C. Cain, from 1885 to 1887.
Nathan Boone, from 1879 to 1881.	Robert Burrow, from 1887.

TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

This school was founded in 1844. The State made first appropriation to it in 1846. Revs. J. T. Edgar, R. B. C. Howell, and J. T. Wheat were its first Trustees. Previous to 1850, the school had five Superintendents, to wit: James Champlin, W. H. Churchman, E. W. Whalen, Jacob Berry, — Fortescue. In November, 1850, J. M. Sturtevant, of Massachusetts, was made Superintendent, and served until his death, in December, 1882. The State, in 1851, made its first appropriation for a building, and had expended to 1861, \$25,000 on buildings and grounds. In 1861 Confederates took the school-buildings for a hospital, and they were used, when the Federals invaded Nashville, for the same purpose by them. By order of General St. Clair Morgan, Chief of Engineers of the "Army of the Ohio," United States, the buildings were demolished in November, 1862. In October, 1867, the school was reorganized after the war. In October, 1872, Judge John M. Lea, of Nashville, purchased the present site, then known as the "Claiborne Residence," for \$15,000, together with seven acres of land, on Fillmore Street, in the south-eastern part of the city of Nashville, and donated it to the State for a blind school. The Legislatures of 1873 and 1875 appropriated \$70,000. This, together with \$24,000 saved from annual appropriations for running the school by frugal management of the trustees, was employed in building the present handsome and complete structure. In 1880 a building was erected for the colored blind at a cost of \$8,000. S. A. Bigelow was Superintendent from January, 1883, to 1886. In August, 1886, S. A. Link, present Superintendent, took charge. There are now eighty-seven pupils.

They are pupils, not inmates. They go home during vacation, and leave school when their education is completed. They learn, according to their talents, literature, music, and handicraft, and few have failed to make a living for themselves when turned out into the world. The following have served as Presidents of the Board of Trustees: Revs. J. T. Edgar, R. B. C. Howell, Judge E. H. East, John M. Lea, and J. G. Houston—all of Davidson County, Tennessee.

THE TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

This school is situated in the city of Knoxville, and its grounds embrace eight acres, beautifully and tastefully kept. The first Board of Trustees was appointed by Governor James C. Jones, and organized July 27, 1844. In the spring of 1845 school opened in temporary quarters. In 1848 the present main building was erected, the corner-stone being laid on May 13. Additional buildings have been erected from time to time to meet the demands of increasing population. In 1880 and 1885 the State purchased a handsome tract of about thirty acres, with suitable building, for the colored department, about two miles east of Knoxville. The Governor appoints the trustees, who elect the officers annually. There are one hundred and twenty-five white and twenty-two colored pupils in attendance at school at present. The students are instructed in the common school branches, in printing, in shoemaking, and other handicraft. The Principals of the school have been T. C. McIntyer, O. W. Morris, H. S. Gillett, Rev. James Park, Joseph H. Ijams, and Thomas L. Moses, present incumbent. Rev. R. B. McMullen, Rev. W. D. Karnes, James C. Moses, John L. Moses, and John M. Boyd (present incumbent) have served as Presidents of the Board of Trustees.

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

The University of Tennessee, situated on a beautiful bluff overlooking Tennessee River, in the western part of the city of Knoxville, was chartered in 1794, by the First General Assembly of the "Territory South of the Ohio" as "Blount College," named for Governor William Blount. In 1807, under act of

Congress, providing for the establishment of two colleges in Tennessee, "*East Tennessee College*" was chartered, and the property and franchises of Blount College transferred to it. In 1826 "*East Tennessee College*" was located at the present site, then known as "*Barbara Hill*," named for a daughter of Governor Blount. In 1840 the name was changed from *East Tennessee College* to *East Tennessee University*. In 1869 the Legislature gave in trust to the university the proceeds of the sale of public lands donated by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, "to the several States and Territories which may provide agricultural and mechanical colleges." In 1879 the Legislature changed the name to "*University of Tennessee*," and authorized the Governor to appoint a Board of Visitors to the university of three from each grand division of the State. In 1887 the university was made the recipient of the appropriations made by the United States Congress to agricultural experiment stations. The university has ten large buildings in a campus of forty acres; is 1,100 feet above the level of the sea, and the drainage and sanitary conditions are perfect. The faculty, as now organized, consists of twelve professors and associate professors, two assistant professors, and five instructors. The university has academic, scientific, agricultural, and mechanical departments; a school of military science and tactics; also medical and dental departments at Nashville. It has a college farm, at which the students are given practical lessons in agriculture, stock raising, etc. This farm is one of the finest in the State, and equipped with improved stock and machinery. The State has established 275 scholarships in the agricultural, mechanical, and academic departments, to which each State Senator can appoint two, and each Representative two. The students thus appointed must be at least fifteen years of age, and are furnished free tuition. These appointments are good for one year.

The following are the Presidents of the university, with their terms of office: Rev. Samuel Carrick, A.M., from 1794 to 1809; Rev. D. A. Sherman, A.M., from 1820 to 1825; Rev. Charles Coffin, D.D., from 1827 to 1832; Rev. James H. Piper, A.M., from 1833 to 1834; Joseph Estabrook, A.M., from 1834 to 1850; William B. Reese, L.L.D., from 1850 to 1853; Rev. George Cook, A.M., from 1853 to 1857; Rev. William D. Carnes, A.M., from 1858 to 1860; Rev. J. J. Ridley, D.D., 1860 to 1862; Rev. Thomas W. Humes, A.M., L.L.D., from 1865 to 1883; Charles W. Dabney, Jr., Ph.D., L.L.D., from 1887.

TENNESSEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

This school, known first as the *Randall Cole Industrial School*, was established by an act of the Legislature, passed February 17, 1885. T. A. Atchison was made President; John C. Ferriss, First Vice-president; G. P. Thruston, Second

Vice-president; and T. P. Weakley, Secretary. It was opened December 15, 1886, and was supported until March 26, 1887, at the private expense of Col. E. W. Cole, of Nashville, Tenn., at which time the ninety-two acres of land, with the improvements thereon, were donated by Colonel Cole to the State, the act creating the Tennessee Industrial School being approved the same date.

This school is located three miles south-east of the city of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro turnpike, and is arranged in four departments, as follows:

1. Department for white boys who have committed no crime.
2. Department for colored boys who have not committed crime.
3. Department for girls who are willful and incorrigible, and those who have no homes.
4. Reformatory department for boys who have committed offenses, and whose sentences have been commuted.

The colored and white departments are kept separate. There are 125 boys in the school. It is no prison, but a well-ordered school, where children are given a good English education, and are taught to work and the trades. The object of the school is to educate and to teach habits of industry. Large revenue is derived from the work of the boys in chair-making, carpentering, gardening, etc. T. J. Latham is the President, and W. C. Kilvington, Superintendent.

THE STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.

This school is situated in the southern part of the city of Nashville, and is also known as the "Peabody Normal College" and the "University of Nashville," and was chartered by the State of North Carolina, December 26, 1785, eleven years before Tennessee was admitted into the Union, and endowed by the North Carolina Legislature with 240 acres of land now embraced in South Nashville. The name it then bore was "Davidson Academy." In 1806 its name was changed to "Cumberland College," and in 1826 to "University of Nashville." By an arrangement made with the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund and the State Board of Education of Tennessee, on April 26, 1875, the University of Nashville was converted into the present State Normal College. In 1867 Montgomery Bell made a bequest with which a preparatory department, known as "Montgomery Bell Academy," was added to the University under the management of its Trustees. In 1875 the Medical Department of the University of Nashville was united with the Medical School of Vanderbilt University. The State Normal College was opened at the capitol with appropriate ceremonies on December 1, 1875, and is designed for the professional training and education of teachers. It derives its support from the Peabody Educational Fund and appropriations made by the State. Students must not

be under sixteen nor over thirty years of age. There are fourteen scholarships, worth two hundred dollars each per annum, given to this school by the Peabody Fund, to which Tennessee students are eligible. There is also an annual appropriation made by the State of \$3,300 for the normal education of colored people. The State appropriates \$10,000 per annum for whites to this college. The following have served as Presidents: Rev. Thomas B. Craighead, from 1785 to 1806; Dr. James Priestly, LL.D., from 1809 to 1821; Dr. Philip Lindsley, D.D., from 1826 to 1850; Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, D.D., from 1850 to 1855; Generals Bushrod Johnson and A. P. Stewart, from 1855 to 1861; Gen. E. Kirby Smith, from 1865 to 1875; Eben S. Stearns, D.D., from 1875 to 1887; William H. Payne, LL.D., from 1887 to date.

INSANE ASYLUMS.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Located at Nashville.

As early as 1830 the attention of the General Assembly was called to the necessity of an institution of this kind, and by act of October 19, 1832, Chapter 31, Building Commissioners—H. R. W. Hill, Francis Porterfield, Joseph Woods, James Roane, Felix Robertson, and Samuel Hogg, all of Davidson County—were appointed, and \$10,000 appropriated, to erect a State Lunatic Asylum. A commodious stone structure of moderate capacity was erected in the suburbs of the city of Nashville, which served as the State Lunatic Asylum until the opening of the present institution, March 1, 1852. An act of February 20, 1836, appropriated \$2,500 to complete and furnish same, and named Robert Woods, John Shelby, Felix Robertson, and James Overton as Commissioners to superintend the same. By Chapter 128, Acts of 1837-38, passed January 20, 1838, \$15,000 was appropriated in aid of the asylum, and Boyd McNairy, Thomas Jennings, R. C. K. Martin, James W. Combs, and Felix Robertson were made Commissioners, with power to choose one of their number as Superintendent. Drs. Boyd McNairy, John D. Kelly, and John T. McNairy acted as attendant physicians to the old asylum. Chapter 163, Acts of 1845-46, gave the Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer power to sell out the old asylum and purchase a new site of not less than four hundred acres. During the session of the General Assembly of 1847-48 it was visited and addressed by a memorial from Miss D. L. Dix, a lady philanthropist, in behalf of the unfortunate insane, and under her touching and forcible appeals, the act was passed which organized the "Tennessee Hospital for the Insane." Governor Neil S. Brown, then Governor, appointed Alexander Allison, Lucius J. Polk, Andrew Ewing, Thomas T. Player, John J. White, Henry S. Frazier, Daniel S. Donelson, J. J. B. Southall,

and Samuel D. Morgan, Commissioners to purchase a site and erect the hospital. Alexander Allison was Chairman and Andrew Ewing, Secretary. This Board, in 1848, purchased a beautiful farm site, six and a half miles south-easterly from Nashville, on the Murfreesboro pike, containing two hundred and fifty-five acres. They appointed Adolphus Heiman architect and Dr. John S. Young superintendent of construction, who constructed a building which, with the extensions, is four hundred and seven feet in frontage from east to west, and of the castellated order of architecture. Under an act of 1855 the Trustees purchased two hundred acres additional, which make the farm now comprise four hundred and fifty-five acres. This asylum is furnished, run, and kept up to all the modern requirements of such institutions, and can accommodate comfortably from 350 to 400 insane. In 1866 an asylum for the colored insane was erected on a beautiful eminence several hundred yards south-westerly from the main hospital buildings, and is run under the same management, though separately.

The following have served as Superintendents: Dr. W. A. Cheatham, from March 1, 1852, to July 1, 1862; Dr. W. P. Jones, from July 1, 1862, to January 1, 1870; Dr. John H. Callender, from January 1, 1870, to date.

The following have served as President of the Board of Trustees: S. R. Cockrill, from 1852 to 1862; E. H. East, from 1862 to 1865; T. A. Atchison, from 1865 to 1877; H. B. Buckner, from 1877 to date.

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Located at Knoxville.

This asylum is located five miles below Knoxville, on a beautiful eminence called "Lyon's View," overlooking the Tennessee River, one of the most beautiful spots in Tennessee; it was opened for the reception of patients March 26, 1886.

By the act of March 20, 1873, the Legislature appropriated \$75,000 to erect an asylum in East Tennessee, and C. M. McGhee, John G. King, and Dr. P. D. Sims were appointed Commissioners to select a site. They purchased the "Lyon's View" farm of about 400 acres, and began the work of building, but on account of a stringency in State finances work was abandoned by order of the General Assembly in 1875. Chapter 145, Acts of 1883, appropriated \$80,000, and authorized the Governor to appoint three Building Commissioners to erect an asylum on the "Lyon's View" site. Columbus Powell, J. C. Flanders, and Robert A. Armstrong, of Knox County, were appointed. C. Powell was Chairman, and R. A. Armstrong, Secretary and Treasurer. Dr. Michael Campbell was made Medical Superintendent of Construction.

The building is of the castellated style of architecture, and cost, complete, about \$300,000, and will accommodate comfortably from 275 to 300 insane patients, and is built and furnished up to the most improved requirements of such character of institutions. Dr. Michael Campbell has served as Superintendent of same from its opening. Presidents of Board of Trustees: C. Powell, from 1885 to 1889; J. C. Flanders, from 1889 to date.

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Located at Bolivar.

In 1873 the General Assembly made a move looking to the erection of an insane asylum in West Tennessee. Governor John C. Brown appointed W. E. Rogers, of Shelby; John A. Gardner, of Weakley; and George W. Day, of Gibson, Commissioners to select a site. John A. Gardner declined to serve, and H. F. Cummins, of Henry, was appointed, but resigned, and General William Conner, of Lauderdale, was appointed; and Robert I. Chester, of Madison, *vice* George W. Day, resigned, was appointed. In Chapter 74, Acts of 1885, John M. Lea, John H. Callender, and W. P. Jones, all of Davidson County, were appointed Commissioners to select a site for an asylum in West Tennessee. John M. Lea declined, and Hon. E. H. East, of Nashville, was appointed in his place. This act appropriated \$85,000 to erect said hospital. This commission visited and examined sixty-three sites, and, December 24, 1885, chose a tract of land lying two and a quarter miles west of Bolivar, for which they paid \$8,000; the State, however, paying only \$5,000 of this, the citizens of Bolivar paying the other \$3,000. Under joint resolution of the General Assembly, this commission appointed Austin Miller, of Bolivar; John R. Godwin, of Memphis; and A. W. Brockway, of Brownsville, as Commissioners of Building. Austin Miller was made Chairman, and A. W. Brockway, Secretary. Dr. J. B. Jones was elected Medical Superintendent of Construction, and McDonald Brothers, of Louisville, Ky., architects. The building is in six different sections, comprising a four-story center building, with two wings on each side, connected by fire-proof towers, is beautifully and tastefully planned and built, and cost about \$300,000, and will accommodate from 300 to 350 patients. By joint resolution of the General Assembly the Building Commissioners purchased 200 acres of additional land, so that the farm now comprises 300 acres. Dr. J. B. Jones is Superintendent, and has been since the date of the reception of patients, December 24, 1889. Austin Miller has served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees from that date.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

HERMITAGE, TENNESSEE.

By act approved April 4, 1889, "The Hermitage"—General Andrew Jackson's farm, owned by the State, situated twelve miles east of Nashville, on the Nashville and Lebanon Turnpike, and consisting of about five hundred acres of land, except the mansion-house and twenty-five acres, which were conveyed to the Ladies' Hermitage Association—was conveyed in trust for the term of twenty-

five years to a board of nine trustees, to be appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Association of Confederate Soldiers, Tennessee Division, for the purpose alone of providing homes for indigent and disabled soldiers who volunteered in the service of the Confederate States, their widows and orphan children, prorated among the various congressional districts of the State according to their population. Ten thousand dollars were appropriated by the State for the purpose of placing the farm in proper condition, to be so managed as to make the farm as near self-sustaining as possible, and the establishment of such industries as may be adapted to the capabilities of the beneficiaries. By the terms of the act establishing same, the Board of Trustees are to be selected as follows: Two from East Tennessee, two from West Tennessee, and five from Middle Tennessee. They serve without compensation; elect a President and Secretary, resident in Nashville, and Manager for the farm, and look after the welfare and comfort of the beneficiaries. The officers are Mark S. Cockrill, President; P. P. Pickard, Treasurer; T. H. Maney, Secretary.

LADIES' HERMITAGE ASSOCIATION.

HERMITAGE, TENNESSEE.

The General Assembly, by act approved April 6, 1889, conveyed twenty-five acres of the "Hermitage" tract, upon which are located the mansion-house and tomb of General Andrew Jackson, in trust to the Ladies' Hermitage Association, and upon their recommendation the Governor is authorized to appoint nine discreet male white persons, over twenty years of age—two from East, two from West, and five from Middle Tennessee—as Trustees. The object of this trust is to permit and encourage the Ladies' Hermitage Association to improve, beautify, and preserve the mansion, other houses, and tomb, and to display to the world the respect, love, and affection of the people of Tennessee for the great and illustrious dead. This conveyance is conditional. On the Association's failure or refusal to improve and keep in a state of beauty and improvement the property conveyed, then same reverts to the State. This property is to be kept free of charge for access to the grounds, and the State is not to be required to pay any money for the improvements. The Trustees hold office for four years. Mrs. M. C. Goodlett is President of the Ladies' Hermitage Association.

VOTE IN TENNESSEE.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM THE VARIOUS COUNTIES IN THE STATE.

EAST TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES.	FOR PRESIDENT, 1884.			FOR PRESIDENT, 1888.		FOR GOVERNOR, 1888.		
	Cleveland.	Blaine.	St. John.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Taylor.	Hawkins.	Johnson.
Anderson	604	1,456	. .	733	1,740	714	1,750	5
Bledsoe	416	572	. .	482	653	481	654	. .
Blount	849	1,823	31	1,009	2,237	1,008	2,236	66
Bradley	892	1,304	. .	991	1,518	984	1,523	38
Campbell	399	1,394	6	559	1,845	560	1,818	6
Carter	407	1,575	. .	453	1,797	474	1,774	123
Claiborne	921	1,390	. .	959	1,392	956	1,393	33
Cocke	875	1,587	18	842	1,947	816	1,949	. .
Grainger	840	1,303	8	931	1,416	924	1,421	10
Greene	2,111	2,507	56	2,195	2,722	2,191	2,736	221
Hamblen	875	1,072	31	891	1,219	786	1,251	47
Hamilton	2,439	3,827	49	3,906	6,264	3,922	6,261	186
Hancock	425	1,049	2	480	1,216	483	1,212	1
Hawkins	1,529	1,973	. .	1,624	2,260	1,616	2,258	38
James	254	504	1	308	587	306	588	5
Jefferson	736	1,909	44	806	2,348	789	2,342	18
Johnson	179	1,001	3	180	1,347	192	1,336	14
Knox	3,482	5,248	147	3,929	6,123	3,821	6,115	352
Loudon	487	1,009	. .	530	1,226	530	1,227	4
Marion	901	1,107	. .	1,198	1,483	1,184	1,491	. .
*Meigs	679	524	. .	740	589	741	595	10
Monroe	1,258	1,120	11	1,457	1,399	1,463	1,402	21
Morgan	300	607	9	369	860	369	862	24
McMinn	1,293	1,663	5	1,364	1,901	1,354	1,899	79
Polk	704	533	. .	679	635	678	633	6
*Rhea	912	755	3	1,177	1,414	1,181	1,412	10
Roane	808	1,843	. .	844	2,042	847	2,061	12
Scott	170	969	. .	164	1,418	164	1,418	4
Sevier	468	2,242	16	489	2,830	485	2,828	46
Sequatchie	284	142	. .	350	180	341	181	. .
Sullivan	2,176	1,298	33	2,255	1,513	2,230	1,517	88
Unicoi	91	559	. .	85	645	91	639	7
Union	530	1,321	. .	523	1,501	521	1,507	26
Washington	1,559	1,815	. .	1,524	2,008	1,537	2,013	115
Total	30,813	49,001	473	35,026	60,275	34,739	60,302	1,615

* Questioned for 1884.

VOTE IN TENNESSEE—Continued.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES.	FOR PRESIDENT, 1884.			FOR PRESIDENT, 1885.		FOR GOVERNOR, 1885.		
	Cleveland.	Blaine.	St. John	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Taylor.	Hawkins.	Johnson.
Bedford	2,053	1,882	75	2,475	1,988	2,404	1,982	217
Cannon	1,011	515	7	1,194	658	1,185	656	32
Clay	628	333	16	749	479	744	452	5
Cheatham	959	335	.	1,063	305	1,053	297	46
Coffee	1,597	376	26	1,818	539	1,785	536	74
Cumberland	312	488	3	422	632	423	632	10
Davidson	8,165	8,111	67	9,715	9,321	9,460	9,283	843
Dickson	1,339	561	.	1,511	765	1,469	769	82
DeKalb	1,409	1,117	6	1,462	1,310	1,445	1,301	53
Franklin	2,091	645	30	2,362	674	2,315	711	159
Fentress	220	454	.	249	602	244	605	6
Giles	2,775	2,278	12	3,181	2,100	3,123	2,095	150
Grundy	585	188	.	901	216	884	222	39
Hickman	1,135	709	4	1,509	1,137	1,492	1,140	41
Humphreys	1,484	285	5	1,443	395	1,419	393	60
Houston	630	174	.	745	259	739	257	4
Jackson	1,380	281	6	1,585	545	1,575	552	6
Lawrence	953	611	.	1,089	633	1,280	841	119
Lewis	209	64	.	254	132	253	132	4
Lincoln	2,780	949	27	3,285	1,082	3,213	1,077	210
Macon	619	810	.	879	1,120	868	1,121	4
Marshall	2,084	728	25	2,291	786	2,190	880	169
Maury	3,148	2,818	29	3,658	2,836	3,566	2,841	284
Montgomery	2,516	1,922	9	2,628	2,164	2,544	2,160	135
Moore	906	53	5	980	102	967	161	88
Overton	1,179	421	.	1,188	614	1,182	613	33
Pickett	275	284	.	362	409	363	410	.
Putnam	1,063	551	.	1,361	817	1,343	810	14
Robertson	1,977	794	5	2,203	952	2,134	950	382
Rutherford	2,828	2,040	10	3,302	2,479	3,243	2,486	248
Smith	1,592	880	22	2,108	1,102	2,092	1,102	40
Stewart	1,336	530	.	1,277	536	1,162	552	35
Sumner	2,225	945	20	2,778	1,228	2,733	1,228	39
Trousdale	584	226	2	792	316	788	317	3
Van Buren	348	59	.	423	103	418	101	27
Warren	1,754	532	6	1,975	636	1,945	640	75
Wayne	668	1,124	1	772	1,204	759	1,213	2
White	1,365	315	3	1,634	499	1,625	497	66
Williamson	2,025	1,461	.	2,358	1,491	2,278	1,485	183
Wilson	2,191	1,234	66	2,518	1,670	2,440	1,675	209
Total	62,397	38,083	487	72,499	44,842	71,145	45,145	4,096

VOTE IN TENNESSEE—Continued.

WEST TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES.	FOR PRESIDENT, 1884.			FOR PRESIDENT, 1888.		FOR GOVERNOR, 1888.		
	Cleveland.	Blaine.	St. John.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Taylor.	Hawkins.	Johnson.
Benton	1,054	599	4	1,075	640	1,054	643	1
Carroll	1,850	2,319	27	1,875	2,356	1,827	2,353	65
Crockett	1,404	376	8	1,253	1,080	1,242	1,077	97
Decatur	734	653	.	862	757	849	770	4
Dyer	1,542	609	3	2,013	925	1,974	949	69
Fayette	1,729	2,637	.	3,813	980	3,810	1,050	1
Gibson	3,210	1,999	60	3,763	1,893	3,677	1,907	359
Hardeman	1,940	1,226	.	1,913	1,099	1,918	1,096	27
Hardin	1,087	1,546	.	1,208	1,745	1,185	1,748	32
Haywood	1,342	2,768	.	1,962	1,724	2,450	1,223	7
Henderson	1,478	1,629	.	1,512	1,772	1,526	1,698	9
Henry	1,941	1,139	.	2,103	1,197	2,009	1,221	72
Lake	367	8	.	450	59	428	62	36
Lauderdale	1,488	1,339	44	1,838	1,433	1,795	1,435	29
Madison	2,393	1,901	22	3,206	1,479	3,202	1,475	77
McNairy	1,436	1,312	.	1,525	1,511	1,517	1,511	19
Obion	2,509	939	6	2,987	1,167	2,880	1,173	124
Perry	715	447	1	849	527	829	534	3
Shelby	7,626	9,165	.	11,932	8,277	11,694	8,382	74
Tipton	1,922	1,868	6	2,351	1,486	2,321	1,489	5
Weakley	2,293	1,606	10	2,764	1,764	2,728	1,771	72
Total	40,060	36,076	191	51,254	33,871	50,915	33,567	1,182
Grand Total	143,270	123,160	1,151	158,779	138,988	156,799	139,014	6,893

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	A. A. Taylor. (Rep.)	D. P. Wilcox. (Dem.)	Jno. M. Pierce. (Prohib.)
Carter	1,789	485	88
Claiborne	1,394	946	19
Cocke	1,930	827	.
Grainger	1,421	920	10
Greene	2,737	2,198	221
Hamblen	1,225	878	53
Hancock	1,220	478	1
Hawkins	2,263	1,590	74
Johnson	1,349	177	6

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN—FIRST DISTRICT—*Continued.*

	A. A. Taylor. (Rep.)	D. P. Wilcox. (Dem.)	Jno. M. Pierce. (Prohib.)
Sullivan	1,510	2,244	82
Unicoi	650	78	8
Washington	2,007	1,503	114
Total	19,495	12,324	474

SECOND DISTRICT.

	S. G. Heiskell. (Dem.)	L. C. Houk. (Rep.)	Jas. A. Ruble. (Prohib.)
Anderson	734	1,733	5
Blount	954	2,060	146
Campbell	561	1,802	6
Jefferson	796	2,219	22
Knox	3,898	5,812	457
Loudon	526	1,205	6
Morgan	367	857	21
Roane	867	2,009	13
Scott	162	1,420	4
Sevier	458	2,760	56
Union	521	1,491	19
Total	9,844	23,368	755

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Creed F. Bates. (Dem.)	H. Clay Evans. (Rep.)	M. D. Cone. (Prohib.)
Bledsoe	491	647	. .
Bradley	1,061	1,484	17
* Cumberland	427	635	5
Grundy	895	230	26
Hamilton	3,995	6,240	114
James	366	541	4
† Marion	1,209	1,484	. .
McMinn	1,379	1,918	39
Meigs	755	590	4
Monroe	1,483	1,391	1
Polk	702	618	1
Rhea	1,180	1,415	. .
Sequatchie	348	178	1
Van Buren	445	102	2
Warren	1,994	646	43
White	1,623	522	38
Total	18,353	18,641	295

* Attached to Fourth District. † Attached to Fifth District.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN—Continued.

FOURTH DISTRICT.		
	B. McMillin. (Dem.)	Jno. S. Wooten, (Rep.)
Clay	752	474
DeKalb	1,477	1,221
Fentress	250	603
Jackson	1,585	544
Macon	875	1,111
Overton	1,220	614
Pickett	365	407
Putnam	1,356	804
Smith	2,146	1,086
Sumner	2,786	1,227
Trousdale	793	314
Wilson	2,557	1,663
Total	16,162	10,068

FIFTH DISTRICT.		
	J. D. Richardson. (Dem.)	C. H. Shoffner, (Rep.)
Bedford	2,435	2,019
* Cannon	1,204	653
Coffee	1,805	532
Franklin	2,483	681
Lincoln	3,214	1,102
Moore	1,002	102
Marshall	2,293	859
Rutherford	3,318	2,478
Total	17,754	8,396

SIXTH DISTRICT.			
	J. E. Washington. (Dem.)	W. H. Young. (Rep.)	L. G. Mumford. (Prohib.)
Cheatham	1,089	221	44
Davidson	9,720	8,636	826
Houston	739	198	3
Humphreys	1,463	240	80
Montgomery	2,508	2,092	130
Robertson	2,162	861	363
Stewart	1,275	429	59
Total	18,956	12,677	1,505

* Attached to Third District.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN—Continued.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	W. C. Whitthorne. (Dem.)	R. A. Hagard. (Rep.)
Dickson	1,502	756
Giles	3,157	2,096
Hickman	1,498	1,138
Lawrence	1,294	835
Lewis	249	134
Maury	3,556	2,862
Wayne	771	1,206
Williamson	2,335	1,480
Total	14,362	10,507

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	B. A. Enloe. (Dem.)	Warren Smith. (Rep.)
Benton	1,075	639
Carroll	1,940	2,336
Decatur	862	748
Hardin	1,215	1,741
Henderson	1,503	1,769
Henry	2,133	1,185
Madison	3,263	1,467
McNairy	1,546	1,495
Perry	848	525
Total	14,385	11,905

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Rice A. Pierce. (Dem.)	J. W. Brown. (Rep.)
Crockett	1,304	1,087
Dyer	2,036	937
Gibson	3,814	1,901
Haywood	1,990	1,800
Lake	465	56
Lauderdale	1,851	1,423
Obion	2,975	1,158
Weakley	2,782	1,765
Total	17,217	10,127

TENTH DISTRICT.

	James Phelan. (Dem.)	S. B. Eaton. (Rep.)
Fayette	3,820	1,044
Hardeman	1,952	1,099
Shelby	12,016	8,121
Tipton	2,361	1,466
Total	20,149	11,730

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	J. B. Sams. (Dem.)	James A. West. (Rep.)	G. W. Nelson. (Prohib.)
Carter	406	1,807	37
Johnson	172	1,348	. .
Sullivan	2,268	1,506	. .
Unicoi	81	645	1
Washington	1,501	2,040	42
Total	4,428	7,346	80

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Bird M. Robinson. (Dem.)	H. C. Jarvis. (Rep.)	J. G. Weems. (Prohib.)
Greene	2,193	2,727	220
Hawkins	1,636	2,242	39
Hancock	473	1,170	1
Total	4,302	6,139	260

THIRD DISTRICT.

	J. R. Penland. (Rep.)	F. G. McGuayhe. (Prohib.)
Cocke	1,883	140
Hamblen	1,215	9
Jefferson	2,313	56
Sevier	2,653	125
Total	8,064	330

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Wm. B. Hodges. (Rep.)
Campbell	1,812
Claiborne	1,321
Grainger	1,409
Union	1,505
Scott	1,418
Total	7,465

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	C. R. Lowe. (Dem.)	E. F. Mynatt. (Rep.)	J. A. Rayl. (Prohib.)
Anderson	741	1,728	5
Knox	3,621	5,795	791
Total	4,362	7,523	796

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Continued.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Jackson West. (Dem.)	D. R. Nelson. (Rep.)	W. A. McTeer (Prohib.)
Blount	872	2,184	136
Loudon	486	1,153	76
Monroe	1,363	1,382	44
Roane	756	2,030	10
Total	3,477	6,749	266

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	J. W. A. Sanford. (Dem.)	M. T. Foutz. (Rep.)
Bradley	1,010	1,520
James	310	589
McMinn	1,418	1,882
Meigs	743	594
Polk	649	657
Total	4,130	5,242

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	W. W. Whiteside. (Dem.)	S. C. Pyott. (Rep.)	W. C. Steele. (Prohib.)
Hamilton	3,919	6,126	191
Marion	1,159	1,487	..
Total	5,078	7,613	191

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Jno. C. Meyers. (Dem.)	Chas. H. Morse. (Rep.)
Bledsoe	463	649
Cumberland	420	637
Grundy	874	215
Morgan	357	852
Rhea	1,173	1,419
Sequatchie	351	178
Van Buren	430	104
White	1,628	494
Total	5,696	4,548

TENTH DISTRICT.

	R. S. Alcorn. (Dem.)
Cannon	1,199
DeKalb	1,460
Putnam	1,381
Warren	1,976
Total	6,016

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Continued.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	P. W. Carter. (Dem.)	G. W. McKinnis. (Rep.)
Clay	742	481
Fentress	227	604
Jackson	1,566	540
Macon	877	1,104
Pickett	362	409
Overton	1,183	613
Total	4,957	3,751

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	Louis T. Cobbs. (Dem.)	Jas. S. Mulloy. (Rep.)
Trousdale	794	314
Robertson	2,282	946
Sumner	2,746	1,239
Total	5,822	2,499

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	J. C. Apple. (Dem.)	E. S. Priest. (Rep.)
Smith	2,100	1,092
Wilson	2,541	1,700
Total	4,641	2,792

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	J. W. Sparks. (Dem.)	Geo. W. Elkins. (Rep.)	W. N. Doughty.
Coffee	1,408	530	57
Rutherford	3,069	2,460	214
Total	4,477	2,990	271

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	C. J. Moody. (Dem.)	J. F. Montgomery.
Bedford	2,389	. .
Franklin	2,399	. .
Moore	984	7
Total	5,772	7

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	C. R. Berry. (Dem.)	G. L. Orr.	Thos. Jones.
Marshall	2,270	894	118
Williamson	2,299	20	308
Total	4,569	914	426

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Continued.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	W. B. Lamb. (Dem.)	J. F. Montgomery. (Rep.)
Giles	3,202	2,090
Lincoln	3,235	1,083
Total	6,437	3,173

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	F. A. Plummer. (Dem.)	A. M. Hughes. (Rep.)
Lewis	253	124
Maury	3,526	2,860
Total	3,779	2,984

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	Michael Burns. (Dem.)	W. M. Woodcock. (Rep.)	T. P. Crutcher. (Prohib.)
Davidson	9,153	9,302	819

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	Thos. D. Craighead. (Dem.)	W. H. Haslam. (Rep.)	F. Robertson. (Prohib.)
Davidson	9,417	9,330	829
Cheatham	1,062	303	. .
Total	10,479	9,633	829

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	J. W. Stout. (Dem.)	C. H. Keesec. (Rep.)	Jas. Clordy. (Prohib.)
Montgomery	2,609	2,077	95
Stewart	1,050	326	38
Total	3,659	2,403	133

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	J. D. Sensing. (Dem.)	Warren Jordan. (Rep.)	B. F. Harris. (Prohib.)
Dickson	840	778	692
Hickman	1,557	1,070	26
Houston	433	231	325
Humphreys	1,225	368	240
Total	4,055	2,447	1,283

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	J. A. Sims. (Dem.)	T. J. Cypert. (Rep.)
Hardin	1,222	1,742
Lawrence	1,300	816
Perry	857	522
Wayne	767	1,209
Total	4,140	4,289

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Continued.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	J. T. Barnhill. (Dem.)	T. J. Ruffin. (Rep.)
Hardeman	1,939	1,095
McNairy	1,492	1,506
Total	3,431	2,601

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Thomas C. Long. (Dem.)	J. Anderson. (Rep.)
Henderson	1,508	1,769
Madison	3,217	1,461
Total	4,725	3,230

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

	J. L. Jones. (Dem.)	J. W. Doherty. (Rep.)
Benton	1,073	642
Carroll	1,912	2,352
Decatur	843	757
Total	3,828	3,751

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	B. F. Hall. (Dem.)	H. H. Lovelace. (Rep.)
Henry	2,113	1,191
Weakley	2,695	1,754
Total	4,808	2,945

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	J. M. Nichols.	G. E. Parks.	J. E. McCorkle. (Dem.)
Dyer	913	828	1,205
Lake	425	29	61
Obion	1,058	1,164	1,826
Total	2,396	2,021	3,092

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

	S. B. Williamson. (Dem.)	J. H. Koffman. (Rep.)
Gibson	3,464	2,376

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

	B. J. Lea. (Dem.)	J. D. Tarrant. (Rep.)
Crockett	1,275	1,093
Haywood	2,818	870
Lauderdale	1,845	1,413
Total	5,938	3,376

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—*Continued.*

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	J. H. Dortch. (Dem.)	R. B. Owen. (Rep.)
Fayette	3,825	1,049
Tipton	2,397	1,487
Total	6,222	2,536

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	J. M. Crews. (Dem.)	J. E. Bigelow. (Rep.)	T. A. Hamilton. (Prohib.)
Shelby	11,526	8,249	394

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	W. W. McDowell. (Dem.)	F. Cooney. (Rep.)	S. W. Hampton.
Shelby	11,496	8,520	431

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES AT NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1888.

- Bdford.*—Thomas R. Myers (Dem.), 2,381; C. D. Gunter (Rep.), 1,913.
Benton.—Joseph E. Jones (Dem.), 943; S. T. Cresson (Rep.), 713.
Blount.—J. C. Haile (Rep.), 1,121; A. K. Kinnamon (Dem.), 796; Rufus Kenned (Pro.), 30.
Carroll.—J. S. Leach (Dem.), 1,978; Geo. T. McCall (Rep.), 2,193.
Cannon.—Jas. H. Cummings (Dem.), 1,040; B. F. Lawrence (Rep.), 740.
Claiborne.—B. M. Fletcher (Dem.), 918; D. H. Chumley, 102; H. H. Friar (Rep.), 1,869.
Cocke.—William Moore (Rep.), 913; D. S. Boyd (Dem.), 894.
Coffee.—J. G. Willis (Dem.), 1,136; Lee Jacobs (Dem.), 1,213.
Crockett.—Sid Avery (Dem.), 1,233; S. G. Booth (Rep.), 1,151.
De Kalb.—M. L. Bonham (Dem.), 1,384; Dr. John A. Fuson (Rep.), 1,357.
Dickson.—Hardin Leech (Dem.), 1,562; T. F. McCrory (Rep.), 753; J. B. Carden, 226.
Dyer.—Sam Young (Dem.), 1,199; N. L. Scoby, 910; N. P. Mitchell, 866.
Fayette.—W. T. Shelton (Dem.), 3,821; J. C. McCorley (Rep.), 1,047.
Franklin.—J. J. Williams (Dem.), 1,538; D. C. Rice, 565; A. J. Hines, 671.
Grainger.—Sam G. Jones (Dem.), 1,044; I. L. Moore (Rep.), 1,204.
Greene.—W. S. McGaughey (Dem.), 2,192; M. D. Taylor (Rep.), 2,709; E. C. Wilson (Pro.), 211.
Hardeman.—W. A. Caruthers (Dem.), 1,951; B. F. Booth (Rep.), 1,025.
Hardin.—M. F. Edwards (Dem.), 1,211; H. R. Hinkle (Rep.), 1,524; L. C. Brandon, 199.
Haywood.—C. C. Shaw (Dem.), 2,855; S. A. McElwee (Rep.), 723.
Hawkins.—W. A. McCorkle (Dem.), 1,665; S. H. Gault (Rep.), 2,206.
Henderson.—J. L. Cochran (Dem.), 1,534; John E. McCall (Rep.), 1,719.

° Jno. E. McCall (Rep.), of Henderson, resigned, and J. L. Cochran (Dem.), elected.

- Henry*.—J. S. Longacre (Dem.), 2,068; W. L. Neal, 1,192.
- * *Hickman*.—A. J. Lowe (Dem.), 1,523; J. M. Puckett (Rep.), 1,148.
- Humphreys*.—S. G. Jones (Dem.), 1,286; Dan Rogers (Rep.), 544.
- Jackson*.—James Hargis (Dem.), 1,237; Riley Hudson, 488; John I. McClain, 343.
- Jefferson*.—J. B. Stokely (Dem.), 817; John Mitchell (Rep.), 1,680; John M. Meek, 617.
- Lauderdale*.—T. Bun Carson (Dem.), 1,619; Atwood Pierson, 1,597.
- Lincoln*.—A. E. Smith (Dem.), 2,932; T. W. McCown (Rep.), 1,254.
- Madison*.—J. D. Pearson (Dem.), 3,223; W. M. Moss (Rep.), 1,482.
- Marshall*.—H. B. Gill (Dem.), 1,546; F. S. McClelland (Dem.), 1,010; M. H. White (Dem.), 316.
- McNairy*.—W. D. Jopling (Rep.), 1,470; J. B. Jones (Dem.), 1,508.
- McMinn*.—Joe J. Ivens (Dem.), 1,547; R. H. Thompson (Rep.), 1,714.
- Monroe*.—W. B. Stephens (Dem.), 1,509; A. R. Norville (Rep.), 1,355.
- Obion*.—T. P. Callicott (Dem.), 1,702; W. W. Newkirk, 1,131; A. T. Moore, 942; N. J. Paskall, 344.
- Overton*.—S. D. Burton (Dem.), 1,140; John B. Allison (Rep.), 618.
- Putnam*.—J. C. Bockmon (Dem.), 1,316; J. P. Martin (Rep.), 772.
- Roane*.—J. A. Dail (Rep.), 1,686; James H. Welcker (Dem.), 993; John A. Lockwood, 66.
- Robertson*.—Joel B. Fort (Dem.), 1,803; J. M. Morris, 973; H. C. Friel, 388.
- Sevier*.—J. W. Andes (Rep.), 1,108; S. A. Sims, 1,098; John L. Kerby, 792; B. G. Owen, 235.
- Smith*.—E. M. McDonald (Dem.), 1,998; T. A. Morris (Rep.), 1,093; D. A. Witt, 66.
- Stewart*.—A. Bagwell (Dem.), 829; A. M. Tippitt, 435; R. T. Gorham, 552.
- Sullivan*.—A. J. Patterson (Dem.), 2,052; J. A. Faw, 1,450.
- Sumner*.—W. C. Dismukes (Dem.), 2,121; T. H. Prince, 1,217; J. A. Dinning, 582.
- Tipton*.—J. C. Moore, Sr. (Dem.), 2,354; T. W. Winn (Rep.), 1,456.
- Warren*.—J. H. Savage (Dem.), 1,882; T. J. Henegar, 653.
- † *Washington*.—W. R. Reeves (Dem.), 1,663; J. E. Oliver (Rep.), 1,928; T. J. Cox (Pro.), 77.
- Weakley*.—C. C. Adams (Dem.), 2,797; P. A. Cashon (Rep.), 1,761.
- White*.—L. D. Hill, 734; W. J. Farriss, 543; E. S. Breeding, 311.
- Williamson*.—Park Marshall (Dem.), 2,324; G. H. Hodson, 243.

The following counties elect two Representatives:

- Gibson*.—W. M. Senter (Dem.), 3,810; J. C. Adams, 3,775.
- Giles*.—T. B. Howell (Dem.), 3,169; R. P. Yancey (Dem.), 3,213; S. M. White (Rep.), 2,068; J. W. Sneed (Rep.), 2,102.
- Hamilton*.—James C. Henderson (Dem.), 3,926; ‡ John W. Stone (Rep.), 6,262; E. P. Searle (Pro.), 217; F. J. Bennett (Rep.), 6,159; R. C. McRee, 376.

* A. J. Lowe (Dem.), of Hickman, resigned, and Dr. Thompson (Dem.), elected.

† J. E. Oliver (Rep.), of Washington, resigned, and Hart (Rep.), elected.

‡ John W. Stone (Rep.), of Hamilton, resigned, and Lewis Shepherd (Rep.) elected.

Knox.—D. D. Anderson (Dem.), 4,105; R. T. DeArmond (Rep.), 4,868; John L. Austin (Dem.), 3,651; Joe Harris, 4,500; Sam P. Fowler, 594; T. L. Gammon, 535.

*Maur*y.—N. R. Wilkes (Dem.), 3,582; H. S. Thompson (Rep.), 2,816; W. J. Strayhorne (Dem.), 3,581; W. A. Derryberry (Rep.), 2,823.

Montgomery.—B. J. Corbin (Dem.), 2,580; J. W. Wheeler (Rep.), 2,042; A. V. Goodpasture (Dem.), 2,570; J. W. Jackson (Rep.), 2,075; W. G. Brawner (Pro.), 36; W. W. Anderson (Pro.), 38.

Rutherford.—J. P. Buchanan (Dem.), 3,087; H. E. Palmer (Dem.), 3,251; R. S. Brown (Rep.), 2,566; R. L. Jennings (Rep.), 2,476; H. Childress (Pro.), 188; B. S. Ring (Pro.), 195.

Wilson.—T. H. Freeman (Dem.), 2,440; J. A. Cox (Rep.), 1,676; B. M. Mace (Dem.), 2,357; D. G. Jackson (Rep.), 1,670.

The following counties elect five Representatives:

Davidson.—E. M. Woodall (Dem.), 9,437; Thomas O. Morris, 9,458; Tim Johnson (Dem.), 9,343; H. L. Maxwell (Rep.), 9,272; J. H. Frith, Jr. (Rep.), 9,322; H. B. Hill (Pro.), 798; H. C. Gardner, 872; J. P. Atkinson, 776; L. C. Nevelle, 766; T. J. Johns, 788; Rufus K. Polk (Dem.), 9,452; J. H. Hutchison (Dem.), 9,396; John Beierlien (Rep.), 9,366; W. A. Crosthwait (Rep.), 8,955; Andrew Johnson (Rep.), 9,313.

Shelby.—W. L. Clapp (Dem.), 11,624; J. C. Hook (Rep.), 8,175; B. F. Halter (Pro.), 311; Ralph Davis (Dem.), 11,660; G. E. Evans (Rep.), 8,171; T. D. Eldridge (Pro.), 281; Richard Odium (Dem.), 11,571; E. R. Bell (Rep.), 8,178; W. H. Nelson (Pro.), 269; A. Renkert (Dem.), 11,614; J. W. Vernon (Rep.), 8,201; Sterling Pearson (Pro.), 248; Dr. D. G. Goodwin (Dem.), 11,619; T. M. Bland (Rep.), 8,192; Robert Armstrong (Pro.), 270.

VOTE FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVES AND FLOATERS AT NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1888.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	W. P. Dungan.	J. H. Simerly.	M. L. Moreland. (Rep.)	N. G. Hyder. (Rep.)
Carter	511	982	703	115
Johnson	206	467	824	12
Total	717	1,449	1,527	127

SECOND DISTRICT.

	W. R. Henry. (Dem.)	C. C. Collins.
Carter	449	1,759
Greene	2,195	2,425
Johnson	181	1,344
Sullivan	2,246	1,512
Unicoi	85	641
Washington	1,522	2,003
Total	6,678	9,984

VOTE FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVES AND FLOATERS—*Continued.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

	W. B. Horner. (Dem.)	J. H. Beal. (Rep.)
Hancock	744	937
Hamblen	896	1,189
Hawkins	1,678	2,190
Total	3,318	4,316

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	J. R. Browder. (Dem.)	C. T. P. Davis. (Rep.)	D. Richard. (Prohib.)
Knox	3,824	5,793	522
Loudon	573	1,133	1
Total	4,397	6,926	523

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	W. A. Owens. (Dem.)	D. H. Rosier. (Rep.)
Campbell	594	1,658
Union	520	1,485
Total	1,114	3,143

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	J. J. Stamper. (Dem.)	J. G. Parks. (Rep.)
Bradley	1,022	1,531
Polk	672	637
Total	1,694	2,168

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	S. J. Yornell. (Dem.)	Alex'r McNabb. (Rep.)
James	448	443
Meigs	752	594
Rhea	1,203	1,396
Total	2,403	2,433

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	T. W. Johnston.	S. B. Patton.	J. L. Minter.
Grundy	730	235	145
Marion	1,148	1,385	.
Total	1,878	1,620	145

NINTH DISTRICT.

	E. G. Tollett. (Dem.)	Jas. M. Proctor. (Rep.)
Bledsoe	496	637
Cumberland	396	658
Sequatchie	353	176
Van Buren	422	102
Total	1,667	1,573

VOTE FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVES AND FLOATERS—Continued.

TENTH DISTRICT.

	C. H. Stevens. (Rep.)	R. P. Short. (Ind.)	Langle.
Anderson	1,672	548	. .
Morgan	711	269	121
Total	2,383	817	121

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Bird Lee. (Dem.)	Beaty Cecil. (Rep.)
Fentress	71	592
Pickett	268	409
Scott	14	1,276
Total	353	2,277

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	Sam Conner. (Rep.)	M. B. Wood. (Dem.)
Clay	503	737
Macon	1,116	870
Total	1,619	1,607

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

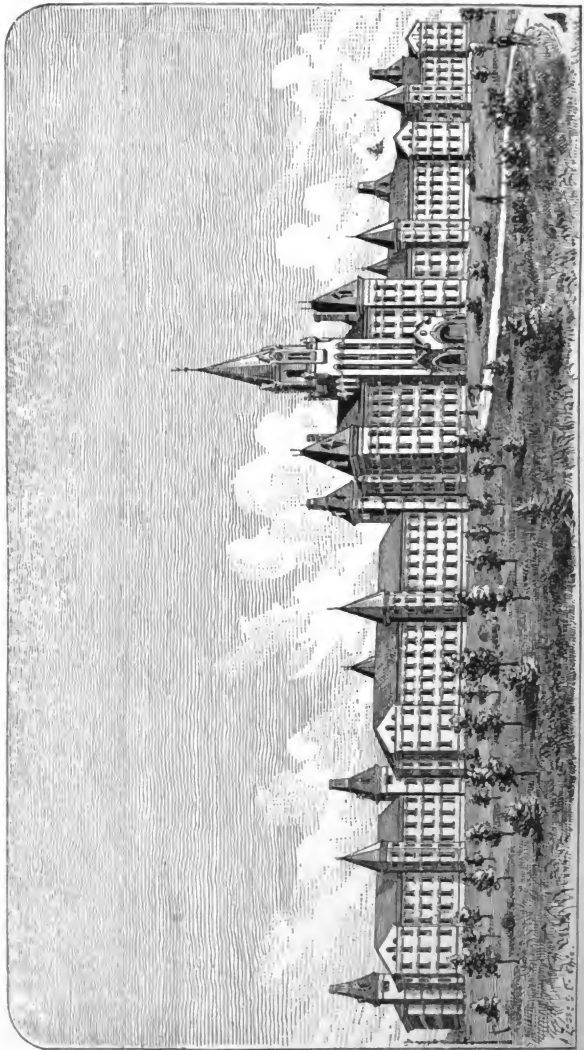
	W. B. Hale. (Dem.)	Jas. Peacock. (Rep.)
Smith	2,069	1,099
Sumner	2,744	1,225
Trousdale	699	314
Total	5,512	2,638

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	M. H. Conway. (Dem.)	R. S. Doucher. (Rep.)
Lincoln	3,192	1,070
Moore	965	90
Total	4,157	1,169

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	J. S. Gooch. (Dem.)	H. K. Moss. (Rep.)	H. H. Yeargin.
Bedford	2,458	1,953	. .
Marshall	2,279	863	45
Rutherford	3,236	2,467	189
Total	7,973	5,283	234



TENNESSEE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, BOLIVAR. (See pages 235, 311.)

VOTE FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVES AND FLOATERS—Continued.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	W. J. Whitthorne. (Dem.)	W. R. King. (Rep.)
Maury	3,450	2,900
Williamson	2,322	1,447
Total	5,772	4,347

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	J. W. Richardson. (Dem.)	G. Q. Boyd. (Rep.)	Geo. Buquo.
Cheatlam	1,070	292	28
Houston	737	33	..
Montgomery	2,621	2,081	80
Total	4,428	2,406	108

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	C. M. Joiner. (Dem.)	J. N. Davis.
Lawrence	1,299	780
Wayne	773	1,177
Total	2,072	1,957

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	A. D. Craig. (Dem.)
Decatur	873
Lewis	257
Perry	859
Total	1,989

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	J. C. Harris. (Dem.)	R. H. McNeely.	F. M. McRec. (Dem.)
Dyer	845	929	1,082
Lake	447	27	52
Obion	920	1,165	1,950
Total	2,212	2,121	3,084

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	C. A. Stainback. (Dem.)	Henry Biggs. (Rep.)
Fayette	3,807	1,049
Hardeman	1,895	1,131
Total	5,702	2,180

VOTE FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVES AND FLOATERS—*Continued.*

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	J. R. Head. (Dem.)	W. T. Barclay. (Rep.)
Haywood	2,889	772
Tipton	2,352	1,470
Total	5,241	2,242

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	J. W. Lewis. (Dem.)	B. T. Bondurant. (Rep.)
Henry	2,073	1,190
Weakley	2,751	1,770
Total	4,824	2,960

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	G. W. Jones. (Dem.)	F. M. Davis. (Rep.)
Henderson	1,526	1,765
Madison	3,241	1,467
Total	4,767	3,232

ELECTIONS OF 1890.

VOTE FOR SUPREME JUDGE, AUGUST 6, 1890.

	B. J. Lea. (Dem.)	W. M. Smith. (Rep.)
Anderson	526	812
Bedford	2,114	1,271
Benton	1,135	555
Bledsoe	450	464
Blount	717	1,768
Bradley	980	1,392
Campbell	336	945
Cannon	1,047	298
Carroll	1,782	1,989
Carter	251	1,904
Cheatham	811	28
Chester	807	411
Claiborne	934	60
Clay	470	181

VOTE FOR SUPREME JUDGE--*Continued.*

	B. J. Lea. (Dem.)	W. M. Smith. (Rep.)
Cocke	780	1,810
Coffee	1,948	259
Crockett	1,219	570
Cumberland	302	518
Davidson	4,993	896
Decatur	684	83
DeKalb	1,440	1,189
Dickson	1,794	209
Dyer	2,284	86
Fayette	2,328	488
Fentress	191	15
Franklin	2,066	178
Gibson	2,944	844
Giles	3,042	71
Grainger	603	907
Greene	2,113	2,425
Grundy	849	90
Hamblen	735	774
Hamilton	2,696	2,996
Hancock	324	857
Hardeman	1,616	313
Hardin	1,020	1,294
Hawkins	1,696	2,121
Haywood	1,610	250
Henderson	1,109	1,472
Henry	2,168	606
Hickman	1,613	374
Houston	672	36
Humphreys	1,826	196
Jackson	1,629	223
*James . . . . .	. . .	. . .
Jefferson	625	1,638
Johnson	123	1,147
Knox	2,418	3,153
Lake	423	9
Lauderdale	1,507	479
Lawrence	949	273
Lewis	174	. . .
Lincoln	3,059	664
Loudon	455	915
Macon	772	754

* James County voted with the old county from which it was taken, being then disestablished by an act of the Legislature, which has since been declared unconstitutional.

VOTE FOR SUPREME JUDGE—*Continued.*

	B. J. Lea. (Dem.)	W. M. Smith. (Rep.)
McMinn	1,462	1,747
McNairy	1,310	978
Madison	1,457	101
Marion	1,158	1,245
Marshall	2,227	232
Maury	3,691	138
Meigs	654	941
Monroe	1,512	1,271
Montgomery	3,251	1,163
Moore	1,012	22
Morgan	251	644
Obion	3,142	367
Overton	1,438	406
Perry	733	228
Pickett	245	286
Polk	765	556
Putnam	1,222	536
Rhea	1,031	995
Roane	288	1,236
Robertson	2,557	584
Rutherford	3,181	451
Scott	9	1,134
Sequatchie	295	120
Sevier	346	2,082
Shelby	4,235	1,546
Smith	1,770	620
Stewart	1,690	. . .
Sullivan	1,718	510
Sumner	1,958	4
Tipton	2,065	603
Trousdale	782	201
Unicoi	51	551
Union	360	482
Van Buren	249	8
Warren	1,777	484
Washington	1,412	1,806
Wayne	478	810
Weakley	2,651	1,100
White	1,474	190
Williamson	2,030	91
Wilson	3,134	602
Total	132,294	69,974
Lea's majority, 62,320.		

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE, AUGUST 6, 1890.

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

	Arthur Traynor. (Dem.)	W. S. Gaston. (Rep.)
Bradley	1,227	1,181
*James . . . . .	.. .	.. .
McMinn	1,473	1,757
Meigs	699	483
Monroe	1,538	1,240
Polk	779	543
Total	5,714	5,204

Traynor's majority, 510.

VOTE FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

	H. C. Carter. (No. opp.)
Dickson	1,949
Houston	749
Humphreys	1,886
Stewart	1,759
Sumner	1,935
Robertson	3,088
Total	10,366

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

	John L. Smith. (Dem.)	John D. Ramsey. (Rep.)
Bradley	1,071	1,251
McMinn	1,541	1,677
*James . . . . .	.. .	.. .
Meigs	721	459
Monroe	1,505	1,270
Polk	774	544
Total	5,632	5,201

Smith's majority, 431.

* James County voted with the old county from which it was taken, being then disestablished by an act of the Legislature, which has since been declared unconstitutional.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

J. P. Buchanan, Lewis T. Baxter, and Rev. D. C. Kelley, were the candidates for the above office.

EAST TENNESSEE.			
	Buchanan. (Dem.)	Baxter. (Rep.)	Kelley. (Prohib.)
Anderson	626	1,137	1
Bledsoe	416	554	12
Blount	801	1,526	69
Bradley	768	1,355	127
Campbell	433	1,206	14
Carter	272	1,601	116
Claiborne	590	625	29
Cocke	713	1,260	23
Grainger	698	829	9
Greene	1,784	2,074	223
Hamblen	570	834	87
Hamilton	2,895	3,508	249
Hancock	386	837	7
Hawkins	1,486	1,695	22
James	217	471	10
Jefferson	625	1,551	44
Johnson	178	1,030	22
Knox	2,417	2,434	201
Loudon	439	709	16
McMinn	1,228	1,793	87
Marion	952	962	55
Meigs	638	535	22
Monroe	1,342	1,213	34
Morgan	286	510	7
Polk	648	578	6
Rhea	884	846	39
Roane	563	1,117	53
Scott	144	829	15
Sequatchie	350	177	1
Sevier	353	1,760	56
Sullivan	1,455	828	239
Unicoi	72	480	10
Union	431	1,036	6
Washington	1,155	1,483	310
Total	26,828	39,383	2,221
MIDDLE TENNESSEE.			
	Buchanan. (Dem.)	Baxter. (Rep.)	Kelley. (Prohib.)
Bedford	1,691	962	280
Cannon	1,181	668	51

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1890—MIDDLE TENNESSEE—Continued.

	Buchanan. (Dem.)	Baxter (Rep.)	Kelley. (Prohib.)
Cheatham	902	106	60
Clay	721	377	11
Coffee	1,395	339	173
Cumberland	302	383	9
Davidson	3,132	606	1,403
DeKalb	1,133	1,042	181
Dickson	1,163	352	123
Fentress	199	361	4
Franklin	1,743	383	166
Giles	2,164	880	328
Grundy	699	152	50
Hickman	1,276	527	70
Houston	563	146	28
Humphreys	1,302	213	92
Jackson	1,334	370	42
Lawrence	924	656	104
Lewis	186	54	7
Lincoln	2,334	485	489
Macon	773	915	44
Marshall	2,043	531	287
Maury	2,640	1,889	356
Montgomery	2,382	1,170	141
Moore	710	56	52
Overton	1,081	469	60
Perry	725	385	13
Pickett	332	345	6
Putnam	1,149	605	53
Robertson	1,585	587	403
Rutherford	2,381	1,197	349
Smith	1,735	779	116
Stewart	1,069	225	47
Sumner	1,892	452	188
Trousdale	647	190	35
Van Buren	415	78	19
Warren	1,545	551	141
Wayne	577	787	37
White	1,467	464	130
Williamson	1,831	544	264
Wilson	1,974	855	378
Total	53,297	22,126	6,790

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1890—Continued.

WEST TENNESSEE.			
	Buchanan. (Dem.)	Baxter. (Rep.)	Kelley. (Prohib.)
Benton	1,123	526	12
Carroll	1,925	1,897	76
Crockett	1,026	632	129
Decatur	756	618	72
Dyer	1,533	346	77
Fayette	1,269	537	12
Gibson	2,700	824	415
Hardeman	1,800	810	39
Hardin	1,102	1,127	52
Haywood	1,232	255	17
Henderson	1,448	1,347	46
Henry	1,583	560	104
Lake	158	6	24
Lauderdale	1,287	508	32
Madison	2,059	575	172
McNairy	1,493	1,169	37
Obion	2,242	473	241
Shelby	4,487	731	50
Tipton	1,879	636	42
Weakley	2,322	985	422
Total	33,424	14,572	2,071
Grand total	113,549	76,081	11,082

Buchanan's plurality over Baxter, 37,468; majority over both, 26,486.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	A. A. Taylor. (Rep.)	R. R. Butler. (Ind. Rep.)	A. J. Bruner. (Prohib.)	P. M. Kiser.
Carter	1,099	958	55	14
Claiborne	616	502	12	.
Cocke	1,172	770	18	6
Grainger	856	645	17	.
Greene	1,773	1,569	358	.
Hamblen	812	567	73	3
Hancock	592	627	1	.
Hawkins	1,513	1,522	45	1
Johnson	476	700	17	49
Sullivan	621	1,533	201	8
Unicoi	415	140	11	13
Washington	1,521	1,184	255	68
Total	11,464	10,717	1,063	162

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1890—Continued.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	J. C. J. Williams. (Dem.)	L. C. Houk. (Dem.)	W. C. Murphy. (Prohib.)	S. W. Williams.
Anderson	642	1, 103	. .	15
Blount	831	1, 337	82	70
Campbell	493	1, 125	3	52
Jefferson	628	1, 452	29	46
Knox	2, 551	2, 236	91	102
Loudon	435	629	7	107
Morgan	256	523	6	41
Roane	556	1, 072	12	108
Scott	182	732	2	77
Sevier	364	1, 586	124	67
Union	440	965	. .	45
Total	7, 378	12, 760	359	730

THIRD DISTRICT.

	H. C. Snodgrass. (Dem.)	H. Clay Evans. (Rep.)	J. E. Rogers (Prohib.)
Bledsoe	414	577	2
Bradley	761	1, 441	62
Cannon	1, 207	709	. .
Grundy	723	178	4
Hamilton	2, 757	4, 202	120
James	230	476	1
McMinn	1, 205	901	45
Meigs	626	565	15
Monroe	1, 333	1, 247	10
Polk	595	648	. .
Sequatchie	348	184	. .
Van Buren	409	82	13
Warren	1, 581	605	57
White	1, 584	435	55
Total	13, 773	13, 250	384

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	B. McMillin. (Dem.)	O. W. Garrett. (Rep.)	J. R. Goodpas- ture. (Prohib.)
Cumberland	310	381	3
Clay	730	355	13
DeKalb	1, 199	984	83
Fentress	208	347	4
Jackson	1, 367	358	7
Macon	789	923	2
Overton	1, 129	435	46

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1890—FOURTH DISTRICT—*Continued.*

	B. McMillin. (Dem.)	O. W. Garrett. (Rep.)	J. R. Goodpas- ture. (Prohib.)
Pickett	332	346	4
Putnam	1,159	547	42
Rhea	888	805	15
Smith	1,771	774	51
Sumner	1,878	378	36
Trousdale	672	183	11
Wilson	2,082	814	206
Total	14,514	7,630	523

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	J. D. Richardson. (Dem.)	P. C. Smithson. (Rep.)	H. R. Moore. (Prohib.)	P. C. Isbell. (Ind.)
Bedford	1,620	797	269	9
Coffee	1,362	266	120	96
Franklin	1,718	387	151	9
Lincoln	2,186	411	496	19
Marion	933	958	11	.
Marshall	1,853	454	20	7
Moore	717	39	39	2
Rutherford	2,401	1,028	188	.
Total	12,890	4,340	1,484	153

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	J. E. Washington. (Dem.)	S. M. Watson. (Rep.)	W. D. Turnley. (Prohib.)
Cheatham	951	80	40
Davidson	3,763	486	694
Houston	564	139	23
Humphreys	1,328	135	74
Montgomery	2,361	1,164	123
Robertson	1,622	512	314
Stewart	1,067	192	34
Total	11,656	2,708	1,302

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	N. N. Cox. (Dem.)	Arch M. Hughes. (Rep.)	J. Graham. (Prohib.)
Dickson	1,063	345	114
Giles	2,154	838	212
Hickman	1,225	457	141
Lawrence	865	596	86
Lewis	190	51	8
Maury	2,475	1,794	482

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1890—SEVENTH DISTRICT—*Continued.*

	N. N. Cox. (Dem.)	Arch M. Hughes. (Rep.)	J. Graham. (Prohib.)
Wayne	554	777	30
Williamson	1,836	506	216
Total	10,362	5,364	1,299

T. M. Spofford, 2 in Giles; W. C. Whitthorne, 50 in Lawrence.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	B. A. Enloe. (Dem.)	J. R. McKinney. (Rep.)	J. T. Warren. (Prohib.)	G. T. McCall. (Rep.)	R. S. McKinney. (Ind.)
Benton	1,118	441	. .	. .	. .
Carroll	1,959	1,790	40	. .	. .
Decatur	762	. .	3	12	540
Hardin	1,114	. .	89	1,007	. .
Henderson	1,503	1,181	34	102	. .
Henry	1,679	471	35	. .	. .
Madison	2,088	586	92	. .	. .
McNairy	1,493	. .	704	166	. .
Perry	728	. .	73	52	. .
Total	12,444	4,469	1,070	1,439	540

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Rice A. Pierce (Dem.)	W. F. Poston. (Rep.)	J. B. Cummings. (Prohib.)
Crockett	1,001	608	96
Dyer	1,539	342	46
Gibson	2,649	801	388
Haywood	1,100	341	3
Lake	191	6	22
Lauderdale	1,245	495	20
Obion	2,150	414	205
Weakley	2,316	952	329
Total	12,191	3,959	1,109

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Josiah Patterson. (Dem.)	L. B. Eaton. (Rep.)	G. H. McCowan. (Prohib.)	J. W. Ewing.	W. A. Ealey.	L. D. Eaton.
Fayette	1,305	733	. .	. .	. .	. .
Hardeman	1,805	785	. .	. .	. .	. .
Shelby	4,186	804	40	18	24	71
Tipton	1,812	640	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total	9,108	2,962	40	18	24	71

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	J. A. West. (Rep.)	H. C. Hart. (Rep.)	H. S. Gookin. (Dem.)	J. B. Cox. (Prohib.)
Carter	983	669	169	91
Johnson	502	504	112	17
Sullivan	541	302	1,419	255
Unicoi	413	83	55	7
Washington	1,090	625	858	311
Total	3,529	2,183	2,611	681

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Wm. B. Davis. (Rep.)	Will T. Robinson. (Dem.)	A. W. Main. (Prohib.)
Greene	2,136	1,715	218
Hawkins	1,679	1,485	. .
Hancock	847	269	. .
Total	4,662	3,469	218

THIRD DISTRICT.

	J. R. Penland. (Rep.)
Cocke	1,319
Hamblen	830
Jefferson	1,590
Sevier	1,683
Total	5,422

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	John W. Reed. (Rep.)
Campbell	1,192
Claiborne	646
Grainger	891
Union	1,074
Scott	833
Total	4,636

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Henry Clear. (Rep.)	A. D. Collier. (Dem.)	Gaines M. Harrell. (Prohib.)
Anderson	1,077	645	1
Knox	2,170	2,346	281
Total	3,247	2,991	282

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, 1890—Continued.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	W. L. Brown. (Rep.)	J. J. Blair. (Dem.)	A. D. Colyer. (Dem.)	— Griffin. (Prohib.)
Blount	1,548			
Loudon	765	6	3	
Monroe	1,270			32
Roane	1,198			
Total	4,381	6	3	32

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	S. B. Hornsby. (Rep.)	W. F. Barrett. (Dem.)
Bradley	1,329	888
James	472	217
McMinn	1,854	1,227
Meigs	571	614
Polk	594	632
Total	4,820	3,578

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	J. H. Early. (Rep.)	C. S. Henry. (Dem.)	D. M. Agee. (Prohib.)
Hamilton	3,368	2,634	304
Marion	974	948	8
Total	4,342	3,582	312

NINTH DISTRICT.

	A. H. Woodlee. (Dem.)	Hugh C. Brady. (Rep.)	W. S. Findlay. (Prohib.)
Bledsoe	415	319	
Cumberland	303	383	
Grundy	757	80	
Morgan	195	537	
Rhea	902	23	
Sequatchie	349	179	
Van Buren	411	90	
White	1,537	431	6
Total	4,869	2,042	6

TENTH DISTRICT.

	H. M. Hearn. (Dem.)	R. E. Robinson. (Rep.)	T. D. Oakley. (Prohib.)	J. H. Easley.	J. Harley.	J. Ford.
Cannon	1,220	572	11			
DeKalb	1,150	175	263			
Putnam	1,146	99	40			2
Warren	1,589	29	103	32	9	
Total	5,105	873	417	32	9	2

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, 1890—Continued.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	J. A. Barnes. (Dem.)	Sam Comer. (Rep.)	R. L. Burks. (Prohib.)
Clay	684	326	24
Fentress	198	332	12
Jackson	1,280	363	45
Macon	775	927	24
Pickett	324	239	8
Overton	1,057	254	109
Total	4,318	2,441	222

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	W. C. Dismukes. (Dem.)	Jas. Whitworth. (Prohib.)	J. H. Nye. (Prohib.)
Trousdale	684	1	. .
Robertson	1,644	30	54
Sumner	1,852	. .	. .
Total	4,180	31	54

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	L. D. Stroud. (Dem.)	Frank Lindsley. (Rep.)	B. J. Tarver. (Prohib.)
Smith	1,755	758	70
Wilson	2,087	837	43
Total	3,842	1,595	113

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	J. G. Willis. (Dem.)	R. S. Brown. (Rep.)	J. E. Hough. (Prohib.)
Coffee	1,335	283	223
Rutherford	2,490	. .	230
Total	3,825	283	463

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	T. J. Alexander. (Dem.)	J. B. Gunter. (Rep.)	B. F. Duggan. (Prohib.)
Bedford	1,780	942	19
Franklin	1,775	372	. .
Moore	701	55	. .
Total	4,256	1,369	19

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Jas. B. Neal. (Dem.)	P. D. Houston. (Prohib. & Rep.)
Marshall	2,032	509
Williamson	1,837	289
Total	3,869	798

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, 1890—Continued.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Flournoy Rivers. (Dem.)	J. K. P. Blackburn. (Prohib.)
Giles	2,210	480
Lincoln	2,329	640
Total	4,539	1,120

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Van Leer Polk. (Dem.)	L. A. Goslin. (Rep.)	Z. R. Gillespie. (Prohib.)
Lewis	188	45	.
Maury	3,703	1,851	295
Total	2,891	1,896	295

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	Eli T. Morris. (Dem.)	James Whitworth. (Prohib.)
Davidson	3,179	1,583

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	J. J. Lennox. (Dem.)	J. H. Nye. (Prohib.)
Cheatham	879	72
Davidson	3,276	1,191
Total	4,155	1,263

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	A. V. Goodpasture. (Dem.)
Montgomery	2,341
Stewart	1,065
Total	3,406

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	G. M. Tubbs. (Dem.)	Wm. Wyatt. (Rep.)
Dickson	1,259	354
Hickman	1,291	251
Houston	565	147
Humphreys	1,286	230
Total	4,401	982

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	J. D. Martin. (Dem.)	J. C. Mitchell. (Rep.)	A. O. Montague. (Prohib.)
Hardin	1,084	1,129	41
Lawrence	834	638	90
Perry	728	391	4
Wayne	561	795	32
Total	3,207	2,953	167

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, 1890—Continued.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	A. J. Coats. (Dem.)	J. B. Jones. (Rep.)
Hardeman	1,722	857
McNairy	1,439	1,247
Total	3,161	2,104

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

	T. C. Long. (Dem.)	J. H. Fuller. (Rep.)
Henderson	1,444	1,301
Madison	2,069	505
Total	3,513	1,809

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

	J. M. Castile. (Dem.)	Wm. Caraway. (Rep.)	H. P. Gaines. (Prohib.)
Benton	1,053	493	.
Carroll	1,927	1,913	49
Decatur	756	619	2
Total	3,736	3,025	51

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	A. G. Trevathan. (Dem.)	Sam'l B. Glass. (Rep.)	W. C. Brown. (Prohib.)
Henry	1,404	613	111
Weakley	2,157	1,118	403
Total	3,561	1,731	514

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Jno. E. McCorkle. (Dem.)	W. P. Richards. (Rep.)	M. J. Hart. (Prohib.)
Dyer	1,531	343	68
Lake	119	5	21
Obion	2,191	473	220
Total	3,841	821	309

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

	J. T. Curtis. (Dem.)	G. W. Burnett. (Prohib.)
Gibson	2,691	507

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

	D. O. Thomas. (Dem.)	G. H. Brooks. (Rep.)
Crockett	1,045	619
Haywood	1,247	261
Lauderdale	1,304	512
Total	3,596	1,392

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, 1890—Continued.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	J. H. Shinault. (Dem.)	R. B. Owen. (Rep.)
Fayette	1,977	600
Tipton	1,895	650
Total	3,872	1,250

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	M. C. Galloway. (Dem.)	N. H. Evans. (Rep.)
Shelby	4,453	556

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	C. Weatherford. (Dem.)	J. E. Bigelow. (Rep.)
Shelby	4,304	701

VOTE FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVES OR FLOATERS AT
NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1890.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	L. L. Maples. (Rep.)	P. P. Shoun. (Rep.)	J. L. Wilcox. (Ind.)	J. F. Dunlap. (Ind.)	M. A. Sowell. (Ind.)	N. G. Hyder.
Carter	379	144	439	293	224	301
Johnson	372	528	69	46	74	14
Total	751	672	508	339	298	325

R. W. Smallings, Ind., received 94 in Carter and 37 in Johnson. L. Duffield received 52 in Carter and 45 in Johnson.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	C. C. Collins. (Rep.)	J. Q. A. Remine. (Rep.)	L. L. Lawrence. (Dem.)	H. R. Slagle. (Prohib.)
Carter	1,127	532	136	117
Greene	1,222	891	1,743	. .
Johnson	642	421	88	34
Sullivan	526	339	1,379	253
Unicoi	396	83	68	6
Washington	1,069	458	1,105	. .
Total	4,982	2,924	4,519	410

THIRD DISTRICT.

	D. A. Green. (Rep.)	Patrick Riley. (Dem.)	J. M. Pierce. (Prohib.)
Hamblen	830	547	48
Hancock	881	299	. .
Hawkins	1,717	1,444	. .
Total	3,428	2,290	48

VOTE FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVES OR FLOATERS, 1890—Continued.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	N. W. Hale. (Rep.)	J. B. Mitchell. (Dem.)
Knox	2,280	2,107
Loudon	702	452
Total	2,982	2,559

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	J. W. Taylor. (Rep.)	J. R. Graves. (Ind.)
Campbell	981	428
Union	673	733
Total	1,654	1,161

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Geo. W. Marler. (Rep.)	F. P. Kanister. (Dem.)	A. Greenlee. (Prohib.)
Bradley	1,493	510	187
Polk	695	430	72
Total	2,188	940	259

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	J. S. Buchanan. (Rep.)	J. R. Moore. (Dem.)
James	471	220
Meigs	519	675
Rhea	837	921
Total	1,827	1,816

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	J. H. Gunn. (Dem.)	Reuben Smart. (Rep.)	W. G. Kelly.	W. J. Kelly.
Grundy	656	219	.	.
Marion	941	970	4	3
Total	1,597	1,189	4	3

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Jas. Worthington. (Dem.)	Simon P. Dodson. (Rep.)
Bledsoe	413	498
Cumberland	302	382
Sequatchie	349	179
Van Buren	388	116
Total	1,452	1,175

VOTE FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVES OR FLOATERS, 1890—Continued.

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Orville Taylor. (Rep.)	Levi Siebr. (Alliance Rep.)
Anderson	1,325	202
Morgan	486	233
Total	1,811	435

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	J. B. Mosely. (Rep.)	Christian. (Prohib.)
Fentress.	348	9
Pickett	394	. .
Scott	840	. .
Total	1,582	9

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	T. J. Gregory. (Dem.)	Whitley. (Rep.)
Clay	718	382
Macon	792	918
Total	1,510	1,300

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	W. B. Hale. (Dem.)	Jno. P. Andrews. (Ind. Dem.)	B. F. Cram. (Prohib.)	J. L. West. (Rep.)
Smith	1,123	703	185	461
Sumner	974	1,053	198	210
Trousdale	235	530	. .	93
Total	2,332	2,286	383	764

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	James I. Bean. (Dem.)	J. A. Bruce. (Prohib.)
Lincoln	2,316	647
Moore	635	113
Total	2,951	760

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	R. H. Stem. (Dem.)	Sid Houston. (Rep.)	John R. Lunn. (Ind. Dem.)
Bedford	1,788	941	2
Marshall	440	295	1,663
Rutherford	2,636	1,091	. . .
Total	4,864	2,227	1,665

VOTE FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVES OR FLOATERS, 1890—Continued.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Jas. H. Akin. (Dem.)	W. R. McKissick. (Rep.)	T. E. Andrews. (Prohib.)
Maury	2,720	1,841	314
Williamson	1,784	476	333
Total	4,504	2,317	647

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	W. E. Wilkerson. (Dem.)	J. W. Pitt. (Rep.)	W. M. Crouch. (Prohib.)
Cheatham	928	. .	44
Houston	562	. .	13
Montgomery	2,401	1,168	. .
Total	3,891	1,168	57

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	T. H. Meredith. (Dem.)	E. D. Crane. (Rep.)	J. J. W. Starr. (Prohib.)
Lawrence	994	624	64
Wayne	548	818	29
Total	1,542	1,442	93

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	John F. Akin. (Dem.)	W. W. Powers. (Rep.)	J. W. Doherty. (Rep.)	J. M. Halley. (Prohib.)
Decatur	758	. .	524	2
Lewis	169	. .	. .	. .
Perry	728	514	. .	3
Total	1,655	514	524	5

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	F. M. McRee. (Dem.)	W. W. Newkirk. (Rep.)	W. H. Farris. (Prohib.)	W. C. Wilson.
Dyer	1,531	339	69	. .
Lake	114	5	64	8
Obion	2,025	514	229	. .
Total	3,670	858	362	8

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	J. D. Casselberry. (Dem.)	David Sain (col.) (Rep.)
Fayette	1,977	600
Hardeman	1,829	762
Total	3,806	1,362

VOTE FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVES OR FLOATERS, 1890—Continued.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	John A. Tipton. (Dem.)	B. L. Capell. (Rep.)	J. A. Boyd. (Rep.)
Haywood	1,245	45	197
Tipton	1,877	. .	615
Total	3,122	45	812

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	E. F. Tansil. (Dem.)	W. C. Barrett. (Rep.)	W. J. Burchard. (Prohib.)
Henry	1,612	572	20
Weakley	2,190	1,010	407
Total	3,802	1,582	427

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	J. H. Trice. (Dem.)	M. J. McGee. (Rep.)
Henderson	1,456	1,281
Madison	2,130	506
Total	3,586	1,787

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

Bedford.—Thomas R. Myers (Dem.), 1,645; E. G. Slater (Rep.), 962; W. H. Whiteside (Prohib.), 255; H. P. Osborne, 9.

Benton.—John P. Lashlee (Dem.), 1,153; W. G. Roberson (Rep.), 75.

Blount.—E. Goddard (Rep.), 1,489; W. C. Lane (Ind.), 560.

Carroll.—A. R. Tucker (Dem.), 1,929; L. L. Hawkins (Rep.), 1,879; J. C. Roach (Prohib.), 50.

Claiborne.—G. G. Cloud (Dem.), 773; B. H. Rutherford (Ind.), 227.

Cannon.—H. L. Preston (Dem.), 1,266; John T. Shacklett (Ind.), 293.

Cooke.—R. B. Hickey (Dem.), 961; John I. Waters (Rep.), 883.

Coffee.—Lee Jacobs (Dem.), 1,230; S. C. Stone (Prohib.), 142.

Crockett.—Sid. Avery (Dem.), 1,010; J. E. Lewis (Rep.), 655.

DeKalb.—J. H. S. Knowles (Dem.), 1,140; W. B. Corley (Rep.), 986; James Gothand (Ind.), 38; — Sampson (Prohib.), 138.

Dickson.—R. J. Work (Dem.), 520; W. B. Leech (Dem.), 505; B. T. McCaslin (Dem.), 202; Walter Wyatt (Dem.), 116; G. W. Tidwell (Rep.), 265.

Dyer.—Samuel Young (Dem.), 1,515; E. B. Tottey (Rep.), 334; George T. Weakley (Prohib.), 52.

Fayette.—W. T. Shelton (Dem.), 1,977; A. D. Lewis (Rep.), 599.

Franklin.—S. R. King (Dem.), 1,057; T. A. Embry (Dem.), 1,006; R. B. Williams (Dem.), 197.

Grainger.—J. H. Crozier (Ind.), 188; W. H. Mynatt (Rep.), 678; D. H. Bruce (Alliance Rep.), 655.

- Greene*.—W. E. Fraker (Dem.), 1,942; M. D. Taylor (Rep.), 1,822; W. R. McNeeve (Prohib.), 205; L. W. Tipton (Rep.), 65; T. N. Swatsell (Dem.), 20.
- Hardeman*.—J. W. Jones (Dem.), 1,825; T. J. Ruffin (Rep.), 780.
- Hardin*.—Will J. Watson (Rep.), 1,149; H. B. Green (Dem.), 1,048; Dan Snow (Prohib.), 45.
- Haywood*.—C. C. Shaw (Dem.), 1,245; John Nail (Rep.), 257.
- Hawkins*.—J. P. H. Dykes (Rep.), 1,759; A. D. Huffmaster (Dem.), 1,389.
- Henderson*.—J. L. Cochran (Dem.), 1,455; D. A. Griggs (Rep.), 1,333; W. M. Cason (Prohib.), 30.
- Henry*.—E. P. Cook (Dem.), 1,633; W. L. Neal (Rep.), 555.
- Hickman*.—W. J. D. Spence (Dem.), 1,226; E. A. Deau (Rep.), 596.
- Humphreys*.—T. C. Wyatt (Dem.), 721; B. R. Thomas (Dem.), 700; W. H. Fowlkes (Prohib.), 91.
- Jackson*.—T. M. Gailbreath (Dem.), 942; — Quarles (Dem.), 717.
- Jefferson*.—H. C. Whittaker (Rep.), 940; J. H. Caldwell (Dem.), 650; Allen G. Matthews (Rep.), 593.
- Lauderdale*.—T. Bun Carson (Dem.), 1,205; W. P. Woodard (Rep.), 501.
- Lincoln*.—A. E. Smith (Dem.), 2,182; L. L. Hall (col., Rep.), 156; R. A. Rees (Prohib.), 814.
- Madison*.—J. D. Pearson (Dem.), 2,110; D. Donovan (Rep.), 513.
- Marshall*.—F. S. McClelland (Dem.), 1,981; R. J. Hoyle (Rep.), 496.
- McNairy*.—Beverly Roberson (Dem.), 1,428; A. K. Abernathy (Rep.), 1,257.
- McMinn*.—Julius Aytse (Rep.), 1,796; Joseph Rucker (Dem.), 1,276.
- Monroe*.—E. C. Miller (Rep.), 1,291; C. F. Henley (Dem.), 1,271; C. W. Hicks (Prohib.), 12.
- Obion*.—T. J. Bonner (Dem.), 2,153; H. M. Piles (Rep.), 483; W. C. Wilson (Prohib.), 221.
- Overton*.—L. H. Carlock (Dem.), 1,112; J. C. Kimes (Rep.), 437; E. W. Christian (Prohib.), 70.
- Putnam*.—H. B. C. Vaden (Dem.), 1,154; J. S. Mitchell (Rep.), 529; J. P. Martin (Prohib.), 95.
- Roane*.—J. M. Crowder (Rep.), 932; R. H. Delaney (Dem.), 733.
- Robertson*.—H. C. True (Dem.), 1,241; J. W. Morehead (Dem.), 729; J. J. Bloodworth (Rep.), 50; H. B. Payne (Prohib.), 395.
- Sevier*.—S. W. Pickens (Rep.), 957; J. W. Wayland (Rep.), 640; W. C. Chandler (Rep.), 510.
- Smith*.—E. H. Knight (Dem.), 1,732; A. E. Garrett (Prohib.), 318.
- Stewart*.—J. B. Crockarell (Dem.), 1,052.
- Sullivan*.—C. A. Brown (Dem.), 1,506; J. T. Thomas (Prohib.), 705.
- Sumner*.—David Chenault (Dem.), 1,985; J. W. C. Bryant (Rep.), 67.
- Tipton*.—T. J. Watkins (Dem.), 1,882; William Page (Rep.), 650.
- Warren*.—George H. Hash (Dem.), 1,268; J. L. Garnett (Ind.), 790.
- Washington*.—W. B. Bowman (Dem.), 1,512; W. S. Hickey (Rep.), 1,077.
- Weakley*.—J. O. Vincent (Dem.), 2,150; A. H. Clemens, (Rep.), 989; J. H. Finch (Prohib.), 478.

White.—E. Story (Dem.), 986; J. R. Thompson (Dem.), 630; J. A. McWhirter, 143; William Carr, 111; J. S. Roberts, 89.

Williamson.—B. W. Bennett (Dem.), 1,833; H. A. Laws (Prohib.), 306.

The following counties elect two Representatives:

Gibson.—W. M. Senter (Dem.), 2,702; W. R. Duncan (Dem.), 2,706; G. W. Robison (Prohib.), 502; J. F. McDowell (Prohib.), 464.

Giles.—Samuel Yokely (Dem.), 2,224; J. F. Black (Dem.), 2,153; P. J. Clark (Rep.), 824; I. N. Smithson (Rep.), 832; A. W. Griffin (Prohib.), 270; R. W. Brunson (Prohib.), 256.

Hamilton.—B. R. Thomas (Rep.), 3,108; G. B. Hawkins (Rep.), 3,540; D. S. Anderson (Dem.), 2,926; O. S. Green (Dem.), 2,554; A. E. Palmer (Prohib.), 219; S. D. Welsh (Prohib.), 174.

Knox.—W. L. Ledgerwood (Dem.), 2,599; Charles T. Allman (Dem.), 2,284; R. T. DeArmund (Rep.), 1,943; W. M. Meek (Rep.), 2,160; Moses Sleiger (Ind.), 115; R. A. Turner (Ind.), 146; C. F. Casteel (Prohib.), 173; J. A. Ruble, Sr. (Prohib.), 123.

Mauzy.—R. C. Gordon (Dem.), 2,603; C. V. Cyrus (Dem.), 2,593; W. A. Derryberry (Rep.), 1,864; J. S. Bumpass (Rep.), 1,866; Hays Allen (Prohib.), 481; J. H. Gregory (Prohib.), 269.

Montgomery.—R. Y. Johnson (Dem.), 2,432; W. B. Dunbar (Dem.), 2,406; J. W. Jackson (Rep.), 1,171; J. A. Gholson (Rep.), 1,139; W. G. Browner (Prohib.), 115; W. H. Couch (Prohib.), 125.

Rutherford.—M. R. Hughes (Dem.), 2,331; P. A. Lyon (Dem.), 2,334; R. M. Rucker (Ind. Dem.), 1,545; A. B. Cannon (Ind. Dem.), 1,459.

Wilson.—R. M. McMillan (Dem.), 1,530; J. R. Smith (Dem.), 1,677; John Shelton (Rep.), 780; J. W. Leman (Rep.), 845; J. Winford (Prohib.), 694; L. A. Phillips (Prohib.), 477.

The following counties elect five Representatives:

Davidson.—Allen G. Hall (Dem.), 3,413; A. D. Allen (Dem.), 3,171; Johnson Linton (Dem.), 3,123; J. Taylor Stratton (Dem.), 3,328; S. B. Howlett (Dem.), 2,949; R. L. Bell (Prohib.), 913; H. C. Gardner (Prohib.), 873; Thomas S. Joy (Prohib.), 832; L. C. Neville (Prohib.), 924; Joseph Wheless, Jr. (Prohib.), 967; J. W. Baker (Rep.), 478; R. F. Boyd (Rep.), 294; Tip Gamble (Rep.), 429; J. T. Hamilton (Rep.), 331; Thomas Johnson (Rep.), 293.

Shelby.—Ralph Davis (Dem.), 4,135; T. C. Looney (Dem.), 4,310; P. Boyle (Dem.), 4,153; N. F. Raines (Dem.), 4,310; B. F. Malone (Dem.), 4,164; J. H. Walton (Rep.), 696; E. B. Wilson (Rep.), 621; J. T. Speake (Rep.), 615; W. C. Griswold (Rep.), 610; B. F. Booth (col. Rep.), 661.

TENNESSEE GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor is elected by the people for two years. In case of death, removal, impeachment, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the Speaker of the Senate acts as Governor (Constitution, Article III., Section 12). The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and Librarian are elected by the Legislature for two years, except the Secretary of State, who is elected for four years. The other officers are appointed by the Governor, and all hold for two years. The terms of all expire January, 1891, except the Secretary of State, who holds to 1893.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Governor.—Salary, \$4,000. Robert L. Taylor (Dem.), Elizabethton, Carter County, present incumbent. John P. Buchanan (Dem.), Christiana, Rutherford County, will be inducted into office January 15, 1891.

Adjutant-general and Governor's Private Secretary.—Salary, \$1,800; holds office at will of Governor. Laps D. McCord (Dem.), Pulaski, Giles County, present incumbent.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary.—Salary, \$1,800 and fees. Charles A. Miller (Dem.), Bolivar, Hardeman County, present incumbent; term expires February 12, 1893.

Clerk.—Salary, \$1,500; holds office at will of Secretary. E. McN. Bond (Dem.), Bolivar, Hardeman County, present incumbent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer.—Salary, \$2,700; *ex officio* Commissioner of Insurance—salary, \$500. Mansfield F. House (Dem.), Franklin, Williamson County, present incumbent; term expires February 1, 1891.

Clerk.—Salary, \$1,800; holds office at will of Treasurer. W. B. Simonton (Dem.), Nashville, Davidson County, present incumbent.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Comptroller.—Salary, \$3,000; collects State taxes on railroad companies, and is allowed 1½ per cent. commission for same. J. W. Allen (Dem.), Nashville, Davidson County, present incumbent; term expires March 1, 1891.

Chief Clerk.—Salary, \$1,800; holds office at will of Comptroller. Leon Trousdale (Dem.), Nashville, Davidson County, present incumbent.

Assistant Clerk.—Salary, \$1,000; holds office at will of Comptroller. Boone Coulter (Dem.), Dyer, Gibson County, present incumbent.

Second Assistant Clerk.—Salary, \$50 per month; holds office at will of Comptroller. John S. Hamel (Dem.), Nashville, Davidson County, present incumbent.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-general and Reporter.—Salary, \$3,000; appointed by the Supreme Court; term of office, eight years. G. W. Pickle (Dem.), Dandridge, Jefferson County, present incumbent; term expires September, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Superintendent.—Salary, \$2,000; appointed by the Governor; term of office, two years; \$500 allowed per annum for traveling expenses. Frank M. Smith (Dem.), Jackson, Madison County, present incumbent; term expires April 26, 1891.

Clerk.—Salary, \$500; Miss Mollie Smith, present incumbent; holds office at will of Superintendent.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Statistics, and Mines.—Salary, \$2,500; appointed by the Governor; term of office, two years. B. M. Hord (Dem.), Nashville, Davidson County, present incumbent; term expires March 19, 1891.

Assistant.—John Essary (Dem.), Morristown, Hamblen County, present incumbent; holds office at will of Commissioner.

Clerk.—Charles Vandiford (Dem.), Florence, Rutherford County, present incumbent; holds office at will of Commissioner.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner.—Salary, \$500, and 1½ per cent. commission on insurance taxes collected. M. F. House, Treasurer, and Commissioner *ex officio*.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

Superintendent.—Salary, \$2,400; all officers appointed by the Governor; term of office, two years. Robert Burrow (Dem.), Johnson City, present incumbent; term expires April 15, 1891.

MAIN PRISON.

Nashville.—Warden, J. L. Percy (Dem.), Pulaski; salary, \$1,800; term expires February 15, 1891. Deputy Warden, F. H. Crass (Dem.), Murfreesboro; salary, \$1,500; term expires February 16, 1891. Physician, G. S. Glenn (Dem.), Trenton; salary, \$1,000; term expires February 15, 1891. Chaplain, J. W. Perry; salary, \$300.

BRANCH PRISONS.

The officers of the branch prisons are appointed by the Governor, and hold their offices at his will.

Tracy City, Grundy County.—Warden, S. S. Mattern (Dem.), Carter County; salary, \$900.

Etna Coal Mines, Whiteside, Hamilton County.—Warden, S. Jack (Dem.), Cocke County; salary, \$900.

Inman, Marion County.—Warden, A. McClelland (Dem.), Sullivan County; salary, \$900. Physician, T. W. Johnson (Dem.), Marion County; salary, \$900. Chaplain, Frank Alexander, Sequatchie County; salary, \$200.

Coal Creek, Anderson County.—Warden, M. H. Gammon (Dem.), Washington County; salary, \$900. Physician, J. P. Tillery (Dem.), Knox County; salary, \$720. Chaplain, Joel Bowling, Anderson County; salary, \$200.

Oliver Springs, Morgan County.—Warden, Robert L. Blevins (Dem.), Hawkins County; salary, \$900. Physician, C. C. Gass (Dem.), Anderson County; salary, \$720. Chaplain, G. M. Shelley, Anderson County; salary, \$200.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Commander-in-chief.—Robert L. Taylor, Governor.

Adjutant-general.—Salary, \$1,800; appointed by the Governor. Laps D. McCord, Pulaski, Giles County, present incumbent; holds office at will of the Governor.

BOARD OF RAILROAD TAX ASSESSORS.

Appointed by the Governor for term of two years; salary, \$10 per day and expenses while actually engaged.

The following are the members: W. A. Wade, Milan, Gibson County; Reese K. Henderson, Murfreesboro, Rutherford County; Walter Bewley, Morristown, Hamblen County. Chairman, Reese K. Henderson; Secretary, W. Y. Williamson, Milan, Gibson County.

STATE FUNDING BOARD.

The Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer, are *ex officio* members of the Board. W. B. Simonton, Secretary.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Robert L. Taylor, Governor, President *ex officio*; Frank Goodman, Nashville, Secretary; Leon Trousdale, Nashville; W. P. Jones, Nashville; F. M. Smith, Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio*, Jackson; Thomas H. Paine, Jackson.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICE.

Elected by General Assembly every four years. The following are the present incumbents:

East Tennessee.—W. T. Jones, Knoxville.

Middle Tennessee.—B. M. Cantrell, Nashville.

West Tennessee.—John W. Gates, Jackson.

Hirwassee District.—A. J. White, Cleveland.

Mountain District.—D. G. Brown, Sparta.

Ocoee District.—W. D. Henderson, Athens.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

C. A. Miller, Secretary of State; J. W. Allen, Comptroller; M. F. House, Treasurer, are *ex officio* the State Board. C. A. Miller is Chairman and Secretary.

State Printer.—A. B. Tavel, Nashville, Tenn. Contract let every two years, in May.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Members for 1890.—J. D. Plunkett, M.D., President, Nashville; J. M. Safford, M.D., Vice-president, Nashville; J. Berrien Lindsley, Secretary; P. D. Sims, M.D., Chattanooga; Daniel F. Wright, M.D., Clarksville; F. L. Sim, M.D., Memphis; Hon. D. P. Hadden, Memphis; Hon. E. W. Cole, Nashville.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Organized under act April 3, 1889; are allowed fees for licensing. The following were appointed June 1, 1889: J. B. Murfree, M.D., President, Murfreesboro; T. J. Happel, M.D., Secretary, Trenton; E. E. Hunter, M.D., Elizabethton; Thos. H. Hicks, M.D., Knoxville; W. H. Halbret, M.D., Lebanon; Heber Jones, M.D., Memphis.

STATE GEOLOGIST.

Appointed by the Governor; term of office, two years; salary, \$300. James M. Safford, Nashville, present incumbent; term expires March 11, 1891.

STATE INSPECTOR OF MINES.

Appointed by Governor for two years; salary, \$1,500. John H. Bullock, Franklin, appointed to vacancy; term expires April 1, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Superintendent of the Capitol.—Salary, \$1,000; appointed by the Governor; term of office, two years. Robert T. Quarles, Nashville, appointed February 1, 1889.

Watchman of Capitol.—Salary, \$600; appointed by the Governor. Leonard Hart, Johnson City, present incumbent.

Landscape Gardener.—Salary, \$720; appointed by the Governor. J. Dautel, Nashville, present incumbent.

BOARD OF PENITENTIARY INSPECTORS.

Salary, \$3.00 per day while making an inspection, but the pay not to exceed eight days for any one inspection.

Members, Ex Officio.—C. A. Miller, Secretary of State; J. W. Allen, Comptroller; M. F. House, Treasurer.

Officers.—C. A. Miller, Chairman; J. W. Allen, Secretary.

STATE LIBRARY.

Librarian.—Elected by the Legislature; term expires on election and qualification of successor; salary, \$1,000. Mrs. S. C. Lowe, Springfield, Robertson County, present incumbent.

Assistant Librarian.—Salary, \$500. Miss Mattie E. Lowe, present incumbent.

REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS.

The following Commissioners were appointed by the Governor, April 1, 1890, to serve for two years:

- Anderson*.—M. H. Gammon, R. C. Dew, S. M. Leath.*
Bedford.—B. R. Whitthorne, Robert Frierson, E. Coldwell.*
Blount.—H. D. Slaughter, C. T. Cate, S. P. Rowen.*
Bradley.—John Rogers, Eugene Johnson, Gus Cate.*
Carroll.—Henry Townes, M. Atkinson, J. W. Harwood.*
Coffee.—J. G. Aydelott, John Bennett, L. D. Hickerson.*
Davidson.—John Reeves, John R. Frizzell, P. Walsh.*
Dyer.—T. W. Neal, B. B. Watkins, J. R. Hawkins.*
Fayette.—B. M. Stephenson, John Garnett, F. Goosman.*
Franklin.—T. D. Gregory, W. E. Taylor, S. D. Mathis.*
Gibson.—Willis Burnett, Robert Taylor, M. L. Martin.*
Giles.—Flournoy Rivers, J. H. Lightfoot, I. N. Smithson.*
Grundy.—T. B. Hargis, L. D. Woodlee, R. T. Dykes.*
Hamilton.—M. M. Hope, Hugh Whitesides, H. G. Young.*
Hamblen.—J. B. Jones, Frank Lafferty, John Holloway.*
Hardin.—J. W. Broyles, Edgar Cherry, J. Hannah.*
Hawkins.—R. L. Blevins, E. D. Powell, Kit Spears.*
Haywood.—W. R. Leigh, Joshua K. Hutchinson, Robert Oldham.*
Henry.—F. M. Thompson, F. F. Porter, L. C. Jones.*
Jackson.—L. K. Smith, R. A. Cox, Riley Hudson.*
Knox.—William Epps, Sam House, M. Leahy.*
Lauderdale.—George C. Porter, J. N. Wardlaw, J. H. Farmer.*
Lincoln.—H. K. Bryson, W. T. Morgan, T. W. McCown.*
Marion.—W. D. Spears, R. Beene, H. L. W. Roulston.*
Madison.—D. L. Murrell, S. Caruthers, P. B. Robertson.*
Maury.—L. P. Padgett, I. E. Polk, A. M. Hughes.*
Monroe.—John M. Jones, ———, Scruggs, A. R. Norvell.*
McMinn.—William Henderson, A. A. Blizzard, W. C. Hornsby.*
Montgomery.—John T. Staton, George Dick, George W. Brandon.*
Obion.—J. M. Moore, C. J. Crockett, William Wilson.*
Rhea.—Almon Robeson, John W. Hudson, John P. Hall.*
Robertson.—Warren Glidewell, John W. Stark, H. I. W. Cheatham.*
Rutherford.—Hickman Weakley, Charles King, W. Y. Elliott.*
Sullivan.—T. Curtin, J. T. Cox, Eli Warren.*
Shelby.—John K. Speed, W. J. Crawford, George E. Dunbar.*
Sumner.—Charles Head, ———, T. H. Prince.*
Tipton.—William Sanford, N. W. Baptist, T. W. Wynn.*
Weakley.—John McGlothlin, H. H. Barr, George W. Winstead.*
Washington.—W. A. Dickinson, Jo Lyle, Adam Bowman.*
Warren.—William Murray, W. W. Fairbanks, Ed Seals.*
Williamson.—William House, Sam Allen, D. B. Cliffe.*
Wilson.—I. N. McKenzie, A. W. Proctor, B. W. Cox.*

*Republicans; others Democrats.

COAL-OIL INSPECTORS.

Appointed by the Governor for two years, in cities of one thousand population and over. Salary, fees.

Union City.—Henry Mayers, appointed February 5, 1890.

Johnson City.—R. C. Hunter, appointed January 22, 1890.

Dyersburg.—E. E. Ellis, appointed January 13, 1890.

Martin.—W. K. Sabastian, appointed November 25, 1889.

Clarksville.—W. A. Shelby, appointed October 10, 1889.

Bristol.—J. G. Bondurant, appointed July 15, 1889.

Chattanooga.—C. E. Powell, appointed April 20, 1889.

Memphis.—James M. Coleman, appointed May 5, 1889.

Nashville.—Charles L. Ridley, appointed April 13, 1889.

Knoxville.—Jerry Jarnagin, appointed March 20, 1889.

Bolivar.—Jos. J. Neely, Jr., appointed January 16, 1889.

Morristown.—J. R. Wilkerson, appointed August 29, 1888.

South Pittsburg.—E. T. Warnock, appointed July 7, 1888.

Covington.—Thomas B. Tipton, appointed April 1, 1890.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT.

Meets at Knoxville first Monday in September; Nashville, first Monday in January; Jackson, first Monday in April of each year. Elected for eight years, two from the State at large and one from each of the grand divisions. The Court appoints the Chief Justice from their number. It also appoints the Attorney-general and Reporter and the Clerks. Judges shall be thirty-five years old and resident of the State for full five years before election. Clerks hold office for six years; salary of the Judges, \$3,500.

Peter Turney, State at large, Winchester, Franklin County, Chief Justice; term expires September 1, 1894.

W. C. Caldwell, State at large, Trenton, Gibson County; term expires September 1, 1894.

David L. Snodgrass, Eastern Division, Chattanooga, Hamilton County; term expires September 1, 1894.

Horace H. Lurton, Middle Division, Clarksville, Montgomery County; term expires September 1, 1894.

B. J. Lea, Western Division, Brownsville, Haywood County; term expires September 1, 1894.

Attorney-general and Reporter, George W. Pickle, Dandridge, Jefferson County; appointed September 17, 1886, term expires September 17, 1894.

Clerks.—Eastern Division, D. D. Anderson, Knoxville; term expires September, 1895. Middle Division, N. Baxter, Sr., Nashville; term expires December, 1890. Western Division, J. W. Buford, Jackson; term expires April, 1896.

Marshals.—Middle Division, Frank Battle, Murfreesboro. Western Division, Robert I. Chester, Jr., Jackson. Eastern Division, Jas. Cross, Knoxville.

CHANCERY DIVISIONS.

Chancellors are elected for eight years by the qualified voters of their districts; must be thirty years of age, a resident of the State five years and the district one year; salary, \$2,500; appoint their Clerk and Masters, who hold their offices for six years. Following are the several divisions, Chancellors, and terms of court:

First Division.—John P. Smith (Rep.), Chancellor, Elizabethton; term expires September 1, 1894.

Carter, Elizabethton.—Third Monday in February and second Monday in August.

Claiborne, Tazewell.—Second Monday in April and October.

Cocke, Newport.—Fourth Monday in February and August.

Greene, Greeneville.—Second Monday in May and November.

Grainger, Rutledge.—Third Monday in April and October.

Hamblen, Morristown.—Third Monday in January and July.

Hancock, Sneedville.—Second Monday in March and third Monday in August.

Hawkins, Rogersville.—Fourth Monday in April and October.

Johnson, Mountain City.—Third Monday in February and second Monday in August.

Jefferson, Dandridge.—Second Monday in January and July.

Sullivan, Bristol.—Fourth Monday in June and December. Blountville.—Second Monday in June and December.

Unicoi, Erwin.—First Monday in January and July.

Washington, Jonesboro.—Fourth Monday in May and November.

Second Division.—Henry R. Gibson (Rep.), Chancellor, Knoxville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Anderson, Clinton.—Third Monday in March and September.

Blount, Maryville.—Third Monday in April and October.

Campbell, Jacksboro.—First Monday in May and November.

Knox, Knoxville.—Fourth Monday in May and November.

Loudon, Loudon.—Third Monday in May and November.

Morgan, Wartsburg.—Second Monday in March and September.

Roane, Kingston.—Second Monday in January and July.

Sevier, Sevierville.—Fourth Monday in April and October.

Scott, Huntsville.—First Monday in March and September.

Union, Maynardville.—Second Monday in May and November.

Third Division.—S. A. Key (Dem.), Chancellor, Chattanooga; term expires September 1, 1894.

Bradley, Cleveland.—Third Monday in March and September.

Bledsoe, Pikeville.—Second Monday in April and October.

Grundy, Altamont.—Fourth Monday in April, August, and December by the Judge of the Sixth Circuit.

Hamilton, Chattanooga.—Third Monday in April and October.

Marion, Jasper.—Fourth Monday in February and August.

McMinn, Athens.—Fourth Monday in May and November.
 Monroe, Madisonville.—First Monday in June and December.
 Meigs, Decatur.—Fourth Monday in March and September.
 Polk, Benton.—First Monday in February and August.
 Rhea, Washington.—First Monday in April and October.
 Sequatchie, Dunlap.—First Thursday after second Monday in April and October.

Van Buren, Spencer.—Third Monday in April, August, and December by the Judge of the Sixth Circuit.

Fourth Division.—W. S. Bearden (Dem.), Chancellor, Shelbyville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Bedford, Shelbyville.—First Monday in March and September.
 Cannon, Woodbury.—Fourth Monday in April and October.
 Coffee, Manchester.—Second Monday in February and August.
 Franklin, Winchester.—Fourth Monday in January and June.
 Lincoln, Fayetteville.—Third Monday in March and September.
 Moore, Lynchburg.—Fourth Monday in February and August.
 Marshall, Lewisburg.—First Monday in May and October.
 Rutherford, Murfreesboro.—Third Monday in April and October.
 Warren, McMinnville.—Fourth Monday in May and November.

Fifth Division.—W. W. Wade (Rep.), Chancellor; term expires September 1, 1894.

Clay, Celina.—Second Monday in April and October.
 Cumberland, Crossville.—First Thursday after third Monday in March and September.
 DeKalb, Smithville.—Second Monday in February and August.
 Fentress, Jamestown.—Third Monday in March and September.
 Jackson, Gainesboro.—First Monday in February and September.
 Macon, Lafayette.—Third Monday in April and October.
 Overton, Livingston.—First Monday in April and October.
 Pickett, Byrdstown.—First Thursday after second Monday in March and September.
 Putnam, Cookeville.—Last Monday in February and August.
 Smith, Carthage.—Fourth Monday in April and October.
 White, Sparta.—Fourth Monday in March and September.

Sixth Division.—Andrew Allison (Dem.), Chancellor, Nashville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Davidson, Nashville.—First Monday in January and July.
 Williamson, Franklin.—First Monday in June and December.

Seventh Division.—A. J. Abernathy (Dem.), Chancellor, Pulaski; term expires September 1, 1894.

Benton, Camden.—Third Monday in March and fourth Monday in September.
 Dickson, Charlotte.—Fourth Monday in March and second Monday in September.

- Decatur, Decaturville.—Third Monday in May and November.
 Giles, Pulaski.—First Monday in February and second Monday in August.
 Hardin, Savannah.—Fourth Monday in May and November.
 Hickman, Centerville.—Fourth Monday in February and first Monday in September.
- Lawrence, Lawrenceburg.—Second Monday in June and December.
 Lewis, Newburg.—Tuesday after fourth Monday in April and October.
 Maury, Columbia.—First Monday in April and October.
 Perry, Linden.—Second Monday in May and November.
 Wayne, Waynesboro.—First Monday in June and December.
- Eighth Division.*—George E. Seay (Dem.), Gallatin; term expires September 1, 1894.
- Cheatham, Ashland City.—First Tuesday after second Monday in March and September.
 Humphreys, Waverly.—Second Monday in January and July.
 Houston, Erin.—First Thursday after first Monday in March and September.
 Montgomery, Clarksville.—Third Monday in April and first Monday in October.
 Robertson, Springfield.—Second Monday in May and fourth Monday in November.
 Stewart, Dover.—First Monday in March and September.
 Sumner, Gallatin.—First Monday in June and December.
 Trousdale, Hartsville.—Third Monday in January and June.
 Wilson, Lebanon.—Third Monday in March and fourth Monday in October.
- Ninth Division.*—A. G. Hawkins (Dem.), Chancellor, Huntingdon; term expires September 1, 1894.
- Carroll, Huntingdon.—First Monday in February and August.
 Chester, Henderson.—First Monday in March and September.
 Crockett, Alamo.—Second Monday in March and September.
 Hardeman, Bolivar.—Third Monday in March and September.
 Henderson, Lexington.—First Monday in April and October.
 Henry, Paris.—First Monday in June and December.
 Madison, Jackson.—First Monday in May and November.
 McNairy, Purdy.—Third Monday in April and October.
- Tenth Division.*—H. J. Livingston (Dem.), Chancellor, Brownsville; appointed January 5, 1887; elected August, 1888, to fill out Judge Somers' term, who died December 30, 1886; term expires September 1, 1894.
- Dyer, Dyersburg.—Third Monday in June and second Monday in December.
 Fayette, Somerville.—First Monday in February and August.
 Gibson, Trenton.—First Monday in May and November. Humboldt.—Third Monday in February and August.
 Haywood, Brownsville.—First Monday in March and September.
 Lauderdale, Ripley.—First Monday in June and December.
 Obion, Union City.—Fourth Monday in January and July. Troy.—Second Monday in April and October.



TENNESSEE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NEAR NASHVILLE. (See pages 213, 311.)

Tipton, Covington.—Third Monday in March and September.

Weakley, Dresden.—Second Monday in January and July.

Eleventh Division.—B. M. Estes (Dem.), Chancellor, Memphis; appointed October 22, 1887, *vice* H. T. Ellett, deceased; elected August, 1888; term expires September 1, 1894.

Shelby, Memphis.—First Monday in April and October.

The Chancery Courts of Lake County are held by the Circuit Judge of the Thirteenth Circuit, at Tiptonville, second Tuesday in April, August, and December.

CIRCUIT AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

Judges are elected for eight years by the qualified voters of their districts; shall be thirty years of age, and a resident of the State five years and district one year; salary, \$2,500, except Judge of the Criminal Court of Montgomery County, who is paid \$1,250. Clerks are elected, and hold office four years.

First Circuit.—A. J. Brown (Rep.), Judge, Jonesboro; term expires September 1, 1894.

Carter, Elizabethton.—Second Monday in March, July, and November.

Greene, Greeneville.—First Monday after fourth Monday in January, May, and September.

Hancock, Sneedville.—Second Monday in January, May, and September.

Hawkins, Rogersville.—Third Monday in January, May, and September.

Johnson, Mountain City.—First Monday in March, July, and November.

Sullivan, Bristol.—Third Monday in March, July, and November. Blountville.—Fourth Monday in March, July, and November.

Unicoi, Erwin.—Fourth Monday in February, June, and October.

Washington, Jonesboro.—First Monday in April, August, and December.

Second Circuit.—W. R. Hicks (Rep.), Judge, Clinton; term expires September 1, 1894.

Anderson, Clinton.—Second Monday in February, June, and October.

Campbell, Jacksboro.—Third Monday in February, June, and October.

Claiborne, Tazewell.—First Monday in March, July, and November.

Cocke, Newport.—Fourth Monday in March, July, and November.

Grainger, Rutledge.—First Monday in April, August, and December.

Hamblen, Morristown.—Fourth Monday in April, August, and December.

Jefferson, Dandridge.—Second Monday in April, August, and December.

Sevier, Sevierville.—Third Monday in March, July, and November.

Union, Maynardville.—Fourth Monday in February, June, and October.

Third Circuit.—S. A. Rogers (Rep.), Judge, Loudon; term expires September 1, 1894.

Blount, Maryville.—Fourth Monday in January, May, and September.

Loudon, Loudon.—Fourth Monday in April, August, and September.

Morgan, Wartsburg.—Fourth Monday in March, July, and November.

Roane, Kingston.—Second Monday in April, August, and December.

Scott, Huntsville.—First Monday in April, August, and December.

Fourth Circuit.—D. C. Trew hitt, Judge, Chattanooga; term expires September 1, 1894.

Bledsoe, Pikeville.—Third Monday in March, July, and November.

Hamilton, Chattanooga.—First Monday in January, May, and September.

Marion, Jasper.—Third Monday in April, August, and December.

Rhea, Washington.—First Monday in April, August, and December.

Sequatchie, Dunlap.—Fourth Monday in March, July, and November.

Fifth Circuit.—John A. Fite, Judge (Dem.), Carthage; term expires September 1, 1894.

Clay, Celina.—Fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in January, May, and September.

Cumberland, Crossville.—Fourth Monday in January, May, and September.

Fentress, Jamestown.—First Monday after the fourth Monday in January, May, and September.

Jackson, Gainesboro.—First Monday in March, July, and November.

Macon, Lafayette.—Third Monday in March, July, and November.

Overton, Livingston.—Third Monday after the fourth Monday in January, May, and September.

Pickett, Byrdstown.—Second Monday after the fourth Monday in January, May, and September.

Putnam, Cookeville.—Second Monday in January, May, and September.

Smith, Carthage.—First Monday after the fourth Monday in March, July, and November.

Trousdale, Hartsville.—Fourth Monday in March, July, and November.

Sixth Circuit.—M. D. Smallman (Dem.), Judge, McMinnville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Coffee, Manchester.—First Monday in January, May, and September.

DeKalb, Smithville.—Second Monday in March, July, and November.

Franklin, Winchester.—First Tuesday after the first Monday in April, August, and December.

Grundy, Altamont.—Fourth Monday in April, August, and December.

Lincoln, Fayetteville.—First Tuesday after the second Monday in February, June, and October.

Moore, Lynchburg.—First Tuesday after the first Monday in February, June, and October.

Van Buren, Spencer.—Third Monday in April, August, and December.

Warren, McMinnville.—Second Monday in January, May, and September.

White, Sparta.—First Monday in March, July, and November.

Seventh Circuit.—W. K. McAlister, Jr. (Dem.), Judge, Nashville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Davidson, Nashville.—Second Monday in October and February, and first Monday in May.

Cheatham, Ashland City.—First Tuesday in October and February, and third Tuesday in June.

Williamson, Franklin.—First Monday in September, January, and April.

Eighth Circuit.—Robert Cantrell (Dem.), Judge, Lebanon; term expires September 1, 1894.

Bedford, Shelbyville.—Tuesday after the first Monday in April, August, and December.

Cannon, Woodbury.—Second Monday in February, June, and October.

Marshall, Lewisburg.—Tuesday after the second Monday in March, July, and November.

Rutherford, Murfreesboro.—Tuesday after the fourth Monday in February, June, and October.

Wilson, Lebanon.—Second Monday in January, May, and September.

Ninth Circuit.—Ed D. Patterson (Dem.), Judge, Savannah; term expires September 1, 1894.

Giles, Pulaski.—Fourth Monday in March, July, and November.

Hardin, Savannah.—Second Monday in February, June, and October.

Hickman, Centerville.—First Monday in April, August, and December.

Lawrence, Lawrenceburg.—Third Monday in March, July, and November.

Lewis, Newburg.—Tuesday after the fourth Monday in April and October.

Maury, Columbia.—First Monday in January, May, and September.

Wayne, Waynesboro.—First Monday in March, July, and November.

Tenth Circuit.—A. H. Munford (Dem.), Judge, Clarksville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Dickson, Charlotte.—Third Monday in March, July, and November.

Houston, Erin.—First Monday in April, August, and December.

Humphreys, Waverly.—Fourth Monday in March, July, and November.

Montgomery, Clarksville.—First Monday in January, May, and September.

Robertson, Springfield.—Fourth Monday in January, first Monday in June, and fourth Monday in September.

Stewart, Dover.—Second Monday in April, August, and December.

Sumner, Gallatin.—Fourth Monday in February, June, and October.

Eleventh Circuit.—Levi T. Woods (Dem.), Judge, Lexington; term expires September 1, 1894.

Benton, Camden.—Second Monday in April, August, and December.

Chester, Henderson.—Third Monday in February, June, and October.

Decatur, Decaturville.—Fourth Monday in March, July, and November.

Henderson, Lexington.—Second Monday in March, July, and November.

Madison, Jackson.—Second Monday in January and third Monday in May and September.

McNairy, Purdy.—Fourth Monday in February, June, and October.

Perry, Linden.—First Monday in April, August, and December.

Twelfth Circuit.—W. H. Swiggart (Dem.), Judge, Union City; term expires September 1, 1894.

Carroll, Huntingdon.—First Monday in January, May, and September.

Crockett, Alamo.—Second Monday in April, August, and December.

Gibson, Humboldt.—Second Monday in March, July, and November. Trenton.—Fourth Monday in March, July, and November.

Haywood, Brownsville.—Third Monday in April, August, and December.
 Henry, Paris.—Third Monday in January, May, and September.
 Obion, Troy.—First Monday in March, July, and November. Union City.—
 Third Monday in February, June, and October.
 Weakley, Dresden.—First Monday in February, June, and October.

Thirteenth Circuit.—Thos. J. Flippin (Dem.), Judge, Somerville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Dyer, Dyersburg.—Third Tuesday in March, July, and November.
 Fayette, Somerville.—Third Tuesday in January, May, and September.
 Hardeman, Bolivar.—First Tuesday in January, May, and September.
 * Lake, Tiptonville.—Second Tuesday in April, August, and December.
 Lauderdale, Ripley.—First Tuesday in March, July, and November.
 Tipton, Covington.—Second Tuesday in February, June, and October.

Fourteenth Circuit.—L. H. Estes (Dem.), Judge, Memphis; term expires September 1, 1894.

Shelby, Memphis.—Third Monday in January, March, May, September, and November.

Circuit and Criminal Courts Knox County.—S. T. Logan (Rep.), Judge, Knoxville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Knox, Knoxville.—First Monday in January, May, and September. Circuit Court, fourth Monday in February, May, and October.

Criminal Court Davidson and Rutherford Counties.—G. S. Ridley (Dem.), Judge, Murfreesboro; term expires September 1, 1894.

Davidson, Nashville.—First Monday in January, May, and September.
 Rutherford, Murfreesboro.—First Monday in April, August, and December.

Criminal Court Shelby County.—J. J. Dubose (Dem.), Judge, Memphis; term expires September 1, 1894.

Shelby, Memphis.—Third Monday in January, May, and September.

Criminal Court Montgomery County.—C. W. Tyler (Dem.), Judge, Clarksville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Montgomery, Clarksville.—Fourth Monday in January and April and second Monday in December.

Seventeenth Circuit.—Arthur Traynor (Dem.), Judge, Cleveland; appointed February 27, 1889; term expires September 1, 1894.

Bradley, Cleveland.—First Monday in January, May, and September.
 McMinn, Athens.—Second Monday in April, August, and December.
 Meigs, Decatur.—Third Monday in February, June, and October.
 Monroe, Madisonville.—Third Monday in January, May, and September.
 Polk, Benton.—Fourth Monday in February, June, and October.

James County was abolished by an act of the General Assembly in extra session 1890.

* The Chancery Court of Lake County is held by the Judge of the Thirteenth Circuit, at same time and place as the Circuit Court.

Probate Court Shelby County.—J. S. Galloway (Dem.), Judge, Memphis; term expires September 1, 1894.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Elected for eight years by qualified voters of their districts; fees.

First Circuit.—H. T. Campbell (Rep.), Sneedville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Second Circuit.—John P. Rodgers (Rep.), Maynardville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Third Circuit.—F. D. Owings (Rep.), Rockwood; term expires September 1, 1894.

Fourth Circuit.—Foster V. Brown (Rep.), Jasper; term expires September 1, 1894.

Fifth Circuit.—Alfred Allgood (Dem.), Cookeville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Sixth Circuit.—W. V. Whitson (Dem.), McMinnville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Seventh Circuit.—W. B. White (Dem.), Franklin; term expires September 1, 1894.

Eighth Circuit.—Lillard Thompson (Dem.), Lebanon; term expires September 1, 1894.

Ninth Circuit.—J. L. Jones (Dem.), Columbia; term expires September 1, 1894.

Tenth Circuit.—H. C. Carter^o (Dem.), Waverly; term expires September 1, 1894.

Eleventh Circuit.—T. C. Muse (Rep.), Jackson; term expires September 1, 1894.

Twelfth Circuit.—John R. Bond (Dem.), Brownsville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Thirteenth Circuit.—S. L. Cockroft (Dem.), Dyersburg; term expires September 1, 1894.

Seventeenth Circuit.—John L. Smith[†] (Dem.), Charleston; term expires September 1.

Criminal Court Davidson and Rutherford Counties.—Moses R. Priest (Dem.), Nashville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Criminal Court Shelby County.—George B. Peters (Dem.), Memphis; term expires September 1, 1894.

Criminal Court Montgomery County.—Michael Savage (Dem.), Clarksville; term expires September 1, 1894.

Criminal Court Knox County.—T. A. R. Nelson (Rep.), Knoxville; term expires September 1, 1894.

^o H. C. Carter (Dem.), appointed April 3, 1889 (*vice* M. R. Elliott, deceased), to election August, 1890, and re-elected August 7, 1890.

[†] James H. Bible (Dem.), appointed March 16, 1889, to hold office until September 1, 1890, and succeeded by John L. Smith, elected August 7, 1890.

OFFICERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE.

Board of Trustees.—His Excellency Robert L. Taylor, Governor, *ex officio*; Hon. Charles A. Miller, Secretary of State, *ex officio*; Hon. Frank M. Smith, Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio*; Hugh L. McClung, James D. Cowan, Hon. O. P. Temple, C. Deaderick, M.D., Frank A. R. Scott, John M. Boyd, M.D., Robert H. Armstrong, Hon. George Brown, S. H. Smith, M.D., J. W. Gaut, R. P. Eaton, Samuel J. McKinney, H. L. W. Mynatt, Wm. Morrow, M.D., Hon. D. A. Nunn, Wm. B. Reese, Esq., Edward J. Sanford, Moses White, Esq., W. A. Henderson, Esq., Hon. W. C. Whitthorne, Hon. J. M. Coulter, Samuel B. Luttrell, Rev. James Park, D.D., Robert Craighead, James Comfort, Esq., John M. Fleming, Esq.

Officers of the Board.—Dr. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., President; James Comfort, Treasurer; S. H. Smith, M.D., Secretary.

Board of Visitors (appointed by the Governor).—Charles Mason, Jonesboro; John W. Paulett, Knoxville; Rev. George Stuart, Cleveland; J. W. Sparks, Murfreesboro; Clinton Armstrong, Lewisburg; T. B. Harwell, M.D., Pulaski; William Sanford, Covington; J. Harvey Mathes, Memphis; S. B. Williamson, Trenton.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE, NASHVILLE.

Board of Trustees.—Hon. James D. Porter, LL.D., President; His Excellency Robert L. Taylor, *ex officio*; Hon. Edwin H. Ewing, LL.D., Hon. William F. Cooper, LL.D., Hon. Edward H. East, LL.D., Hon. Abram L. Demoss, Hon. Samuel Watson, Hon. Thomas D. Craighead, Hon. Campbell Brown, Hon. Mark S. Cockrill, Hon. John Overton, Hon. Charles G. Smith, Hon. William B. Reese, John W. Thompson, Robert B. Lea, Edward D. Hicks, Henry M. Doak, C. Dewes Berry, Edgar Jones, John M. Bass.

Chancellor.—William H. Payne, Ph.D., LL.D.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Edward D. Hicks.

State Board of Education.—His Excellency Robert L. Taylor, *ex officio*, President; Prof. Frank Goodman, Secretary and Treasurer; Hon. Charles S. Douglas, Hon. William P. Jones, M.D., Hon. Frank M. Smith, Hon. Thomas H. Paine, Hon. J. W. Bachman.

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KNOXVILLE.

Trustees.—John C. Flanders, President, Knoxville (term expires February 1, 1893); C. E. Lucky, Knoxville (term expires February 1, 1894); R. H. Armstrong, Knoxville (term expires February 1, 1891); T. Nixon Van Dyke, Athens (term expires February 1, 1891); F. W. Earnest (term expires February 1, 1891).

Medical Superintendent.—Michael Campbell, M.D., Knoxville.

Assistant Physician.—John Randolph Brown, M.D.

Steward.—Edward S. Shepard, Knoxville.

Treasurer.—R. H. Armstrong, Knoxville.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NASHVILLE.

Trustees.—H. B. Buckner, President, Nashville (term expires February 1, 1895); James McLaughlin, Nashville (term expires February 1, 1893); Ira P. Jones, Nashville (term expires February 1, 1893); D. B. Cliffe, M.D., Franklin (term expires February 1, 1893); H. P. Fowlkes, Franklin (term expires February 1, 1893).

Medical Superintendent.—John H. Callender, M.D., Nashville.

Assistant Physician.—John A. Beauchamp, M.D., Nashville.

Steward.—R. W. Weakley, Nashville.

Treasurer.—State Treasurer M. F. House, *ex officio*, Nashville.

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, BOLIVAR.

Trustees.—Austin Miller, President, Bolivar (term expires February 1, 1895); John R. Godwin, Memphis (term expires February 1, 1891); A. W. Brockway, Brownsville (term expires February 1, 1893); W. M. Wright, M.D., Huntingdon (term expires February 1, 1891); John W. Wilkes, Cedar Chapel (term expires February 1, 1891).

Medical Superintendent.—J. P. Douglass, Bolivar.

Steward.—F. M. Luther, Bolivar.

Treasurer.—A. W. Brockway, Brownsville.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, NASHVILLE.

Trustees.—Edward H. East, President, Nashville; John M. Lea, Nashville; George M. Smith; E. W. Cole, Nashville; John G. Houston, Nashville.

Superintendent.—Professor S. A. Link, Nashville.

Secretary.—C. W. Nance, Nashville.

Treasurer.—John G. Houston, Nashville.

TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, KNOXVILLE.

Trustees (all of Knoxville).—John M. Boyd, M.D., President and Physician; Samuel T. Atkin, S. B. Ault, John M. Boyd, J. W. Caldwell, R. C. Jackson, John McCoy, Frank A. Moses, R. S. Payne, John M. Allen, L. C. Shepard, J. M. Thornburgh, J. S. Van Gilder, W. W. Woodruff.

Principal.—Thomas L. Moses, Knoxville.

Treasurer.—John S. Van Gilder, Knoxville.

Secretary.—Thomas L. Moses, Knoxville.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NASHVILLE.

Board of Directors.—Governor R. L. Taylor; C. A. Miller, Secretary of State; J. W. Allen, Comptroller; T. J. Latham, Memphis; William Gettys, Athens;

S. J. Kirkpatrick, Jonesboro; William Sanford, Covington; L. T. Baxter, Nashville; J. M. Head, Nashville; P. P. Pickard, Nashville.

Officers.—T. J. Latham, President; L. T. Baxter, First Vice-president; S. J. Kirkpatrick, Second Vice-president; J. M. Head, Secretary, and Chairman Executive Committee; P. P. Pickard, Treasurer; W. C. Kilvington, Superintendent; W. J. McMurray, Physician.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME, NASHVILLE.

Trustees.—Mark S. Cockrill, President, Nashville; Robert A. Allison, Memphis; W. J. McMurray, Nashville; George S. Cowan, Nashville; R. H. Dudley, Nashville; E. Shepard, Nashville; John F. Shipp, Chattanooga; John M. Taylor, Lexington; Jacob L. Thomas, Knoxville.

TRUSTEES OF LADIES' HERMITAGE ASSOCIATION.

Term of office expires April 25, 1893.

John F. Wheless, Nashville; James D. Porter, Paris; W. H. Jackson, Nashville; J. B. Lindsley, Nashville; J. A. Trousdale, Gallatin; H. H. Ingersoll, Knoxville; E. S. Mallory, Jackson; A. S. Ochs, Chattanooga; T. A. Atchison, Nashville.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS FROM TENNESSEE IN OTHER STATES.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR FOR FOUR YEARS.

States not mentioned have no Commissioners from Tennessee.

Alabama.—Charles M. Sawyer, Ft. Payne; term expires March 24, 1894.

Arkansas.—S. A. Pernot, Van Buren; term expires November 18, 1893.

California.—James E. Mills, Sacramento; term expires February 5, 1893.

Connecticut.—Henry E. Taintor, Hartford; term expires November 10, 1894.

District of Columbia.—R. H. Evans, Washington; term expires April 8, 1891.
John E. Beall, Washington; term expires April 15, 1891. W. W. Moffatt, Washington; term expires April 25, 1891.

Georgia.—C. Rowell, Rome; term expires April 25, 1892. E. R. Cunningham, Augusta; term expires May 13, 1893. G. H. Tanner, Atlanta; term expires February 1, 1894.

Illinois.—Philip A. Hayne, Chicago; term expires June 16, 1891.

Kentucky.—Harry Stuckey, Louisville; term expires April 12, 1891.

Louisiana.—Melancy C. Soniat, New Orleans; term expires March 24, 1891.
John G. Eustis, New Orleans; term expires July 15, 1891. Wm. Armstrong, New Orleans; term expires February 6, 1894.

Maryland.—G. Everett Reardon, Baltimore; term expires April 18, 1891. Philip Hoffman, Baltimore; term expires April 18, 1891. Murray Hanson, Baltimore; term expires July 13, 1891. Claude J. Jenkins, Baltimore; term expires December 31, 1892. W. H. H. Raleigh, Baltimore; term expires March 31, 1894.

Massachusetts.—Chas. Hall Adams, Boston; term expires May 13, 1891. Samuel Jemison, Boston; term expires July 25, 1891. Edward J. Jones, Boston; term expires August 15, 1891. Charles T. Rawson, Worcester; term expires February 20, 1892. Augustine H. Reid, Boston; term expires May 3, 1894.

Missouri.—Julius Robertson, St. Louis; term expires April 3, 1891. Charles D. Greene, Jr., St. Louis; term expires June 23, 1891.

New Jersey.—Francis W. Rawls, Newark; term expires August 16, 1894.

New York (all reside in New York City, except George R. Barnes, who lives in Brooklyn).—Thomas B. Clifford; term expires January 15, 1891. Leo Schwab; term expires March 26, 1891. John A. Hillery; term expires March 25, 1891. Charles Nettleton; term expires April 7, 1891. Joseph B. Braman; term expires April 12, 1891. Lewis Berkhardt; term expires April 13, 1891. T. W. Folsom; term expires April 15, 1891. Edward D. Grant; term expires April 18, 1891. S. A. Emanuel; term expires June 15, 1891. Simon Steinheimer; term expires July 11, 1891. Charles H. Hooper; term expires August 6, 1891. E. F. Covey; term expires October 15, 1891. G. H. Corry; term expires October 20, 1891. Frank Fullerton; term expires December 10, 1891. Bernard C. Kelley; term expires December 15, 1891. Charles T. Lunt; term expires February 3, 1892. Charles Taylor; term expires February 6, 1892. W. H. Clarkson; term expires June 18, 1892. Ella F. Braman; term expires September 27, 1892. Charles Nettleton; term expires April 8, 1893. William F. Lett; term expires May 13, 1893. Emil Frankel; term expires May 27, 1893. A. H. Nones; term expires October 19, 1893. George H. Taylor; term expires April 22, 1894. George R. Barnes; term expires June 9, 1894. Benj. F. Gerdling; term expires October 10, 1894. Charles E. Mills; term expires April 25, 1891. Vincent Roseman; term expires May 11, 1891.

Ohio (all of Cincinnati).—Samuel S. Carpenter; term expires September 19, 1891. Howard Douglass; term expires November 10, 1891. Gabriel Netter; term expires January 19, 1892. Joseph T. Harrison; term expires August 17, 1893.

Oregon.—Eugene B. White, Portland; term expires February 28, 1892.

Pennsylvania (all of Philadelphia).—John Sporhauk; term expires March 26, 1891. Theo. D. Rand; term expires June 17, 1891. J. H. Wheeler; term expires July 15, 1891. Edward Shippen; term expires August 30, 1891. Kinley J. Turner; term expires August 6, 1891. W. Jenks Fell; term expires February 21, 1893. George W. Hunt; term expires February 12, 1894.

England.—Augustus F. Warr, Liverpool; term expires May 24, 1893.

India.—Joseph P. Graham, Sangli; term expires June 28, 1892.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS IN TENNESSEE FROM OTHER STATES.

States not mentioned have no Commissioners in Tennessee.

Alabama.—J. A. Holtzclaw, Chattanooga; term expires December 28, 1892. J. W. Gaines, Nashville; term expires February 11, 1893. J. S. Andrews, Memphis; term expires July 5, 1893.

Arkansas (terms expire at will of Governor).—H. B. Folk, Brownsville; appointed January 1, 1876. M. B. Trezevant, Memphis; appointed February 11, 1876; R. C. Nicholson, Memphis; appointed February 14, 1876. H. Bendsdorf, Memphis; appointed May 12, 1876. Leland Leatherman, Memphis; appointed July 26, 1876. J. W. Graham, Memphis; appointed January 27, 1877. L. W. Humes, Memphis; appointed October 23, 1877. Adolph Reis, Memphis; appointed February 18, 1878. R. D. Frayser, Memphis; appointed April 1, 1878. H. Phelt, Memphis; appointed December 12, 1879; F. D. Poston, Memphis; appointed April 29, 1880. D. C. Slaughter, Memphis; appointed September 20, 1880. J. W. Graham, Memphis; appointed March 28, 1881. W. A. Goodman, Memphis; appointed September 5, 1882. J. E. R. Ray, Memphis; appointed April 20, 1883. J. H. Kent, Memphis; appointed February 16, 1886. H. B. Cullen, Memphis; appointed October 2, 1886. J. S. Andrews, Memphis; appointed May 13, 1890. F. N. Evans, Memphis; appointed May 30, 1890.

Georgia.—Henry M. Mills, Nashville; term expires January 1, 1894. J. A. Holtzclaw, Chattanooga; term expires December 18, 1892. Daniel Kelly, Knoxville; term expires January 1, 1894. Martin Francis, Chattanooga; term expires January 1, 1894. Charles B. Freeman, Chattanooga; term expires January 1, 1894. M. L. Macon, Chattanooga; term expires January 1, 1894. C. D. McGuffey, Chattanooga; term expires January 1, 1894. C. R. Newbold, Chattanooga; term expires January 1, 1894. John W. Carlisle, Chattanooga; term expires January 1, 1894.

Illinois.—John L. Faulkner, Knoxville; term expires June 4, 1894.

Louisiana.—Cyrus Snyder, Chattanooga; term expires July 1, 1891. John W. Gaines, Jr., Nashville; term expires January 28, 1892. J. M. Coleman, Memphis; term expires February 20, 1892. J. A. Holtzclaw, Chattanooga; term expires February 5, 1893. Charles C. Currier, Memphis; term expires October 9, 1892.

Michigan.—Hamilton M. Wright, Rugby; term expires April 10, 1891. Charles B. Freeman, Chattanooga; term expires August 10, 1892. Jesse A. Holtzclaw, Chattanooga; term expires September 5, 1894. John L. Faulkner, Knoxville; term expires May 16, 1895.

Minnesota.—John L. Faulkner, Knoxville; term expires May 31, 1893.

Mississippi.—J. A. Prescott, Memphis; term expires January 12, 1891. Daniel Kelly, Knoxville; term expires July 17, 1891. J. M. Coleman, Memphis; term expires January 25, 1891. W. E. Metzger, Nashville; term expires Feb-

ruary 21, 1891. Hunsdon Cary, Memphis; term expires August 27, 1891. Harry B. Belt, Memphis; term expires March 15, 1892. J. P. Humphreys, Collierville; term expires March 19, 1892. Joseph S. Anderson, Memphis; term expires May 23, 1892. E. A. Humphreys, Memphis; term expires November 4, 1892.

Missouri (term expires at will of Governor).—J. M. Booker, W. A. Redford, R. D. Frayser, M. B. Trezevant, B. F. Murphy, R. W. Lightburne, Albert F. Dodd, H. Bendorf, Memphis; H. L. Claiborne, Nashville.

New Jersey.—J. A. Holtzclaw, Chattanooga; term expires July 22, 1893.

New York.—Charles B. Freeman, Chattanooga; term expires August 9, 1891. Hunsdon Cary, Memphis; term expires February 14, 1892. M. B. Trezevant, Memphis; term expires June 1, 1892. Jesse Asbury Holtzclaw, Chattanooga; term expires February 27, 1894. John L. Faulkner, Knoxville; term expires October 14, 1894.

Ohio.—John L. Faulkner, Knoxville; term expires May 11, 1893.

Pennsylvania.—Francis Martin, Chattanooga; term expires August 24, 1892. John L. Faulkner, Knoxville; term expires May 27, 1895.

South Carolina (term expires at will of Governor).—H. P. Woodward, Memphis; R. D. Frayser, Memphis; Hunsdon Cary, Memphis; P. P. Peck, Chattanooga; John P. Long, Chattanooga; C. P. Jones, Chattanooga; J. A. Holtzclaw, Chattanooga; H. L. Claiborne, Nashville.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

ANDERSON.

Erected 1801; county seat, Clinton.

County Judge or Chairman—J. B. Carden;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—Rufus Rutherford;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—S. M. Leath;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—H. C. Slover;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—J. C. Scruggs;* term expires October 14, 1892. Register—Joe B. Worthington; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—W. W. Hays;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—W. A. Goldston;* term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Clinton—Mayor, D. R. Coward.

BEDFORD.

Erected 1807; county seat, Shelbyville.

County Judge or Chairman—John W. Thompson; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. M. Moore; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated.

R. L. Singleton; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—Jo P. Brantley; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—J. S. Butler; term expires September 26, 1895. Register—E. T. Mallard; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—R. N. Hutton; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—P. C. Steele; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Shelbyville—Mayor, S. F. Knott; Recorder, B. R. Whitthorne; Marshal, W. F. Anderson. Bellbuckle—Mayor, B. W. Blanton; Recorder, W. J. Dillard; Marshal, — Payne. Wartrace—Mayor, S. P. Jones; Recorder, W. G. Word; Marshal, M. G. Plumlee.

BENTON.

Erected 1835; county seat, Camden. No incorporated towns, 1890.

County Judge—B. C. Scruggs; term expires September 1, 1898. Sheriff—E. G. Flower; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—W. A. Steele, Jr.; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—A. R. Brooks; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—T. C. Rye; term expires September 26, 1895. Register—J. T. Bowles; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—W. J. Barnes; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—E. M. McAuley; term expires September 1, 1892.

BLED SOE.

Erected 1807; county seat, Pikeville. No incorporated towns, 1890.

County Judge or Chairman—Nase Swafford; * term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—John Farmer; * term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—Foss H. Mercer; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—W. J. Kerley; * term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—R. B. Schoolfield; term expires October 10, 1894. Register—J. B. Spears; * term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—James R. Lee; * term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—S. D. Gentry; * term expires September 1, 1892.

BLOUNT.

Erected 1795; county seat, Maryville. No incorporated towns, 1890.

County Judge or Chairman—E. Goddard; * term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—John M. Armstrong; * term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—Ben Cunningham; * term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—James C. Stanfield; * term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—W. C. Chumlea. * Register—F. M. Webb; * term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—A. M. Rule; * term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—O. P. McCammon; * term expires September 1, 1892.

BRADLEY.

Erected 1835; county seat, Cleveland.

County Judge or Chairman—James T. Harle; * term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—C. T. Duff; * term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—W. H. B. Rogers; * term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—A. J.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated.

Fletcher; * term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—W. H. McKamy; term expires March 20, 1895. Register—P. C. McCamy; * term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—John K. Randolph; * term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. P. Davis; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Cleveland—Mayor, J. G. Stuart; Recorder, A. L. Hart-sill; Marshall, A. J. Smitherman.

CAMPBELL.

Erected 1807; county seat, Jacksboro.

County Judge—R. D. Perkins; * term expires September 1, 1894. Sheriff—W. R. Taylor; * term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—John Bowman; * term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—William Allen; * term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—John J. Graham; * term expires May 5, 1896. Register—Lewis Wilson; * term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—Joseph Gray; * term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—Arch Myers; * term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Jellico—Mayor, T. H. Early; Recorder, D. D. Scott; Marshal, J. W. Benton.

CANNON.

Erected 1835; county seat, Woodbury. No incorporated towns, 1890.

County Judge or Chairman—J. B. Hawkins; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—John M. Brandon; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—John M. Patton; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—W. A. Cathcart; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—W. J. Wood; term expires May 18, 1895. Register—J. C. Mingle; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—J. N. McKnight; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—Sam Stone; term expires September 1, 1892.

CARTER.

Erected 1796; county seat, Elizabethton. No incorporated towns, 1890.

County Judge or Chairman—W. P. Dungan; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—Isaac Grindstaff; * term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—John G. Emmert; * term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. A. Jones; * term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—John C. Smith; * term expires February 12, 1894. Register—D. B. Peters; * term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—T. J. Williams; * term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. R. Burrow; * term expires September 1, 1892.

CARROLL.

Erected 1821; county seat, Huntingdon.

County Judge or Chairman—G. W. Humble; * term expires September 1, 1894. Sheriff—R. A. Cooper; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. C. R. McCall; * term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—M. F. Fry; * term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—W. M. Carson; term expires March 4, 1895. Register—S. A. Brown; * term expires Sep-

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated.

tember 1, 1894. Trustee—W. H. Sartor; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—N. M. Butler; * term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Huntingdon—Mayor, Levi McEwen; Recorder, C. P. Priestley; Marshal, Warren Parsons. McKenzie—Mayor, J. M. Bell; Recorder, C. Hawkins; Marshal, Dorsey Bryant.

CHEATHAM.

Erected 1856; county seat, Ashland City. No incorporated towns, 1890.

County Judge or Chairman—J. R. Binkley; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. J. Nicholson; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—T. A. Turner; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. C. Wilson; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—T. J. Adkinson; term expires September 1, 1894. Register—W. C. Hutton; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—L. B. Teasley; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. K. P. Carney; term expires September 1, 1892.

CHESTER.

Erected 1879; county seat, Henderson. No incorporated towns, 1890.

County Judge or Chairman—William Rush; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. D. Johnson; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—H. D. Franklin; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—W. T. Cason; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—Tip Bagwell; term expires September 1, 1894. Register—H. D. Criner; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—N. T. Buckley; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—T. M. Hodges; term expires September 1, 1892.

CLAIBORNE.

Erected 1801; county seat, Tazewell.

County Judge or Chairman—Nelson Phelps; * term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—A. C. Hughes; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—A. J. Francisco; * term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—D. T. Hodges; * term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—Isham G. Leabow; * term expires October 18, 1895. Register—Jeff Lambert; * term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—A. S. Kincaid; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. C. Campbell; * term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Tazewell—Mayor, H. Y. Hughes; Recorder, L. C. Chance; Marshal, L. J. Mayes. Bacchus—Mayor, A. J. Cowan; Recorder, A. J. Cowan; Marshal, S. S. Friar. Cowan City—Mayor, J. Odell; Recorder, J. Odell; Marshal, — — Trent. Cumberland Gap.

CLAY.

Erected 1870; county seat, Celina. No incorporated towns, 1890.

County Judge or Chairman—Oglesby B. Maxey; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—Joseph A. Parker; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—John J. Brown; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated.

Arthur B. Jackson;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—Isaiah Fitzgerald; term expires April 18, 1896. Register—John Monroe;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—M. F. Green; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—A. T. Poindexter; term expires September 1, 1892.

COCKE.

Erected 1797; county seat, Newport. No incorporated towns, 1890.

County Judge or Chairman—J. H. Robinson; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—William Allen;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—W. H. Penland;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—Owen Harrison;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—John R. Shults;* term expires February 29, 1894. Register—Allen G. Bryant;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—John F. Neas;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. K. P. Baxter;* term expires September 1, 1892.

COFFEE.

Erected 1835; county seat, Manchester.

County Judge or Chairman—L. B. Morgan; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—W. G. Farris; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—W. A. Jacobs; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. E. Price; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—John S. Moore; term expires February 14, 1895. Register—B. S. Stroud; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—John Shrader; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—W. S. Price; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Tullahoma—Mayor, R. H. Richardson; Recorder, W. B. Baxter; Marshal, Giles C. Raney.

CROCKETT.

Erected 1870; county seat, Alamo.

County Judge or Chairman—James M. Cochran; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. H. Reddrick; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—James B. Humphreys; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—James D. Wortham; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—D. W. Harris; term expires June 24, 1891. Register—W. B. Cannaday; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—J. C. Smothers; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—A. T. Baker; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Bell's Depot—Mayor, C. E. Jerman; Recorder, J. N. Cannon; Marshal, Dick Bryant. Gadsden—Mayor, V. B. Warfield; Recorder, L. L. Cox; Marshal, E. H. Williams.

CUMBERLAND.

Erected 1855; county seat, Crossville. No incorporated towns, 1890.

County Judge—W. A. Hamby; term expires September 1, 1898. Sheriff—J. W. Henley;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—James W. Dorton;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. F. Par-

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated.

ham; * term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—L. C. Brown; * term expires September 20, 1894. Register—John Q. Burnett; * term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—A. N. Denssett; * term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—A. Dorton; * term expires September 1, 1892.

DAVIDSON.

Erected 1783; county seat, Nashville.

County Judge—R. R. Caldwell; term expires September 1, 1894. Sheriff—W. J. Hill; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—W. T. Smith; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—Ben R. Webb; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—G. K. Whitworth; term expires November 15, 1894. Criminal Court Clerk—Hal Corder; term expires September 1, 1894. Register—Ewing Chadwell; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—W. E. Hinton; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—H. C. Hudson; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Nashville—Mayor, William Litterer, *pro tem.*; Recorder, James T. Bell; Chief of Police, J. Hadley Clack.

DECATUR.

Erected 1845; county seat, Decaturville.

County Judge or Chairman—John W. Clift; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. M. Blount; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—James E. Dees; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—P. W. Miller; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—L. T. Smith; term expires September 1, 1894. Register—G. B. D. Rushing; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—J. T. Rogers; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. T. McMurray; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Perryville—Mayor, Calvin Cole; Marshal, P. J. King.

DEKALB.

Erected 1837; county seat, Smithville. No incorporated towns, 1890.

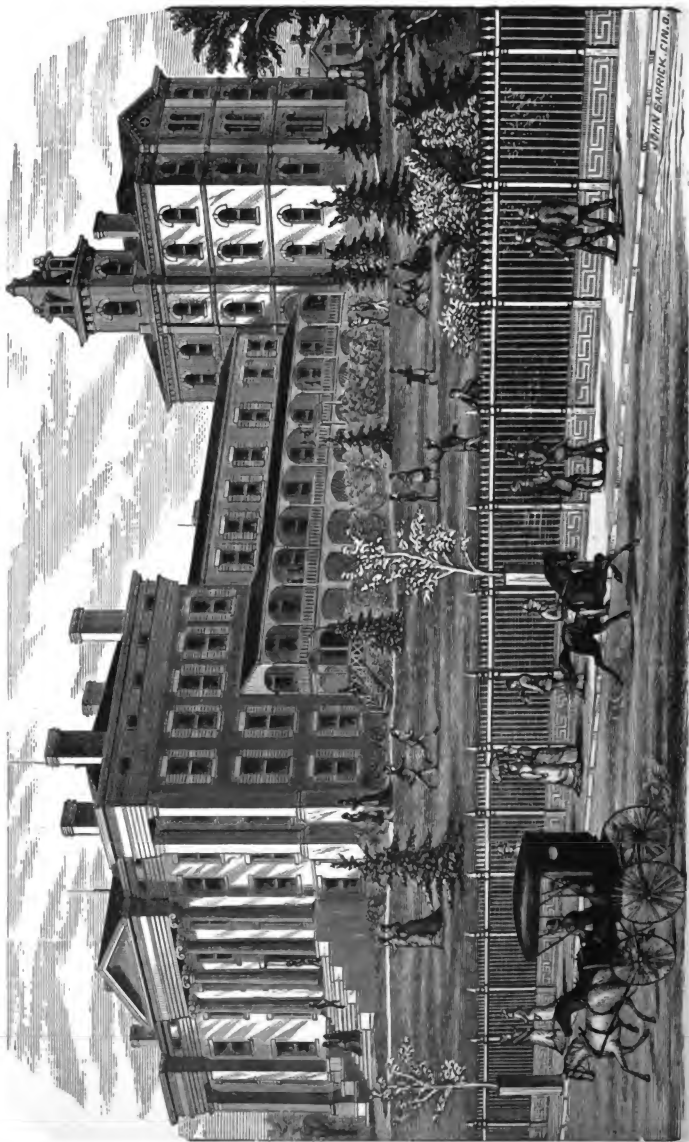
County Judge or Chairman—D. O. Williams; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—W. H. C. Lassiter; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—Z. P. Lee; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—T. W. Shields; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—M. A. Crowley; term expires August 20, 1893. Register—D. M. Lockheart; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—W. G. Evans; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—L. W. Hobson; term expires September 1, 1892.

DICKSON.

Erected 1803; county seat, Charlotte.

County Judge or Chairman—M. T. Smith; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—H. J. Larkins; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—T. K. Grigsby; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. A. Dodson; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—W. L.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated.



SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB, KNOXVILLE. (See pages 250, 251.)

Grigsby; term expires September 1, 1894. Register—H. A. Bibb; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—R. D. Eubank; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—R. D. Maney; term expires September 1, 1892.

DYER.

Erected 1824; county seat, Dyersburg.

County Judge or Chairman—Watson B. Sampson; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—William G. Dyer; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—Aaron G. Davis; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—Thomas C. Gordon; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—John W. Lauderdale; term expires December 13, 1894. Register—John T. Boon; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—Theo. F. King; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—Wilson Frost; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Dyersburg—Mayor, B. L. Thomas; Recorder, George P. Woollen; Marshal, H. F. Nichol. Newbern—Mayor, John G. Wynne; Recorder, J. W. Burney; Marshal, Albert Harvey. Trimble.

FAYETTE.

Erected 1824; county seat, Somerville.

County Judge or Chairman—John K. Crawford; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—Frank M. Knox; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. H. Dortch; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—C. A. S. Shaw; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—H. P. Hobson; term expires December 7, 1891. Register—J. Hobson; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—Thomas G. McClellan; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—B. F. Murrell; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Somerville—Mayor, Thomas B. Yancey; Recorder, E. R. Scruggs; Marshal, W. J. Findley. Moscow—Mayor, George Steger; Recorder, George Steger; Marshal, T. H. Griffin. LaGrange—Mayor, M. L. Anderson; Recorder, G. R. Lipscomb; Marshal, M. Marshall. Galloway—Mayor, J. E. Griffin; Recorder, J. E. Griffin; Marshal, N. M. Galloway.

FENTRESS.

Erected 1827; county seat, Jamestown.

County Judge—Jo C. Taylor;* term expires September 1, 1894. Sheriff—A. J. Mace;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. L. Garrett; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. D. Albertson;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—O. C. Conatser;* term expires September 17, 1894. Register—P. L. Phillips; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—G. W. Smith;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—F. M. Hurst;* term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Jamestown—Mayor, J. W. Evans; Recorder, O. C. Conatser; Marshal, G. W. Conatser.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

FRANKLIN.

Erected 1807; county seat, Winchester.

County Judge—R. F. Oakley; term expires September 1, 1894. Sheriff—H. P. Stewart; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—William E. Taylor; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—F. S. Lefeber; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—David Lynch; term expires November 10, 1894. Register—J. J. Martin; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—W. L. Jones; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—W. M. Osborn; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Winchester—Mayor, W. W. Garner; Marshals, J. J. Turner, N. H. Ketchens.

GIBSON.

Erected 1823; county seat, Trenton.

County Judge or Chairman—B. O. Carlton; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—T. L. Hess; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—A. W. Foster; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. W. Vick; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—R. Z. Taylor; term expires August 25, 1892. Clerk Law Court (Humboldt)—M. H. Johnson; term expires September 1, 1894. Clerk Chancery Court (Humboldt)—W. N. L. Dunlap; term expires October 25, 1894. Register—Sam H. Thomas; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—J. T. Warren; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. T. Newton; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Trenton—Mayor, J. M. Skiles; Recorder, O. B. Freeman; Marshal, J. P. Seat. Humboldt—Mayor, E. W. Ing; Marshal, J. D. Bond. Milan—Mayor, E. N. Stone; Marshal, J. F. Spillings. Rutherford—Mayor, J. T. Curtis; Recorder, Henry O. Daniel; Marshal, Al. Boone.

GILES.

Erected 1809; county seat, Pulaski.

County Judge or Chairman—J. L. Jones; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—T. E. McCoy; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—D. L. Eslick; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. W. Braden; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—J. B. Stacy; term expires September 1, 1894. Register—W. B. Doss; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—R. H. Ragsdale; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—R. J. Hannah; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Pulaski—Mayor, T. H. May; Recorder, Theo. Richardson; Marshal, C. H. Davis.

GRAINGER.

Erected 1796; county seat, Rutledge. No incorporated towns, 1890.

County Judge or Chairman—William H. Mynatt;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—Simeon A. Kitts (Ind. Rep.); term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. N. Goldman; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

Court Clerk—C. H. Carmichael; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—J. M. Grove;* term expires September 3, 1895. Register—J. G. Waller; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—W. F. Long;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—William Needham;* term expires September 1, 1892.

GREENE.

Erected 1783; county seat, Greeneville.

County Judge or Chairman—J. F. Self;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—W. A. Broyles;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—W. D. Good;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. B. Walker;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—J. K. P. Hall;* term expires November 15, 1892. Register—O. T. French;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—J. W. McDaniel;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—R. M. Alexander;* term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Greeneville—Mayor, John M. Brabson; Recorder, James Armitage; Marshal, W. B. Morelock. Rheatown.

GRUNDY.

Erected 1844; county seat, Altamont.

County Judge or Chairman—J. H. Gunn; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—John Rust; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—G. G. Griswold; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. K. Howland; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—M. L. Nearn; term expires June 4, 1894. Register—William Winton; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—E. P. Hobbs; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—H. Overturf; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Altamont—Mayor, H. B. Northcut; Recorder, A. H. Wordlee; Marshal, R. C. Smith.

HAMBLÉN.

Erected 1870; county seat, Morristown.

County Judge or Chairman—John Sharp;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. F. Hays;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—H. Williams;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—Leon B. Smith;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—John Murphy;* term expires January 21, 1895. Register—C. H. Robertson;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—W. H. Maze;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. E. Donaldson;* term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Morristown—Mayor, W. S. Dickson; Recorder, J. F. Lafferty; Marshals, J. W. Barnett, S. E. Kelley.

HAMILTON.

Erected 1819; county seat, Chattanooga.

County Judge—Hugh Whiteside; term expires September 1, 1894. Sheriff—John Skillern; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—John H.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

Messick;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—R. B. Henderson; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—R. B. Ragon; term expires December 20, 1894. Register—H. F. Rogers; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—C. H. Peabody;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—W. R. Hall; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Chattanooga—Mayor, J. A. Hart; Recorder, C. H. Dyer; Chief of Police, Pat Kilgore. Lookout Mountain.

HANCOCK.

Erected 1843; county seat, Sneedville. No incorporated towns, 1890.

County Judge or Chairman—S. D. Trent;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—McH. Ross;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—B. J. Drinnon;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—E. D. Bowen;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—Henry Tyler;* term expires August 20, 1895. Register—N. T. Baker;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—John W. Davis;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—Jesse P. Nichols;* term expires September 1, 1892.

HARDEMAN.

Erected 1823; county seat, Bolivar.

County Judge or Chairman—C. H. Anderson; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—John L. Foote; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—W. W. Farley; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—T. M. Newsom; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—A. J. Coates; term expires March 27, 1893. Register—W. P. Day; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—J. C. Savage; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—F. M. Hoover; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Bolivar—Mayor, A. J. Coates; Recorder, G. M. Savage; Marshal, M. N. Perry. Toone, Hickory Valley, Saulsbury, Grand Junction, Middleton, Whiteville.

HARDIN.

Erected 1819; county seat, Savannah. No incorporated towns, 1890.

County Judge or Chairman—W. R. Hinkle;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—John A. Conner;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—W. C. Word;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—Robert Hinkle;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—W. B. Smith; term expires May 28, 1895. Register—John Parnell; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—Riley Patterson;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. E. White;* term expires September 1, 1892.

HAWKINS.

Erected 1786; county seat, Rogersville.

County Judge or Chairman—Hugh Chesnutt;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—Henry C. Armstrong;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

Clerk—Thomas J. Parrott;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—Ap. Davis;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—William H. Watterson; term expires October 31, 1891. Register—Samuel H. Mitchell;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—John R. Sanders;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—James C. Walker;* term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Rogersville—Mayor, Sam L. Chesnut; Recorder, H. G. Kyle; Marshal, Joe Mays.

HAYWOOD.

Erected 1824; county seat, Brownsville.

County Judge or Chairman—J. H. Estes; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—William M. Scott; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—Charles S. Taliaferro; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—John R. Green; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—Alex. Duckworth; term expires November 27, 1894. Register—John H. Morton; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—Isaac H. Read; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—W. L. Richardson; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Brownsville.

HENDERSON.

Erected 1822; county seat, Lexington.

County Judge or Chairman—R. J. Dyer;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—W. E. Azbill;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. A. Teague;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. R. Wilkinson;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—C. R. Scott; term expires May 30, 1893. Register—T. A. Smith;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—A. J. Long;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. E. Scisson;* term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Lexington—Mayor, L. A. Stanford; Recorder, C. F. McHany; Marshal, J. A. Henry.

HENRY.

Erected 1823; county seat, Paris.

County Judge—John L. Boothe; term expires September 1, 1894. Sheriff—Robert M. Blakemore; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—James S. Aden; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—William T. Landis; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—George W. Conway; term expires June 3, 1895. Register—John F. Provine; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—J. M. Oliver; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—A. H. Lankford; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Paris—Mayor, T. L. Fryer; Recorder, J. B. Lemonds; Marshal, Gus Edwards.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

HICKMAN.

Erected 1807; county seat, Centreville.

County Judge or Chairman—E. W. Easley; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. A. Harville; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—A. J. McClearen; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. W. Atkinson; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—E. G. Thompson; term expires March 31, 1896. Register—J. D. Flowers; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—J. N. Pace; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—E. Cantrell; term expires September 1, 1892.

HOUSTON.

Erected 1870; county seat, Erin.

County Judge or Chairman—J. M. Nesbitt; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—G. W. McIntosh; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. I. J. Adams; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. W. McDonald; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—J. M. Nesbitt; term expires April 25, 1891. Register—John M. Cooley; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—G. W. French; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—N. O. Thomas; term expires September 1, 1892.

HUMPHREYS.

Erected 1809; county seat, Waverly.

County Judge or Chairman—G. P. McCann; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. H. Hall; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—John E. Pullen; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. R. Fowlkes; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—W. W. S. Harris; term expires July 11, 1893. Register—James P. White; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—H. C. Crim; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—S. F. Gould; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Waverly—Mayor, J. N. Nolen; Recorder, T. U. Harris; Marshal, J. N. McKeel.

JACKSON.

Erected 1801; county seat, Gainesboro.

County Judge or Chairman—Marion Harris; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—W. H. Brooks; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—John H. Chaffin; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—Clay Reeves; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—J. M. Morgan; term expires October 1, 1895. Register—Sid S. Way; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—James C. Ray; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—B. F. Birdwell; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Gainesboro—Mayor, R. V. Brooks; Recorder, W. W. Draper; Marshal, F. M. Irwin.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

JAMES.

Erected 1870; county seat, Ooltewah.

County Judge or Chairman—E. E. Clingan;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. A. Green;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. C. Heaton;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—G. W. Fitzgerald; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—J. M. Davis; term expires July 27, 1895. Register—O. N. Davis;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—W. F. Anderson;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. C. Allen;* term expires September 1, 1892.

JEFFERSON.

Erected 1792; county seat, Dandridge.

County Judge—T. N. Melhams;* term expires September 1, 1894. Sheriff—J. M. Leeper;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—G. W. Hill;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—Eugene Holt-singer;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—D. H. Meek;* term expires September 14, 1892. Register—J. M. Webster;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—M. Haworth;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—M. R. Thomas;* term expires September 1, 1892.

JOHNSON.

Erected 1835; county seat, Mountain City.

County Judge or Chairman—James H. Church;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—John M. Main;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—Robert E. Berry;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—Elbert F. Johnson;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—D. W. Wills;* term expires September 7, 1891. Register—Ransom L. Jenkins;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—John M. Stout;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—Winfield S. Johnson;* term expires September 1, 1892.

KNOX.

Erected 1792; county seat, Knoxville.

County Judge or Chairman—G. L. Maloney;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—P. C. Holloway;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—John W. Conner;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—W. B. Ford;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—W. L. Trent;* term expires November 10, 1894. Criminal Court Clerk—W. F. Gibbs;* term expires September 1, 1894. Register—M. A. M. Armstrong; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—E. C. Skaggs; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—M. A. Walker; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Knoxville—Mayor, Peter Kern; Recorder, C. C. Nelson; Chief of Police, J. J. Atkins. West Knoxville—Mayor, J. W. Yoe; Recorder, A. G. Scott; Marshal, John M. Luttrell. North Knoxville—Mayor, L. A. Gratz; Recorder, — Irwin; Marshal, — Farmer.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

LAKE.

Erected 1870; county seat, Tiptonville.

County Judge or Chairman—R. S. Bradford; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. C. Burrus; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—Melvin Glasscock; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—Will C. Peacock; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—P. Davis; term expires October 25, 1894. Register—W. N. Shelton; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—R. T. Nobles; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—E. H. Farrow; term expires September 1, 1894.

LAUDERDALE.

Erected 1836; county seat, Ripley.

County Judge or Chairman—J. F. Young; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—B. Richardson; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—Joseph H. Wardlaw; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. F. Dunavant; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—J. N. Wardlaw; term expires December 5, 1894. Register—John E. Walker; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—Richard F. Gaines; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—A. J. Folts; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Ripley—Mayor, R. A. Williams; Recorder, George C. Porter; Marshal, S. A. Thompson. Gates—Mayor, W. H. Wilson; Recorder, J. C. McCallum; Marshal, W. T. Shelton. Halls—Mayor, W. C. Nixon; Recorder, A. Andrews; Marshal, L. B. Alden. Fulton.

LAWRENCE.

Erected 1817; county seat, Lawrenceburg.

County Judge—J. H. Simms; term expires September 1, 1891. Sheriff—James K. Garner; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. M. Alford; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—John B. Kennedy; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—W. T. Nixon; term expires November 16, 1896. Register—G. W. Sanders; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—John L. McLean; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—R. L. Bassham; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Lawrenceburg—Mayor, W. P. McClanahan; Recorder, S. T. Busby; Marshal, D. C. Hill. Iron City—Mayor, J. A. Edmundson.

LEWIS.

Erected 1843; county seat, Newburg.

County Judge or Chairman—J. T. Milliken; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—John Carroll; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. N. Peeler; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. J. Baker; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—J. F. Carroll; term expires April 3, 1894. Register—J. W. Rider; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—R. W. Grimes; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—H. T. Christian; term expires September 1, 1892.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

LINCOLN.

Erected 1809; county seat, Fayetteville.

County Judge—S. W. Carmack; term expires September 1, 1894. Sheriff—William Williams; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—E. S. Wilson; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—W. C. Morgan; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—W. B. Martin; term expires September 19, 1891. Register—William Cashion; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—J. R. Hancock; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—Ben T. Roach; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Fayetteville—Mayor, C. A. Diemer; Recorder, W. H. Whitaker.

LOUDON.

Erected 1870; county seat, Loudon.

County Judge or Chairman—J. P. Matlock;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—W. K. James;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—A. S. Henderson;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. C. Deford;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—N. H. Greer;* term expires November 19, 1896. Register—W. C. Green;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—W. H. Anderson;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—S. A. Humphreys;* term expires September 1, 1892.

MACON.

Erected 1842; county seat, Lafayette.

County Judge or Chairman—J. W. Brown;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—W. L. Fisher; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—W. B. Freeman;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—W. J. Gray;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—H. C. Claiborne; term expires January 6, 1892. Register—Daniel Smith;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—J. M. Wilks; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. M. Simmons; term expires September 1, 1892.

MCMINN.

Erected 1819; county seat, Athens.

County Judge or Chairman—W. R. Carver; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—John Gregory; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. H. C. Foster;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—R. S. Dobson; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—T. N. Sherman; term expires December 10, 1895. Register—M. P. Long;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—M. K. Buttram;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—W. J. Plank;* term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: North Athens.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

MCNAIRY.

Erected 1823; county seat, Purdy.

County Judge or Chairman—John B. Jopling; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—W. J. Olive; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. R. Adams; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. C. McConnell; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—D. A. McDougal; term expires September 5, 1893. Register—James M. Hamm, Jr.; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—T. M. Darnall; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—W. H. Stone;* term expires September 1, 1892.

MADISON.

Erected 1820; county seat, Jackson.

County Judge or Chairman—J. T. Rushing; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—B. F. Young; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—F. W. Adamson; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. D. Newton; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—R. A. Hurt; term expires January 1, 1892. Register—J. W. Wallace; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—W. B. Willie; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. D. Bumpass; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Jackson—Mayor, John W. Gates; Recorder, John T. Stark; Marshal, T. W. Murrell. Hatchie—Mayor, J. S. Wilkes; Marshal, J. W. Mullins.

MARION.

Erected 1817; county seat, Jasper.

County Judge or Chairman—H. L. W. Roulston;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. W. Morrison;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—James S. Deakins; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. R. Pryor; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—A. L. Pitts; term expires November 2, 1894. Register—W. H. Pryor;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—E. L. Prigmore;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—T. M. Smiley;* term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: South Pittsburg—Mayor, Jonas Beene; Recorder, Jephthah Bright; Marshal, M. F. Watkins.

MARSHALL.

Erected 1835; county seat, Lewisburg.

County Judge or Chairman—W. J. Leonard; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—John L. Wallace; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—W. L. Wallace; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—E. M. Miller; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—W. G. Loyd; term expires December 4, 1894. Register—George D. Sanders; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—R. D. Palmer; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—George C. Appleby; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Lewisburg—Mayor, J. L. Marshall; Recorder, J. C. Adams; Marshal, G. M. Taylor.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

MAURY.

Erected 1807; county seat, Columbia.

County Judge or Chairman—Leon Frierson; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—Henry C. Harlan; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. F. Wiley; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—W. A. Howard; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—A. N. Akin; term expires May 3, 1895. Register—W. R. McKennon; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—M. S. Kuhn; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—A. A. Barker; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Columbia—Mayor, H. L. Hendley; Recorder, E. E. Erwin; Marshal, T. E. Lipscomb.

MEIGS.

Erected 1835; county seat, Decatur.

County Judge or Chairman—M. M. Zeigler;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—W. S. Edgeman; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—Robert Spradling; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. M. Able; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—G. G. Williams; term expires December 8, 1894. Register—B. W. Smith; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—J. P. Blevins; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. H. Fuller; term expires September 1, 1892.

MONROE.

Erected 1819; county seat, Madisonville.

County Judge or Chairman—A. H. Gallaher; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—H. T. McKeehan; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—W. N. McGill; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—H. L. Isbill; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—Vastine Stickley; term expires June 5, 1895. Register—J. M. Henderson; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—H. C. Stephens;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—W. H. Moser; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Sweetwater—Mayor, R. M. Cleveland; Recorder, W. H. Thompson; Marshal, A. Q. Orr.

MONTGOMERY.

Erected 1787; county seat, Clarksville.

County Judge—C. W. Tyler; term expires September 1, 1894. Sheriff—C. W. Staton; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—C. D. Bailey; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—F. D. Daniel; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—A. R. Gholson; term expires August 5, 1895. Criminal Court Clerk—F. D. Daniel; term expires September 1, 1894. Register—J. M. Rogers; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—G. W. Warfield; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—L. W. Bourne; term expires September 1, 1892.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

Incorporated town: Clarksville—Mayor, G. A. Ligon; Recorder, C. H. Bailey; Marshal, C. Stacker.

MOORE.

Erected 1871; county seat, Lynchburg.

County Judge or Chairman—B. F. Womack; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. S. Hobbs; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—W. J. Morris; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—James T. Bickley; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—R. B. Parks; term expires February 26, 1896. Register—James R. Brown; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—T. F. Ervin; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. R. Cunningham; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Lynchburg—Mayor, J. T. Bickley; Recorder, R. E. L. Mountcastle; Marshal, M. N. Parkes.

MORGAN.

Erected 1817; county seat, Wartburg.

County Judge—Laban Riseden;* term expires September 1, 1898. Sheriff—James M. Hamby;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—T. A. Morris;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. W. Hall;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—W. D. Wright;* term expires September 13, 1894. Register—Benj. Brasel;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—S. U. Summers;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—Joseph S. Staples;* term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Wartburg—Mayor, John Hall; Recorder, C. H. Stephens; Marshal, E. M. Williams. Oakdale.

OBION.

Erected 1824; county seat, Union City.

County Judge or Chairman—S. F. Howard; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—W. S. Jackson; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—A. J. Stanfield; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—W. D. Jones; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk (Union City)—W. W. Hall; term expires February 1, 1895. Chancery Court Clerk (Troy)—George B. Wilson; term expires April 8, 1895. Law Court Clerk (Union City)—J. H. Edmonston; term expires September 1, 1894. Register—J. H. Eastwood; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—E. F. Askew; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. R. Iler; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Union City—Mayor, Sid Waddell; Recorder, J. H. Davis; Marshal, W. McClanahan. Obion—Mayor, J. B. Waddell; Recorder, William Grisham; Marshal, J. B. Cooper. Fulton—Mayor, John Morris; Marshal, Jesse Walker. Troy—Mayor, F. J. Smith; Recorder, D. Farris; Marshal, Tip Inman.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

OVERTON.

Erected 1806; county seat, Livingston.

County Judge—James A. Turner; term expires September 1, 1894. Sheriff—James O. Collins; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—R. L. Mitchell, Jr.; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—W. H. Hussey; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—Elisha Chastain;* term expires January 16, 1895. Register—F. H. Dougherty; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—Hardy Copeland; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. K. P. Stewart;* term expires September 1, 1892.

PERRY.

Erected 1820; county seat, Linden.

County Judge—Thomas Whitwell; term expires September 1, 1894. Sheriff—E. L. Hinson; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. M. Hunt; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—James W. Lewis; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—C. L. Pearson; term expires November 11, 1895. Register—R. A. Kimball; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—J. P. Beasley; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—S. J. Hinson; term expires September 1, 1892.

PICKETT.

Erected 1879; county seat, Byrdstown.

County Judge or Chairman—E. D. Wright;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. L. Parris; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—G. A. Smith;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—W. H. Reagan;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—D. M. Wright;* term expires September 14, 1895. Register—James Cooper;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—M. F. Hurt;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—Benjamin Moody;* term expires September 1, 1892.

POLK.

Erected 1839; county seat, Benton.

County Judge or Chairman—S. S. Lawson; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—M. H. Hancock; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—A. J. Williams; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—B. B. C. Witt; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—Jesse Rymer; term expires December 24, 1894. Register—L. W. Hildebrand; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—M. N. Swan; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—A. D. Donaldson; term expires September 1, 1892.

PUTNAM.

Erected 1842; county seat, Cookeville.

County Judge or Chairman—J. J. Peck; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—George M. Moore; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

A. Bryant; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. A. Phrasier; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—A. W. Boyd; term expires February 24, 1896. Register—J. W. Puckett; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—H. M. Nicholas; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. N. King; term expires September 1, 1892.

RHEA.

Erected 1807; county seat, Dayton.

County Judge or Chairman—J. L. Henry; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—W. M. Brown; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. T. Howard; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. C. Wilson;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—T. J. Gillespie; term expires March 30, 1893. Register—G. W. Johnson; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—John Morgan;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—C. N. Lulford;* term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Dayton—Mayor, W. F. Lenas; Recorder, W. H. Rogers; Marshal, G. W. Small. Spring City—Mayor, William Snyder; Recorder, H. T. Price; Marshal, A. D. Paul.

ROANE.

Erected 1801; county seat, Kingston.

County Judge or Chairman—P. W. Evans;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—R. S. Ladd;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. C. Pope;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. M. Hartley;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—Sam P. Sparks;* term expires January 14, 1895. Register—J. L. Young;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—S. E. Harvey;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—E. W. Eblen;* term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Kingston—Mayor, S. B. Henderson; Recorder, G. L. Burke; Marshal, J. M. Wester. Rockwood—Mayor, M. F. Millican; Recorder, F. M. Underwood; Marshal, G. R. Hawley. Cardiff.

ROBERTSON.

Erected 1796; county seat, Springfield.

County Judge or Chairman—C. G. Holman; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—B. H. Sory; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. W. Dean; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—W. W. Eckles; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—H. C. Crunk; term expires May 12, 1891. Register—R. C. Anderson; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—G. P. Martin; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—M. Green; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Springfield—Mayor, J. T. Henry; Recorder, A. G. White; Marshal, T. A. Izor.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

RUTHERFORD.

Erected 1803; county seat, Murfreesboro.

County Judge or Chairman—William N. Mason; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—W. T. Smotherman; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—Frank White; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—T. M. King; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—Hickman Weakley; term expires October 2, 1892. Register—J. R. Farr; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—John Jones; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—W. H. Haynes; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Murfreesboro—Mayor, T. H. Wood; Recorder, R. D. Malone; Marshal, N. C. Maney.

SCOTT.

Erected 1849; county seat, Huntsville.

County Judge—B. S. Riseden;* term expires September 1, 1894. Sheriff—J. F. Hughitt;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—H. Reed;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—R. Hurtt;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—Wm. H. Buttram;* term expires March 9, 1895. Register—D. C. Chambers;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—E. S. Bashears;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—W. H. Carson; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Glenmary—Mayor, D. Heaps; Marshal, John Molyneux. Robbins—Mayor, A. J. C. Robbins; Marshal, John St. Clair. Helmwood—Mayor, J. M. Sherwood; Marshal, Frank Phillips. New River—Mayor, Isham Hurtt; Recorder, John Duncan; Marshal, James Meridith.

SEQUATCHIE.

Erected 1857; county seat, Dunlap.

County Judge or Chairman—Seth Johnson; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—W. H. Smith; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. H. Heard; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—W. K. Thaxton; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—M. E. Deakins; term expires April 6, 1891. Register—J. A. Lamb; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—W. A. Cannon; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—D. F. Condra; term expires September 1, 1892.

SEVIER.

Erected 1794; county seat, Sevierville.

County Judge or Chairman—W. G. Caton;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—G. L. Delozier;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. J. Ellis;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—S. T. Proffitt;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—A. T. Marshall;* term expires April 25, 1895. Register—J. D. Bowers;* term expires

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

September 1, 1894. Trustee—A. J. Kyker;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—T. W. McMahan;* term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Sevierville—Mayor, M. F. Maples; Recorder, F. S. Rambo; Marshal, W. A. Parton.

SHELBY.

Erected 1820; county seat, Memphis.

County Judge or Chairman—W. R. Harrell; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—A. J. McLendon; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—P. J. Quigley; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—John Strehl; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—E. B. McHenry; term expires June 23, 1894. Criminal Court Clerk—R. S. Capers; term expires September 1, 1894. Register—E. A. Edmondson; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—J. J. Williams; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—C. E. Smith; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Memphis—Mayor, W. D. Bethel; Chief of Police, W. C. Davis. Germantown—Mayor, G. W. Thomas; Recorder, G. W. Thomas; Marshal, J. Britt. Raleigh—Mayor, J. M. Coleman; Marshal, Henry Fields. Collierville—Mayor, W. H. Irby; Recorder, J. T. Reed; Marshal, E. D. Hunt.

SMITH.

Erected 1799; county seat, Carthage.

County Judge or Chairman—Irenus Beckwith; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—M. J. Malone; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—P. G. Dillard; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—R. C. Williams; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—C. W. Garrett;* term expires October 16, 1895. Register—D. C. Sanders; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—Thomas Gann; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. G. Grisham; term expires September 1, 1892.

STEWART.

Erected 1803; county seat, Dover.

County Judge or Chairman—R. S. Lemaster; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—A. C. Turner; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—E. G. Saxton; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—T. J. Brandon; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—S. C. Lewis; term expires September 7, 1892. Register—W. C. Weaks; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—G. W. McElroy; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—D. C. McGregor; term expires September 1, 1892.

SULLIVAN.

Erected 1779; county seat, Blountville.

County Judge or Chairman—H. P. Fickle; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—R. S. Cartwright; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

Clerk—N. D. Bachman; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—H. T. Cole; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—A. F. Martin;* term expires July 25, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk (Bristol)—A. C. Smith;* term expires June 24, 1896. Register—W. S. Anderson; term expires September 1, 1892. Trustee—S. S. Hall; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. W. Grossclock; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Bristol—Mayor, J. H. Caldwell; Recorder, J. A. Burrow; Marshal, C. H. Caldwell. Bluff City—Mayor, C. O. Fry.

SUMNER.

Erected 1786; county seat, Gallatin.

County Judge or Chairman—O. H. Foster; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. H. Terry; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—Harris Brown; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—James A. Troutt; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—J. V. Robb; term expires October 13, 1894. Register—J. F. Gray; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—H. E. Love; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—R. P. Brackin; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Gallatin—Mayor, G. N. Guthrie; Recorder, W. H. Joyner; Marshals, A. D. Crisman, James Cage.

TIPTON.

Erected 1823; county seat, Covington.

County Judge or Chairman—C. C. Poindexter; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—D. H. Smith; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—S. E. Stephenson; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. T. Talley; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—John R. Sloan; term expires May 9, 1891. Register—L. P. Reaves; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—J. W. Lynn; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—W. O. Menefee; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Covington—Mayor, S. R. Shelton; Recorder, S. C. Shelton; Marshal, J. W. Campbell. Mason—Mayor, C. C. Poindexter; Recorder, C. C. Poindexter; Marshal, Ben Pippen.

TROUSDALE.

Erected 1870; county seat, Hartsville.

County Judge or Chairman—B. P. Reese; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—Jordan Vance; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—D. G. Brown; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—P. G. Terry; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—J. D. Stalker; term expires March 21, 1891. Register—Saunders Reed; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—P. Sanders; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—W. G. Winston; term expires September 1, 1892.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

UNICOLI.

Erected 1875; county seat, Erwin.

County Judge or Chairman—T. H. Hammon; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—Will N. Moore;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. F. Toney;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—W. B. McNabb;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—W. E. Tilton;* term expires January 8, 1891. Register—J. D. Harris;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—S. J. Watts;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. S. McInturf;* term expires September 1, 1892.

UNION.

Erected 1849; county seat, Maynardville.

County Judge or Chairman—James W. Taylor;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—Elbert S. Sexton;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—W. T. Carden;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—Rice Snoderly;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—C. Acuff;* term expires May 13, 1895. Register—J. M. Sharp;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—W. W. Hill;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—Isaac Bolinger;* term expires September 1, 1892.

VAN BUREN.

Erected 1847; county seat, Spencer.

County Judge or Chairman—Aaron Curtis; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—James Walker; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. C. Sparkman; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—W. B. C. Cummings; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—J. A. Chambers; term expires December 21, 1892. Register—James Malloy; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—Bryant Seamans; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—W. P. Hillis; term expires September 1, 1892.

WARREN.

Erected 1807; county seat, McMinnville.

County Judge or Chairman—A. C. Myers; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—I. L. Rhea; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—A. R. Hammer; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—I. W. Smith; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—J. C. Biles; term expires November 27, 1894. Register—W. W. Mullican; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—W. G. Etter; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—A. M. St. John; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: McMinnville—Mayor, D. B. Carson; Recorder, W. S. Lively; Marshal, D. C. Higginbotham.

WASHINGTON.

Erected 1777; county seat, Jonesboro.

County Judge or Chairman—E. A. Shepley;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. I. Hawkins;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

—Jacob Leab;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—S. H. L. Cooper;* term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—A. B. Bowman;* term expires December 4, 1894. Register—A. M. Stuart;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—S. H. Ponder;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—James Reeves;* term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Jonesboro—Mayor, I. E. Reeves; Recorder, E. J. Baxter; Marshal, J. L. Clark. Johnson City—Mayor, Ike I. Jobe; Recorder, G. P. Crouch; Marshal, Oliver Burleson.

WAYNE.

Erected 1817; county seat, Waynesboro.

County Judge or Chairman—H. C. Sims;* term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—James Bobnett;* term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—Alexander Lutts;* term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—H. A. Helton; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—P. H. Craig; term expires November 2, 1892. Register—John Turman;* term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—J. M. Dixon;* term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—C. Fowler;* term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Waynesboro—Mayor, H. A. Helton; Recorder, John H. Cole; Marshal, J. G. Haggard. Clifton—Mayor, William Boon; Recorder, Jo Youngblood; Marshal, Tom Lancaster.

WEAKLEY.

Erected 1823; county seat, Dresden.

County Judge or Chairman—A. M. Smyth; term expires January 1891. Sheriff—S. W. Lafon; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—T. I. Little; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. G. Thomason; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—B. B. Edwards; term expires January 8, 1895. Register—J. W. Killebrew; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—W. A. Thompson; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—E. W. Edwards; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Martin—Mayor, W. H. Wilson; Recorder, W. N. Bray; Marshal, D. Glass.

WILLIAMSON.

Erected 1799; county seat, Franklin.

County Judge—W. O'N. Perkins; term expires September 1, 1894. Sheriff—F. C. Russell; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—John D. deGraffenreid; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—James R. Neely; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—Thomas F. Perkins; term expires October 3, 1894. Register—D. C. Parker; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—James L. Buford; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—S. S. Short; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Franklin—Mayor, E. B. Campbell; Recorder, A. B. Ewing; Marshal, John W. Vaughan.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

WHITE.

Erected 1866; county seat, Sparta.

County Judge or Chairman—W. F. Storey; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—J. M. Montgomery; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—J. D. Goff; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—J. O. Snodgrass; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—S. E. Cunningham; term expires October 7, 1895. Register—H. L. Frayser; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—W. S. Payne; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—Gardner Green; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated towns: Sparta—Mayor, W. H. Magness; Recorder, T. M. Reynolds; Marshal, W. D. Parson. Bon Air Mines—Mayor, W. B. Young.

WILSON.

Erected 1799; county seat, Lebanon.

County Judge or Chairman—J. N. Adams; term expires January, 1891. Sheriff—E. G. Mount; term expires September 1, 1892. County Court Clerk—W. M. Harkreader; term expires September 1, 1894. Circuit Court Clerk—W. W. Donnell; term expires September 1, 1894. Chancery Court Clerk—J. C. Saunders; term expires March 28, 1893. Register—W. S. Catron; term expires September 1, 1894. Trustee—R. H. Wharton; term expires September 1, 1892. Assessor—J. E. Hancock; term expires September 1, 1892.

Incorporated town: Lebanon (taxing district)—President, J. N. McKenzie; Secretary, J. P. Eastman; Treasurer, G. D. Burney; Marshal, Roller Organ.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Isham G. Harris (Dem.), lawyer; Memphis, Shelby County; term expires March 4, 1895.

William B. Bate (Dem.), lawyer; Nashville, Davidson County; term expires March 4, 1893.

* Republican; remainder Democrats unless otherwise indicated; politics of town officers not given.

PRESENT CONGRESSMEN.

TERMS EXPIRE MARCH 4, 1891.

District.	Name.	Post-office.	County.	Vocation.
<i>First.</i>	Alfred A. Taylor.*	Johnson City.	Washington.	Lawyer.
<i>Second.</i>	L. C. Houk.*	Knoxville.	Knox.	Lawyer.
<i>Third.</i>	H. C. Evans.*	Chattanooga.	Hamilton.	Banker.
<i>Fourth.</i>	Benton McMillin.	Carthage.	Smith.	Lawyer.
<i>Fifth.</i>	James D. Richardson.	Murfreesboro.	Rutherford.	Lawyer.
<i>Sixth.</i>	Jos. E. Washington.	Cedar Hill.	Robertson.	Farmer.
<i>Seventh.</i>	W. C. Whitthorne.	Columbia.	Maury.	Lawyer.
<i>Eighth.</i>	B. A. Enloe.	Jackson.	Madison.	Journalist.
<i>Ninth.</i>	Rice A. Pierce.	Union City.	Obion.	Lawyer.
<i>Tenth.</i>	James Phelan.	Memphis.	Shelby.	Lawyer.

CONGRESSMEN-ELECT.

TERMS BEGIN MARCH 4, 1891.

District.	Name.	Post-office.	County.	Vocation.
<i>First.</i>	† Alfred A. Taylor.*	Johnson City.	Washington.	Lawyer.
<i>Second.</i>	† L. C. Houk.*	Knoxville.	Knox.	Lawyer.
<i>Third.</i>	H. C. Snodgrass.	Sparta.	White.	Lawyer.
<i>Fourth.</i>	† Benton McMillin.	Carthage.	Smith.	Lawyer.
<i>Fifth.</i>	† Jas. D. Richardson.	Murfreesboro.	Rutherford.	Lawyer.
<i>Sixth.</i>	† Jos. E. Washington.	Cedar Hill.	Robertson.	Farmer.
<i>Seventh.</i>	N. N. Cox.	Franklin.	Williamson.	Lawyer.
<i>Eighth.</i>	† B. A. Enloe.	Jackson.	Madison.	Journalist.
<i>Ninth.</i>	† Rice A. Pierce.	Union City.	Obion.	Lawyer.
<i>Tenth.</i>	Josiah Patterson.	Memphis.	Shelby.	Lawyer.

* Republican; remainder Democrats. † Re-elected.

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN TENNESSEE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE.

Sixth Circuit.—Howell E. Jackson, Nashville. Circuit composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGES.

Eastern and Middle Tennessee.—David M. Key, Chattanooga. Holds court at Nashville, Chattanooga, and Knoxville.

West Tennessee.—E. S. Hammond, Memphis. Holds court at Memphis and Jackson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

East Tennessee.—H. B. Lindsay, Huntsville; office, Knoxville.

Middle Tennessee.—John Ruhm, Nashville.

West Tennessee.—Samuel W. Hawkins, Huntingdon; office, Memphis.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

East Tennessee.—W. S. Tipton, Cleveland; office, Knoxville.

Middle Tennessee.—Carter B. Harrison, Murfreesboro; office, Nashville.

West Tennessee.—J. W. Brown, Brownsville; office, Memphis.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

Middle and Western District.—David A. Nunn, Brownsville; office, Nashville.

Eastern District.—Wm. A. Allen, Greeneville; office, Knoxville.

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENT.

William Rule, Knoxville.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS.

Middle District.—H. M. Doak, Nashville.

Eastern District.—H. H. Taylor, Knoxville.

Western District.—J. B. Clough.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CLERKS.

Eastern District.—H. L. McClung, Knoxville; Henry Ewing, Chattanooga, Deputy Clerk.

Western District.—J. B. Clough, Memphis.

Middle District.—E. R. Campbell, Nashville.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS, 1890.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Whereas, the Democratic party has heretofore contributed so much to the extension and material growth of the country, and has always favored the interests of the laboring and producing classes; therefore, the Democracy of Tennessee in convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the fundamental principles of free government as enunciated by the fathers and practiced by the party, for long years approved by the people, and recently declared by the national Democratic platform of 1888, and pledges itself to the administration of public affairs in strict accordance therewith. We indorse the administration of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States, and the present administration of Gov. R. L. Taylor in respect to our State Government.

We declare that the agricultural interests are the mainstay and support of our dual system of government, State and Federal, and we arraign and condemn the Republican party for its legislative discrimination against this class, which has greatly reduced the price of farm lands and products; for its corrupt grant of large subsidies to special corporations; for its revolutionary methods to perpetuate its power; for its reckless squandering of public money for party purposes; for its corrupting and debauching of the American franchise; for its efforts to foment sectional strife, and thus disturb the business tranquillity of the country; for its efforts to foster combinations, unlawful trusts and monopolies, so oppressive to the great mass of the people; for its attempt to pass a Federal election law, or force bill, designed to engender a conflict between the races of the South and to strengthen entrenched monopoly; for its utter disregard of the will of the people in unseating duly and legally elected Democratic Representatives, and its shamelessness in denying the right of statehood to Territories fully qualified for admission by the number of their citizens, because they are Democratic, while they admit into the Union other Territories as States, with a much smaller population, for the reason only that a majority of their voters are Republicans; and in contrast with all this, and the weak, vacillating, selfish, strife-producing, and labor-dissatisfying administration of Benjamin Harrison, we present with pride the administration of Grover Cleveland, marked, as it was, by high moral courage, exemption from nepotism, jobbing, and speculation.

We denounce the McKinley tariff bill, recently passed by the Republicans of the lower House of Congress without full debate and due consideration, in which taxes are heavily laid on the necessities and but lightly on the luxuries used by the rich, and which prevents importations, curtails exportations, and, at the same time, increases taxes, thereby oppressing the farmers and laborers of the country.

We demand a currency of gold and silver, also of paper, convertible into coin at the option of the holder; and we demand the free coinage of silver on the

basis originally fixed by law, and that it and the gold dollar shall be equally a unit of value.

We demand that the public lands shall be held sacred for homesteads for American citizens, and we condemn the policy of the Republican party in its extravagant donations of many millions of acres to corporations.

We denounce the importation of pauper labor, which comes into competition with and lowers the wages of American working-men.

With respect to State affairs, the Democracy of the State, believing that the prosperity of a free State depends upon the intelligence and virtue of its people, have inaugurated and maintained a system of free schools for the benefit of all the children of the State; and we pledge ourselves to continued effort to increase and extend the facilities of this beneficent system.

We declare in favor of strict economy in the management of all State affairs, and that no more taxes shall be collected from the people than are absolutely necessary to meet the wants of the State Government so administered, and that all persons, corporations, and property subject to taxation under the Constitution, should bear their just and equal proportion of the same.

In the past the Democratic party has enacted such lien laws as have secured the rights of the laborer and mechanic, and we pledge ourselves to such other additional legislation as may be appropriate and necessary to secure their full protection in the future.

Good public roads we regard as a necessity to the rapid and steady development of the State, and we favor such legislation as will tend to their establishment.

We welcome labor and capital to our State which comes to identify themselves with our industries, development, and social progress.

We favor a modification of our penal system so that there may be a proper classification of convicts, to the end that minors and those committing small offenses may be kept separate from hardened criminals, and so that convict labor may not come in conflict with or antagonize the honest labor of the country.

We believe that government is the best, among a free, self-reliant people, which governs least, consistent with social order, and which, believing in the people, leaves them to work out their own destiny.

We denounce all trusts which are, or may be, formed to increase the price of the school-books used by the children of the State in obtaining an education.

The Democratic party heartily sympathizes with the Irish people, and all others, in their struggles to obtain the blessings of home rule in their governmental affairs, this being a cardinal tenet of Democratic faith and the sheet-anchor of constitutional liberty.

On the past record of our party, our belief for the present, and hope for the future, as herein declared, we go before the country in the present canvass, and invite the co-operation of all people who favor honest government, equal rights, and human liberty.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

We, the Republicans of the State of Tennessee in convention assembled, do hereby affirm our allegiance to the Republican principles as expressed in the last national platform, and we hereby indorse the administration of President Harrison as being wise, patriotic, and statesmanlike. And we fully indorse the action of our representatives in Congress in their efforts to carry out the pledges made to the people in said platform.

We especially indorse the effort to enact a protective tariff law that will restore and maintain confidence in the business policies of the Republican party, protect and build up home industries, afford constant and profitable employment to our people and a home market for the surplus products of our farms, and, at the same time, yield sufficient revenue for the needs of the Government.

We also recognize the right and duty of Congress to pass such effective national election laws as will insure to every citizen the right and privilege of casting a free and honest ballot, and of having the same counted and returned as cast, to the end that a republican form of government may be maintained and every device designed to undermine the same punished by penalties commensurate with the offenses committed. And we have confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Republican party, which has by its wise legislation built up the material prosperity of the country, that they will not pass any law that would unsettle the business interests of any section of our common country.

We congratulate the country upon the wise solution of the silver question, believing that the bill recently formulated and passed by a Republican Congress, and approved by the Republican President, justly and wisely settles this much vexed question, and will afford ample currency for the needs of commerce and maintain the parity of gold and silver as money.

We are opposed to all unlawful combinations, commonly known as trusts, which have for their object the creation and maintenance of unjustly high prices to the consumer, and which are intended to hamper and oppress the farmer and laborer; and we most heartily approve the law recently passed by the Republicans in Congress, which was promptly approved by the President, and which makes all such trusts and combines a high misdemeanor.

We denounce the administration of the Democrats of this State as weak, short-sighted, non-progressive, and unpatriotic. It has failed, during peace and prosperity among the people, to lessen the burdens of taxation; it has permitted our State debt to be increased; it has injured our public credit abroad; it has forced upon the people, and is maintaining, the infamous penitentiary lease monstrosity, which is a disgrace upon our civilization and a blight upon the prosperity of every community wherever operated. It has, by a system of mean and oppressive election laws, discriminated in every instance against the poor and illiterate citizens of the State. They force the poor man to pay his poll-tax because he exercises the right to cast his vote, but say nothing against the rich man's property-tax. They compel the unfortunate illiterate man of every station in life to obey the laws, but take from him all voice in the election of men who make the laws or the officers who enforce them. They have forced upon the people a road law that is as mean and unjust as it is ineffectual. It unjustly

heaps the burden of making and repairing roads upon the individual citizen, without reference to his ability to bear the burden thus heaped upon him; and, worst of all, make him a criminal if he fails to perform the labor required of him.

Believing that the small property owners bear an unjust proportion of the burden of taxation, we are in favor of an amendment to the Constitution which will exempt from taxation \$1,000 on valuation, whether real or personal.

Resolved, That this convention heartily indorse the patriotic action of Speaker Reed in counting members present when they were in their seats, thus transacting with facility the public business of the country and destroying the obstruction tactics of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives.

After the platform was unanimously adopted, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Tennessee in convention assembled, cordially indorse the Federal election bill that recently passed the lower House of Congress, and that we earnestly but respectfully request its prompt passage by the Senate, with such amendments and modifications as the wisdom and patriotism of that body may suggest, to more effectually secure a free ballot and a fair count in all national elections.

The resolution was adopted, the vote being about three-fifths for and two-fifths against.

THE PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

Whereas, the two dominant political parties have, by their declarations and by their acts, placed themselves on the side of perpetuating the liquor traffic under license, thus entailing on the country a fearful legacy of vice, pauperism, and crime; therefore, we, the Prohibition party of Tennessee in State convention assembled, June 4, 1890, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power in human government, do declare:

First.—That the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage is the most enormous and dangerous political outrage of the age, and the suppression of the entire traffic as a beverage by local, State, and national authority is the most important question of political economy before the American people.

Second.—That the recent United States Supreme Court original package decision in the Iowa case is a startling invasion of the right of a State to self-government and self-protection, placing the people of the several States at the mercy of a colossal combination of British and American brewers and distillers. This grave matter having aroused the country as never before, has forced prohibition foremost in national politics, to be settled finally and aright only in the arena of national legislation.

Third.—That we ratify and indorse all the utterances of the national Prohibition party, as expressed in the national platform of 1888, upon the subject of the tariff.

Fourth.—That we declare the modern trusts, and other combinations for maintaining artificial prices, to be conspiracies against the common welfare of the people, which should be suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

Fifth.—That we hail with pleasure the organization of farmers and working-

men, and the intelligent and just demands they make for the abolition of class and monopoly legislation in the interest of the honest toiler and wealthy producer; and we most earnestly invite the co-operation of farmers, working-men, and all wage-earners to help us in our efforts to save to the people of this State not less than \$15,000,000 annually—worse than wasted in the support of the liquor traffic; a business that robs the masses of the means to buy the products of the farmer and mechanic.

Sixth.—That the public school system should be more liberally supported; that not less than nine months schooling be given the children of the State. The fact that more than 100,000 voters in the State are illiterate shows that the State school system is not meeting the demands of safe government.

Seventh.—That we arraign the Democracy, the dominant party in the State, for the non-enforcement of the law against gambling, and the sale of liquor to minors, drunkards, and on the Sabbath day.

Eighth.—That our immigration laws should be so amended and enforced as to prevent the introduction into our country of contract labor, convicts, inmates of dependent institutions, and others physically incapacitated for self-support.

Ninth.—That the convict labor of the State should not be brought into competition with any honest labor—not even the humblest.

Tenth.—That no person should be allowed to vote who has not been a resident of the United States ten years.

We favor ballot reform as expressed in what is known as the Australian ballot system.

A resolution was also adopted indorsing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in their attack on the saloon, and assuring them of sympathy and support.

Another resolution was adopted that the original package decision, if it establishes any thing, establishes the fact that Congress must give States power to prohibit the importation of liquor; commenting on the fact that Senators Harris and Bate had voted against the Wilson bill, and continuing: "This makes a clearly-defined issue, which the Prohibition party of the State accepts, and will appeal from this record of their votes to the people of Tennessee to see if they stand prepared to surrender State authority to Federal usurpation, to the protection of the National Liquor League."

Another resolution was adopted for the holding of the fourth of July rallies in each county, and a reconsecration of all to the Prohibition cause.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF THE
THREE POLITICAL PARTIES.

DEMOCRATIC.

T. M. McConnell, Chairman, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Eth. B. Wade, Secretary, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

J. L. Pearcey, Treasurer, Nashville, Tenn.

First District.—Isaac Harr, Johnson City, Washington County.

Second District.—W. L. Ledgerwood, Knoxville, Knox County.

Third District.—J. B. Frazier, Chattanooga, Hamilton County.

Fourth District.—J. N. McKenzie, Lebanon, Wilson County.

Fifth District.—H. P. Williams, Cowan, Franklin County.

Sixth District.—S. A. Champion, Nashville, Davidson County.

Seventh District.—J. H. Lightfoot, Pulaski, Giles County.

Eighth District.—E. L. Bullock, Jackson, Madison County.

Ninth District.—W. H. Biggs, Alamo, Crockett County.

Tenth District.—N. W. Baptist, Covington, Tipton County.

STATE AT LARGE.

T. M. McConnell, Chattanooga, Hamilton County.

G. P. Yoe, Dandridge, Jefferson County.

Eth. B. Wade, Murfreesboro, Rutherford County.

John W. Childress, Nashville, Davidson County.

W. H. Jackson, Nashville, Davidson County.

W. W. Wade, Trenton, Gibson County.

Thomas H. Jackson, Memphis, Shelby County.

Martin Kelley, Memphis, Shelby County.

REPUBLICAN.

J. W. Baker, Chairman, Nashville, Tenn.

J. C. Napier, Secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

W. M. Woodcock, Treasurer, Nashville, Tenn.

First District.—A. B. Bowman, Johnson City.

Second District.—John C. Houk, Knoxville.

Third District.—W. C. Hornsby, Athens.

Fourth District.—W. C. Overall, Liberty.

Fifth District.—Dr. Syd. Houston, Wartrace.

Sixth District.—J. C. Napier, Nashville.

Seventh District.—N. B. Simms, Lawrenceburg.

Eighth District.—William Spellings, McKenzie.

Ninth District.—Robert H. McNeely, Kenton.

Tenth District.—J. T. Settle, Memphis.

STATE AT LARGE.

Charles E. Stanley, Chattanooga.

M. F. Caldwell, Knoxville.

J. W. Baker, Nashville.

W. M. Woodcock, Nashville.

Zach. Taylor, Memphis.

W. F. Poston, Alamo.

PROHIBITION.

G. W. Armistead, Chairman, Nashville, Tenn.

W. A. Benson, Treasurer, Nashville, Tenn.

K. R. Plummer, Secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

First District.—A. D. Reynolds, Bristol.

Second District.—Will A. McTeer, Maryville.

Third District.—E. P. Searle, Chattanooga.

Fourth District.—E. Reece, Alexandria.

Fifth District.—Joe A. Carter, Winchester.

Sixth District.—W. A. Benson, Judge James Whitworth, T. G. Ryman, G. W. Armistead, Nashville.

Seventh District.—John M. Graham, Pinewood.

Eighth District.—J. W. Smith, McKenzie.

Ninth District.—J. H. Carson, Humboldt.

POPULATION OF TENNESSEE, 1890-1880.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION, 1890.	POPULATION, 1880.
Anderson	15, 104	10, 820
Bedford	24, 704	26, 025
Benton	11, 205	9, 780
Bledsoe	6, 081	5, 617
Blount	17, 379	15, 985
Bradley	13, 593	12, 124
Campbell	13, 456	10, 005
Cannon	12, 182	11, 859
Carroll	23, 577	22, 103
Carter	13, 353	10, 019
Cheatham	8, 722	7, 956
Chester	9, 053	. . .
Claiborne	15, 086	13, 373
Clay	7, 242	6, 987
Cocke	16, 506	14, 808
Coffee	13, 819	12, 894
Crockett	15, 098	14, 109
Cumberland	5, 330	4, 538
Davidson	108, 124	79, 026
Decatur	8, 990	8, 498
DeKalb	15, 642	14, 813
Dickson	13, 632	12, 460
Dyer	19, 781	15, 118
Fayette	28, 808	31, 871
Fentress	5, 199	5, 941
Franklin	18, 916	17, 178
Gibson	35, 780	32, 685
Giles	34, 866	36, 014
Grainger	13, 012	12, 384
Greene	26, 602	24, 005
Grundy	6, 337	4, 592
Hamblen	11, 397	10, 187
Hamilton	53, 432	23, 642
Hancock	10, 324	9, 098
Hardeman	20, 989	22, 921
Hardin	17, 664	14, 793
Hawkins	22, 158	20, 610
Haywood	23, 481	26, 053
Henderson	16, 306	17, 430
Henry	21, 013	22, 142
Hickman	14, 476	12, 095
Houston	5, 378	4, 295
Humphreys	11, 696	11, 379
Jackson	13, 289	12, 008
James	4, 889	5, 187
Jefferson	16, 457	15, 846
Johnson	8, 844	7, 766
Knox	59, 369	39, 124
Lake	5, 298	3, 968

POPULATION OF TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	POPULATION, 1890.	POPULATION, 1880.
Lauderdale	18,724	14,918
Lawrence	12,261	10,383
Lewis	2,551	2,181
Lincoln	27,376	26,960
Loudon	9,240	9,148
McMinn	17,892	15,064
McNairy	15,491	17,271
Macon	10,863	9,321
Madison	30,451	30,874
Marion	15,373	10,910
Marshall	18,893	19,259
Maury	38,074	39,904
Meigs	6,927	7,117
Monroe	15,345	14,283
Montgomery	29,640	28,481
Moore	5,969	6,233
Morgan	7,632	5,156
Obion	27,232	22,912
Overton	12,000	12,153
Perry	7,770	7,174
Pickett	4,718	. . .
Polk	8,351	7,269
Putnam	13,605	11,501
Rhea	12,632	7,073
Roane	17,409	15,237
Robertson	20,042	18,861
Rutherford	34,988	36,741
Scott	9,776	6,021
Sequatchie	3,026	2,565
Sevier	18,725	15,541
Shelby	112,686	78,430
Smith	18,408	17,799
Stewart	12,163	12,690
Sullivan	20,638	18,321
Sumner	23,642	23,625
Tipton	24,174	21,033
Trousdale	5,844	6,646
Unicoi	4,577	3,645
Union	11,455	10,260
Van Buren	2,862	2,933
Warren	14,414	14,079
Washington	20,318	16,181
Wayne	11,457	11,301
Weakley	28,824	24,538
White	12,322	11,176
Williamson	26,263	28,313
Wilson	27,061	28,747
Total for 1890	1,763,723	
Total for 1880		1,542,359
Increase		221,364

POPULATION BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

EAST TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION, 1890.	POPULATION, 1880.
Anderson	15,104	10,820
Bledsoe	6,081	5,617
Blount	17,379	15,985
Bradley	13,593	12,124
Campbell	13,456	10,005
Carter	13,553	10,019
Claiborne	15,086	13,373
Cocke	16,506	14,808
Grainger	13,012	12,384
Greene	26,602	24,005
Hamilton	53,432	23,642
Hamblen	11,397	10,187
Hancock	10,324	9,098
Hawkins	22,158	20,610
James	4,889	5,187
Jefferson	16,457	15,846
Johnson	8,844	7,766
Knox	59,369	39,124
Loudon	9,240	9,148
McMinn	17,892	15,064
Marion	15,373	10,910
Monroe	15,345	14,283
Morgan	7,632	5,156
Meigs	6,927	7,117
Polk	8,351	7,269
Rhea	12,632	7,073
Roane	17,409	15,237
Scott	9,776	6,021
Sevier	18,725	15,541
Sequatchie	3,026	2,565
Sullivan	20,638	18,321
Unicoi	4,577	3,645
Union	11,455	10,260
Washington	20,318	16,181

Total for 1890 546,358

Total for 1880 458,381

Increase 87,977

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Bedford	24,704	26,025
Cannon	12,182	11,859
Clay	7,242	6,987
Cheatham	8,722	7,956
Coffee	13,819	12,894

POPULATION BY GRAND DIVISIONS—MIDDLE TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	POPULATION, 1890.	POPULATION, 1880.
Cumberland	5,330	4,538
Davidson	108,124	79,026
DeKalb	15,642	14,813
Dickson	13,632	12,460
Franklin	18,916	17,178
Fentress	5,199	5,941
Giles	34,866	36,014
Grundy	6,337	4,592
Hickman	14,476	12,095
Humphreys	11,696	11,379
Houston	5,378	4,295
Jackson	13,289	12,008
Lawrence	12,261	10,383
Lewis	2,551	2,181
Lincoln	27,376	26,960
Macon	10,863	9,321
Marshall	18,893	19,259
Maury	38,074	39,904
Montgomery	29,640	28,481
Moore	5,969	6,233
Overton	12,000	12,153
Perry	7,770	7,174
Pickett	4,718	. . . .
Putnam	13,605	11,501
Robertson	20,042	18,861
Rutherford	34,988	36,741
Smith	18,408	17,799
Stewart	12,163	12,690
Sumner	23,642	23,625
Trousdale	5,844	6,646
Van Buren	2,862	2,933
Warren	14,414	14,079
Wayne	11,457	11,301
White	12,322	11,176
Williamson	26,263	28,313
Wilson	27,061	28,747
Total for 1890	711,793	
Total for 1880	632,631	
Increase		79,162

WEST TENNESSEE.

Benton	11,205	9,780
Carroll	23,577	22,103
Crockett	15,098	14,109
Decatur	8,990	8,498
Dyer	19,781	15,118
Fayette	28,808	31,871

POPULATION BY GRAND DIVISIONS—WEST TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	POPULATION, 1890.	POPULATION, 1880.
Gibson	<u>35,780</u>	<u>32,685</u>
Hardeman	<u>20,989</u>	<u>22,921</u>
Hardin	<u>17,664</u>	<u>14,793</u>
Haywood	<u>23,481</u>	<u>26,053</u>
Henderson	<u>16,306</u>	<u>17,430</u>
Henry	<u>21,013</u>	<u>22,142</u>
Lake	<u>5,298</u>	<u>3,968</u>
Lauderdale	<u>18,724</u>	<u>14,918</u>
Madison	<u>30,451</u>	<u>30,874</u>
McNairy	<u>15,491</u>	<u>17,271</u>
Obion	<u>27,232</u>	<u>22,912</u>
Shelby	<u>112,686</u>	<u>78,430</u>
Tipton	<u>24,174</u>	<u>21,033</u>
Weakley	<u>28,824</u>	<u>24,538</u>
Total for 1890	505,572	
Total for 1880		451,347
Increase		<u>54,225</u>

INDEX.

	PAGES.
AGRICULTURE—	
List of Commissioners	195
ARBITRATION COURTS—	
List of members	194, 195
ASSEMBLY—	
List of members from 1794 to 1890	197-248
Rules of order House of Representatives	149-155
Rules of order Senate	155-161
Joint rules for both Houses	161-162
Vote for Floaters or Joint Representatives, 1888	270-274
Vote for Floaters or Joint Representatives, 1890	289-293
Vote for Representatives, 1888	268-270
Vote for Representatives, 1890	293-295
Vote for Senators, 1888	263-268
Vote for Senators, 1890	284-289
ATTORNEYS-GENERAL—	
List of Territorial	187
List of Attorneys and Solicitors-general under Constitution of 1796,	181-189
List of under Constitutions of 1834 and 1870	189-193
List of Attorneys-general and Reporters for the State	194
Vote for in Tenth Circuit, 1890	277
Vote for in Seventeenth Circuit, 1890	277
BLIND SCHOOL	249, 250
Trustees of	311
CAPITOL	1-3
CENSUS—	
Of State from 1795 to 1890	168
CESSION—	
Act of ceding territory, now Tennessee, from North Carolina to the United States	63-66
CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE—From 1540 to 1889	8-63
COMPTROLLER—	
Office of	296
List of	171, 172

CONFEDERATE STATES—	
Ordinance of Secession	<u>104-106</u>
Convention with	<u>106-108</u>
CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME <u>255, 256</u>	
Trustees of	<u>312</u>
CONGRESSMEN—	
List of from organization of the State	<u>174-180</u>
List of to Confederate States	<u>177-178</u>
Vote for in 1888	<u>259-262</u>
Vote for in 1890	<u>280-283</u>
List of present, and residence	<u>341</u>
CONSTITUTION—	
Of 1796	<u>68-79</u>
List of members of Convention	<u>79, 80</u>
Of 1834	<u>80-89</u>
List of members of Convention	<u>99, 100</u>
Amendments to	<u>100-103</u>
Of 1870	<u>126-149</u>
List of members of Convention	<u>147, 148</u>
Of United States	<u>112-120</u>
List of signers	<u>120</u>
Amendments to	<u>121-124</u>
History of Amendments to	<u>124-126</u>
COUNTY OFFICERS—	
List of and expiration of term	<u>315-340</u>
COURTS—	
Time of holding same in various counties	<u>301-309</u>
DEEDS—	
Commissioners of Tennessee in other States	<u>312, 313</u>
Commissioners of in Tennessee from other States	<u>314, 315</u>
DEMOCRATIC PARTY—	
Platform of 1890	<u>343, 344</u>
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE <u>108-111</u>	
List of signers	<u>111</u>
DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL—	
Description of	<u>250</u>
Trustees of	<u>311</u>
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—List of officers in Tennessee <u>342</u>	
FUNDING BOARD <u>298</u>	

GOVERNMENT—	
Present State	<u>296-309</u>
GOVERNORS—	
List and date of their inauguration	<u>168, 169</u>
Vote for in State from 1796 to 1888	<u>169, 170</u>
Vote for in State in 1888	<u>257-259</u>
Vote for in State in 1890	<u>278, 280</u>
GEOLOGIST, STATE	<u>299</u>
HEALTH—	
State Board of, List of Presidents, etc.	<u>196</u>
HOLIDAYS—	
Legal, in various States	<u>162, 163</u>
HERMITAGE—	
Ladies' Hermitage Association	<u>256</u>
Ladies' Hermitage Association, Trustees of	<u>312</u>
HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE—	
Central	<u>253, 254</u>
Trustees of	<u>311</u>
Eastern	<u>254</u>
Trustees of	<u>310</u>
Western	<u>255</u>
Trustees of	<u>312</u>
INSTITUTIONS, STATE—	
List of Officers	<u>310-312</u>
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—	
Trustees of	<u>311</u>
Description of	<u>251, 252</u>
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT	<u>297</u>
JUDGES—	
From 1792 to 1807, list of	<u>108</u>
Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals, list of	<u>180</u>
Supreme Court under Constitution of 1834, list of	<u>181</u>
Supreme Court under Constitution of 1870, list of	<u>181</u>
Present Supreme Court, list of	<u>181</u>
Circuit Judges of Law and Equity, list of	<u>181, 182</u>
Circuit under Constitutions of 1834 and 1870, list of	<u>182-185</u>
Chancery Court under Constitution of 1796, list of	<u>185</u>
Chancery Court under Constitution of 1834, list of	<u>185, 186</u>
Chancery Court under Constitution of 1870, list of	<u>186, 187</u>
Vote for Supreme, 1890	<u>274-276</u>
Vote for Judge of Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, 1890	<u>277</u>

JUSTICE—	
Department of	<u>297</u>
LIBRARY—	
State	<u>299</u>
LIBRARIANS—	
List of	<u>196</u>
MEDICAL EXAMINERS—	
State Board of	<u>299</u>
MINES—	
Inspector of	<u>299</u>
MILITARY DEPARTMENT	<u>298</u>
NORMAL SCHOOL—	
State, Description of	<u>252, 253</u>
List of Trustees	<u>310</u>
OIL INSPECTORS—	
List of Coal Oil Inspectors	<u>301</u>
PENITENTIARY OF STATE—	
Description and list of Superintendents	<u>248, 249</u>
List of present officers of main and branch prisons	<u>297</u>
Board of Inspectors	<u>299</u>
PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT—	
Vote of United States from 1828 to 1888	<u>166</u>
Vote of Tennessee from 1796 to 1888	<u>166, 167</u>
Tabulated statement of vote of State, 1884-1888	<u>257</u>
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF—	
List of Superintendents	<u>195</u>
Present Superintendent and Clerk	<u>297</u>
State Board of Education	<u>290</u>
PUBLIC PRINTING—	
List of Commissioners and Public Printer	<u>298</u>
PROHIBITION PARTY—	
Platform of 1890	<u>346, 347</u>
POPULATION OF STATE—1880-1890—	
By counties	<u>350, 351</u>
By grand divisions	<u>352-354</u>
REGISTRATION—	
List of Commissioners	<u>300</u>

<hr/>	
RAILROADS—	
Tax Assessors of	298
REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICE	298
REPUBLICAN PARTY—	
Platform of 1890	345, 346
STATE, DEPARTMENT OF	296
SECRETARIES OF STATE—	
List of since organization of State, and terms of service	171
SENATORS—	
United States. List of since organization of State, and terms of service	172, 173
Present United States, and terms of office	340
TREASURY DEPARTMENT	296
TREASURERS—	
List of since organization of State, and their terms	172, 173
TENNESSEE—	
Description of State	4-7
Act establishing Territory South of the Ohio	66, 67
Act admitting into the Union	67
Joint resolution restoring State to the Union	126
UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE—	
Description of	250, 251
Trustees of	310

